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VOLUME V



CHICAGO
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cow-baillie, s.

1. The male servant on a farm who lays provender before the cows, and keeps them clean. Sometimes applied in contempt to a ploughman who is slovenly and dirty.

2. A ludicrous designation for a cow-herd, one whose magistratical authority does not extend beyond his drove.

cow-basil, s. *Saponaria vaccaria*.

cow-beck, s. A mixture of hair and wool for hats.

cow-bird, s.**Ornithology:**

1. A popular name for the American Yellow-billed Cuckoo, *Coccyzus americanus*, founded on the note of the bird, which resembles the word "cow" often repeated. It is a migratory bird, coming from the south to the United States and to Canada in April and May, and returning in autumn. Called also the Cow-bunting and the Cattle-bird.

2. *Molothrus pecoris*. [MOLOTHRUS.]

3. A local name for the Yellow Wagtail (*Motacilla alba*).

cow-blakes, s. pl. Dried cow-dung used as fuel.

cow-boy, s.

1. A boy who looks after cows.

2. A man employed in the care of cattle on a ranch. (Amer.)

3. A local Irish name for the Ring-ouzel (q.v.).

4. (Pl.): A name given to a band of marauders who, during the American War of Independence, infested the neutral ground between the two sides, and plundered the Revolutionists.

cow-bunting, s. [Cow-bird (1).]**cow-cakes, s.**

Wild Parsnip. The *Heracleum sphondylium* of Linn. is called the Cow-parisnip. But this seems rather to be the *Pastinaca sylvestris*. (Jamieson.)

cow-calf, s. A female calf, as contradistinguished from a bull-calf, which is a male one.

cow-carl, s. A bugbear, one who intimidates others.

cow-catcher, s. An inclined frame, used

COW-CATCHER.

principally in America, placed in front of a locomotive to throw obstructions from the track.

cow-chervil, s. A name for *Anthriscus sylvestris*, called also Cow-parsley, &c.

cow-clogweed, s. *Heracleum sphondylium*.

cow-clover, s. (1) *Trifolium pratense*, (2) *T. medium*.

cow-cracker, s. *Silene inflata*. (Scotch.)

cow-craik, s. A mist with an easterly wind. (Scotch.)

cow-dass, s. *Lepidium campestre*.

***cow-dab, s.** The same as COWSHED (q.v.).

cow-fat, s. The Red Valerian, *Centranthus ruber*.

cow-feeder, s. A dairyman who sells milk; one who keeps cows, feeding them for their milk in the meantime, and to be sold when this fails. (Scotch.)

cow-fish, s.

1. A name commonly applied in Orkney to *Macra lutraria*, *Mya arenaria*, or any other large oval shell-fish.

2. The Manatee. (Wallace: *Travels on the Amazon*).

3. Loosely applied to smaller cetaceans, as dolphins or porpoises.

4. *Ostracion quadricorne*, a tropical fish, from the horn-like spines over the eyes.

cow-foot, s. *Senecio Jacobaea*.

cow-grass, s. Various plants, none of them real grasses. Spec., (1) *Trifolium medium*, (2) *T. pratense*, particularly the cultivated variety of it, *T. pratense perenne*: these two plants are papilionaceous. (3) *Polygonum aviculare*, one of the Buckwheats.

***cow-hearted, a.** Cowardly.

cow-heave, s. *Tussilago Farfara*.

cow-heel, s. The foot of a cow or ox stewed to a jelly; the dish so prepared.

cow-herb, s. *Saponaria vaccaria*.

cow-herd, *couherde, *kouherd, *kowherde, s. One who attends to cattle.

cow-hide, s. & a.

A. As substantive:

1. The hide of a cow; leather made of the hide of a cow.

2. A kind of whip made of a cow's hide.

B. As adj.: Made of leather tanned from a cow's hide.

cow-hide, v.t. [Eng. *cow*, and *hide*.] To thrash with a whip of cow's hide.

cow-horn, s. The horn of a cow.

¶ **Cow-horn forceps:** A dentist's instrument for extracting molars. That for the upper jaw has one hooked prong like a cow's horn, the other prong being gouge-shaped. The cow-horn forceps for the lower molars has two curved prongs, which hook between the pairs of side-roots of the molar. (Knight.)

cow-house, s. A house or shed in which cows are kept.

cow-hubby, s. A cow-herd.

"He gaif till hir ane aple-ruby."

Gramerce, quid scho, my kind cowhubby." *Evergreen*, ii. 21.

cow-ill, s. Any disease to which a cow is subject. (Scott.)

cow-keep, s. *Heracleum sphondylium*.

cow-keeper, s. One who keeps cows; a dairyman.

"... here's my master, Victorian, yesterday a cow-keeper, and to-day a gentleman..."—*Longfellow: The Spanish Student*, i. 2.

cow-keeping, s. The business of keeping cows for dairy purposes; dairy-farming.

cow-lady, s. The insect now called a ladycow, or ladybird. [Coccinella.]

"A pair of buskins they did bring."

Of the cow-ladies corall wing." *Musarum Deliciae*, 1656. (Vares.)

***cow-leech, s.** One who professes to cure the diseases of cows.

***cow-leech, v.i.** To profess to understand the treatment of the diseases of cows.

***cow-leeching, s.** The profession of a cow-leech.

cow-lick, s. A tuft of hair on the human forehead, so named from its being turned back as if licked by a cow.

cow-man, s. A man who attends to cows.

***cow-meat, s.** Fodder, pasture.

cow-mumble, s. Two umbelliferous plants, (1) *Anthriscus sylvestris*, (2) *Heracleum sphondylium*.

cow-paps, s.

1. Lit.: The teats of a cow.

2. Fig.: The name given by the fishermen to *Alcyonium digitatum*, an Asteroid Polype. [ALCYONIUM.]

cow-parsley, s. (1) *Anthriscus sylvestris* (*Cherophyllum sylvestre*), (2) *Heracleum Panaces*.

cow-parisnip, s. [So called because the plant is good fodder for cows. (Turner.)] *Heracleum sphondylium*, or any other species of the genus.

cow-pat, s. Cow-dung.

† **cow-pea, s.** *Trifolium medium*. It is called also *Cow-grass*, &c., but is neither a pea nor a grass: it is a trefoil or clover. [CLOVER, TRIFOLIUM.]

cow-pen, s. A pen or shed for cows.

cow-plant, s. Any plant of the asclepiadaceous genus *Gymnema*, and specially *G. lactiferum*, which grows in Ceylon. It is called by the natives Kiriaghuna, and yields a milk used for food.

cow-quakers, s. The same as Cow-quakes, i.

cow-quakes, s.

1. Bot.: (1) Quaking-grass, *Briza media*; (2) *Spergularia arvensis*.

2. Veter.: An infection of cattle, &c.

cow-rattle, s. (1) *Lychnis vespertina*; (2) *Silene inflata*.

cows-and-calves, cows and calves, s. pl. The flowers of *Arum maculatum*.

cow's lungwort, s. A common name for the mullein (*Verbascum thapsus*).

cows-mouth, s. The Cowslip, *Primula veris*. (Scotch.)

cow-stone, s. A local popular name for a boulder of the greensand formation. (Ogilvie.)

cow-stripping, cow-strople, s. The Primrose.

cow-thistle, s. A doubtful plant mentioned in Maschal's *Government of Cattle* (1662).

"Like a mare that were knapping on a cow-thistle."—*Bretton: I Pray You*, p. 6 (Davies).

cow-tree, s.

1. Various milky trees. Specially, a large tree, *Brosimum Galactodendron*, sometimes called *Galactodendron utile*. It belongs to the order Artocarpaceae. It has oblong-pointed rough leaves, ten inches long, alternate with each other, with parallel ribs running laterally from the mid-rib. When wounded it emits a highly nutritious milky juice with an agreeable balsamic smell. It is chemically akin to cow's milk. According to Humboldt, it grows only on the Cordilleras of the coast of Caracas, where it is called Palo de Vaca, or Arbol de Leche. The negroes and other poor natives of the region fatten upon its milk.

2. The Hyal-Hyal, *Tabernaemontana utilis*, found in South America.

3. *Ficus Saussureana*, and other Fici (Figs).

4. *Clusia Galactodendron*.

cow-troopial, s. [Cow-bunting.]

cow-weed, s. *Cherophyllum sylvestre*.

cow-wheat, s. The common name for the personated genus *Melanopyrum*, of which several species exist in Britain, the most abundant being the Common Yellow Cow-wheat (*Melanopyrum pratense*). It grows in Epping Forest and many other places.

cow-wort, s. A plant, *Geum urbanum*.

cōw (2), s. [COWL.] A cowl.

cōw (3), s. [COW, v.]

1. A scarecrow, a bugbear.

"To Southron still a fearful grierous cow." *Hamilton: Wallace*, bk. viii., p. 190.

2. A hobgoblin. (Scotch.)

cōw, v.t. [Icel. *kúga* = to cow.]

1. To intimidate, to abash, to terrify, to deprive of spirit, to dishearten.

"... the disastrous event of the battle of Beachy Head had not cowed, but exasperated the people..."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

* 2. To upbraid, to rate, to scold.

* 3. To excel, to exceed, to surpass.

cōw-áge, s. [COWHAGE.]

cōw-an (1), s. [? Gael. *cobhan* = box, ark. (N.E.D.)] A fishing-boat.

bôul, bôy; pôut, jôwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, çhis, sin, aç; expect, çxenophon, exist. ph = ç
-cian, -tian = çhan. -tion, -sion = çshün; -çion, -çion = çzhün. -çlous, -çlous, -çlous = çshüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = çbel, çdel

"... thirty large cowans or fisher-boats,..."—*Wodrow: Hist.*, li. 335.

cow-an (2), *s.* [Etym. unknown.]

1. A term of contempt, applied to one who does the work of a mason, but has not been regularly bred to it.

2. Also used to denote one who builds dry walls, otherwise denominated a *dry-diker*.

"A boat carpenter, joiner, *cowan*, (or builder of stone without mortar) get is at the minimum, and good maintenance."—*P. Morven, Argyles. Statist. Acc.*, x. 267, n.

3. One who is not a Freemason.

4. A sneak, an inquisitive person. (*Slang Dict.*)

cow-ard, ***conard**, ***couerd**, *s.* & *a.* [O.Fr. *coward*, from Ital. *codardo*, from Lat. *cauda* = a tail. The word thus means either an animal that drops his tail between his legs or one that turns tail. Wedgwood points out that the hare is called "le coward, ou le court cow," in the terms of hunting in Reliq. Antiq., i. 153, and prefers to consider the original meaning to have been bottailed. (*Skeat, etc.*)

A. As *subst.*: A poltroon; one utterly devoid of spirit or courage; a timid, fearful person.

"... the fury of a coward maddened by strong drink into momentary hardihood."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

B. As *adjective*:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Cowardly, mean, pusillanimous.

"... Why, why, ye coward train, These fears, this flight? ye fear, and fly in vain."—*Pope: Homer's Odyssey*, vi. 239-40.

2. *Her.*: An epithet applied to animals represented with the tail between the legs.

† **coward-like**, *a.* & *adv.* [Eng. *coward*, and *like*.]

A. As *adj.*: Like a coward; timid, spiritless.

B. As *adv.*: In a cowardly manner; like a coward.

"... extreme fear can neither fight nor fly, But coward-like with trembling terror die."—*Shakespeare: Tarquin and Lucrece*.

***cow-ard**, ***cou-ard**, *v.t.* [COWARD, *s.*] To make cowardly; to intimidate.

"That hath so cowarded and chased your blood Out of appearance?"—*Shakespeare: Henry V.*, li. 2.

cow-ard-ice, *s.* [Fr. *cowardise*; Ital. *codardia*.] Extreme timidity; utter lack of spirit or courage.

"Again moderation was despised as *cowardice*, or execrated as treachery."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

***cow-ard-ic**, ***cou-ard-ic**, ***cow-ard-y**, ***cow-ard-ye**, *s.* [O.Fr. *cowardie*, *cuardie*; Ital. *codardia*; Sp. & Port. *cobardia*.] Cowardice, timidity.

"Cowardly it torneth into hardihood."—*Gower*: lii. 147.

***cow-ard-ing**, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [COWARD, *v.*]

A. & **B.** As *pr. par.* & *particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. As *subst.*: The act of making coward or depriving of spirit.

***cow-ard-ize**, *s.* [COWARDICE.]

***cow-ard-ize**, *v.t.* [Eng. *coward*; -ize.] To make cowardly.

"Wickedness naturally tends to dishearten and cowardize men."—*Scott: Sermon before the Artillery Company*, 1669.

***cow-ard-ized**, *pa. par.* or *a.* [COWARDIZE, *v.*]

***cow-ard-iz-ing**, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [COWARDIZE.]

A. & **B.** As *pr. par.* & *particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. As *subst.*: The act of making cowardly.

cow-ard-li-ness, *s.* [Eng. *cowardly*; -ness.] The quality of being cowardly; cowardice, timidity, pusillanimity.

cow-ard-ly, ***cow-ard-lye**, *a.* & *adv.* [Eng. *coward*; -ly.]

A. As *adjective*:

1. Of persons: Timid, pusillanimous, craven, faint-hearted, spiritless.

"Worst traitor of them all is he, A traitor dark and cowardly."—*Wordsworth: The White Doe of Rylstone*, v.

2. Of things: Befitting a coward; mean, despicable, dastardly.

"... he was set upon with cowardly malignity by whole rows of small men..."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

***B.** As *adv.*: Like a coward; in a cowardly manner.

"Against spiritual foes, yields by and by, Or from the field most cowardly doth fly!"—*Spenser: F. Q.*, l. x. 1.

***cow-ard-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *coward*; -ness.] Cowardliness, cowardice.

"... for myne ventwreth and false cowardness many a one should be put into full greute replete."—*State Trials: Wm. Thorpe*, an. 14.

***cow-ard-ous**, *a.* [Eng. *coward*; -ous.] Cowardly, timid, faint-hearted.

***cow-ard-ree**, ***cow-ard-ry**, *s.* [Eng. *coward*; -ry, -ree.] Cowardice, cowardliness.

"Truly I think, ye vain is my belief."

"Of Goddard rice some clapping should be; Cowardry notes harkes swarred out of kind."

Surrey: Virgile; Æneid, bk. iv.

***cow-ard-ship**, *s.* [Eng. *coward*; -ship.] The qualities or character of a coward; cowardice, cowardliness.

"... leaving his friend here in necessity, and denying him; for his cowardship, ask Fabian."—*Shakespeare: Twelfth Night*, li. 4.

cow-bāne, *s.* [Eng. *cow*, and *bane*.] So called because early in the spring, when it grows in the water, cows often eat it and are killed by it. (*Withering*.)

1. An umbelliferous plant, *Cicuta virosa*.

2. An American name for *Archemora*. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

cow-bell, *s.* [Eng. *cow*, and *bell*.]

Bot.: *Silene inflata*. (*Scotch*.)

cow-bēr-ry, *s.* [Eng. *cow*, and *berry*.] (1) *Vaccinium vitis-idaea*, (2) *Comarum palustre*. So called because in parts of Scotland, if not elsewhere, the fruits of the plant are used to rub the inside of milk pails to thicken the milk. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

***cowde**, *pret. of v.* [CAN, COULD.]

***cowdie**, *s.* [COWRIE.]

cowdie-pine, *s.* [COWRIE-PINE.]

***cowdothe**, *s.* [Perhaps connected with A.S. *codh* = sickness.] Some kind of epidemic.

"There was twa yeirs before this tyme [A. 1582] one grate vniversal seiknes through the maist part of Scotland: vncertaine quhat seiknes it was, for the doctors could not tell, for ther was no remeid for it; and the common called it *Cowdothe*."—*Margaretbank's Annals*, p. 37.

cowed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [COW, *v.*]

cow-ēr, ***cour**, *v.t.* & *t.* [Icel. *kúra* = to lie quiet; Sw. *kura* = to doze, to roost; Dan. *kure* = to lie still; Icel. *kyrr*; Dan. *quærr* = quiet, still. (*Skeat*.)]

A. Intransitive:

1. To stoop, to bend, to squat, to crouch.

"Some sterner virtues o'er the mountain's breast May sit, like falcons cowering on the nest."

Goldsmith: The Traveller.

2. To shrink, to quail, to give way.

***B.** Trans.: To cherish with care.

"Where finding life not yet dislodged quite, He much rejoiced, and cow'd it tenderly."

"As chicken newly hatched, from dreading destiny."

Spenser: F. Q., li. viii. 5.

¶ In this instance the word may possibly belong to cover. [COVER (1), *v.*]

cow-ēred, *pa. par.* or *a.* [COWER.]

cow-ēr-ing, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [COWER.]

A. & **B.** As *pr. par.* & *particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. As *subst.*: The act of crouching, squatting, or stooping.

***cow-gāng**, *s.* [Eng. *cow*; and *gang*, found in *oxgang* (q. v.).] A communion for pasturing cows.

"From the south end of Wurtheringham *cowgang* to Wurtheringham haven."—*Inquisition*, 1583.

cow-hāge, *s.* [COWITCH.]

***cow-hēard** (1), *s.* [COW-HERD.]

***cow-hēard** (2), *a.* & *s.* [COWARD.]

***cowighe**, *s.* [COWH.]

cow-ing, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [COW, *v.*]

A. & **B.** As *pr. par.* & *particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. As *subst.*: The act of terrifying, intimidating, or depriving of spirit.

"Ye hae gien Draughoghe a bonny *cowin'*, when his capernottie's po cure the bizzin' yet w' the sight of the Loch fairies that war speellin' among the rocks."—*Saint Patrick*, lii. 42.

***cow-ish**, *a.* [Eng. *cow*; -ish.] Timid, faint-hearted, cowardly, dastardly.

"It is the *cowish* terror of his spirit, That dares not undertake..."—*Shakespeare: King Lear*, iv. 2.

cow-ish, *s.* [Native name (?).]

Bot.: A plant, a native of South America.

cow-itch, **cow-age**, **cow-hāge**, *s.* [Hind. *kiwanch*; Beng. *kāshi*.]

1. The stinging hairs of the plant described under 2, or any species akin to it, as *Mucuna urens*, *M. monosperma*, &c. They are used as a mechanical anthelmintic.

2. The name of a papilionaceous plant, *Mucuna pruriens*. It is a twining annual, with pendulous racemes of dark-colored flowers, which appear in India in the rainy season. The legume, which is shaped like the letter S, is clothed with stinging hairs. These are easily detached and stick on the skin, producing intolerable itching. The legume, when young, can be boiled and eaten like kidney-beans.

***cow-kin**, *s.* [Fr. *coquin*.] A beggar, a needy wretch.

"*Cockins*, *benseis*, and *cultroun kvelas*."

Dunbar: Multitud Poems, p. 109.

cowl (1), ***cowle** (1), ***couel**, ***cuelv**, ***kouel**, *s.* [A.S. *cufle*; Icel. *kufi*, *kofi*, cognate with Lat. *cucullus* = a hood; Ital. *cuculla*; Sp. *cogulle*.]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. In the same sense as II. 1.

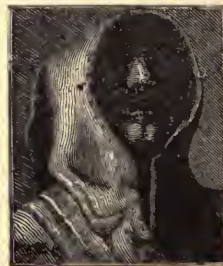
2. In the same sense as II. 2.

*3. By metonymy: A monk.

"Bluff Harry broke into the spence And turn'd the cowls adrift."—*Tennyson: The Talking Oak*, 47, 48.

II. Technically:

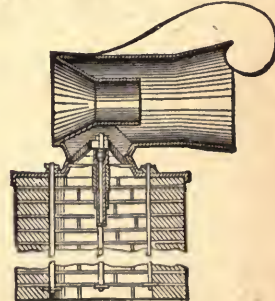
1. A hood, especially one worn by a monk.



COWL (A HOOD).

"And slow up the dim aisle afar, With sable cowl and scapular."—*Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel*, vi. 81.

2. **Building**: A chimney-cap made to turn around by the wind, or provided with ducts by which the wind is made an accessory in educting the smoke and other volatile pro-



CHIMNEY-COWL.

ducts of combustion. Cowls are also used on the summits of ventilating shafts for public buildings. (*Knight*.)

¶ The cowl shown in the illustration has the spindle stepped in a socket, its collar revolving in flanges upon the upper side of the cup-plate, which is anchored to the brick-work of the chimney.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sire, sir, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr; rāle, fāl, trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē. ey = ā. qu = kw.

3. *Locom. Engin.*: A wire cap or cage on the top of a locomotive smoke-stack. (*Knight.*)

* **cowl** (2), * **cowie** (2), * **colle**, s. [*Low Lat. cuella*; O. Fr. *cuel*, *caveau*; Lat. *cupa* = a vat, a butt.] A vessel for carrying water borne on a pole between two persons.

* **cowl-staff**, s. The pole or staff on which a cowl (2), is supported when being carried by two persons.

"Go take up these clothes here, quickly; where's the cowl-staff?"—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, iii. 1.

cowled, a. [*Cowl* (1), s.] Wearing or furnished with a cowl.

"Far the glimmering tapers shed
Faint light on the cowled head."
Longfellow: Hymn of the Moravian Nuns of Bethlehem.

cowl-like, a. [*Eng. cow*, and *like*.] Like those of a cow.

"With cowlike udders, and with oxlike eyes."
Pope: Dunciad, ii. 164.

cown-ēr, s. [*Etymol. unknown*. Perhaps only a misprint or mistake for *counter*.] [*COUNTER* (2), D. 1.] The arched part of a ship's stern.

* **cown-tir**, s. [*COUNTER* (3), s.] Rencounter.
"Schir Jhon the Grayne, quen he the cowntir saw,
On thaim be raid, and stud bot still aw."
Wallace, v. 923. (*MS.*)

* **cō-work**, v. i. [*Pref. cō = con = with*, together, and *Eng. work* (q.v.).] To work or cooperate with another.

"... the power of God *cō-working* within us."
Goodwin: Works, vol. iv, pt. iii, p. 113.

† **cō-work-ēr**, s. [*Pref. cō = con = with*, together, and *Eng. worker* (q.v.).] One who works or cooperates with another; a co-operator.

"In all acquired gifts, or habits... we are properly... *cō-workers* with God."*South: Sermon*, iii, §. xi.

cowp, s. [*Coop*, s.] A basket for catching fish. (*Scotch.*)

"Fische-ar distroyt be cowpis, narrow massis,
nettis, prynis, set in riuers."*Acts Ja. III.*, 1469, c. 45. (*Ed. 1564.*)

cōw-pēn, s. [*Eng. cow*, and *pen*.] A pen or fold in which a cow is confined.

cowpen-bird, s. A bird, *Molothrus pectoris*, so called from attending continually upon cows, with the view of picking up insects and seeds left in their litter. It is found in North America. It belongs to the sub-family Icterinae.

* **cowpendech**, s. [*COLPINDACH*.] A young cow.

Cōw-pēr's glands, s. pl. [*See def.*]

Anat.: Two glands lying beneath and opening into the urethra in male mammals. They were discovered by William Cowper, the anatomist (1666-1709).

cōw-pōck, s. [*Eng. cow*, and *pock*.]

Med.: A single pock or vesicle of the eruptive disease called cowpox (q.v.).

* **cowpon**, s. [*CULPON*.] A fragment.

"Quhen that clerk fra us twa *cowponis* of our Crede,
tyme is to speak."*N. Winger's Quest. Keith's Hist.*, App. p. 227.

cōw-pōx, s. [*Eng. cow*, and *pox*.]

Medical:

† 1. *Gen.*: Any disease producing pox upon the udder or other parts of a cow. Edward Jenner discovered that there were several of these.

2. *Spec.*: That particular cutaneous disease affecting the udder of the cow, which, being transferred to the human frame, either gives an immunity from small-pox or diminishes its violence. That this is its effect had long been a popular belief among the dairy milkers in Gloucestershire, and when, prior to 1770, Jenner was an apprentice to Mr. Lindow, an eminent surgeon at Sudbury, near Bristol, a young woman who came into the shop where he was, to ask advice, hearing small-pox mentioned, said with decision, "I cannot take that disease, for I have had cowpox." Jenner mused upon the statement, and spoke of it to scientific men, who all treated it with ridicule. Continued investigation, however, satisfied him of its truth, and about 1780 he struck out the brilliant thought that it might be practicable to propagate cowpox as a preservative against small-pox, by inoculating some human being from the cow, and from that

person transferring the matter to another and another of the community till protection was obtained for all. This was the origin of vaccination (q.v.).

"What varied wonders tempt us as they pass!
The cow-pox, tractor, galvanism, and gas."
Byron: English Bards and Scotch Reviewers.

cōw-rȳ, s. [*Hind. kavri*.]

Zoology:

1. The English name of the molluscous genus *Cypræa* (q.v.). The Money-cowry is *Cypræa moneta*, a native of the Pacific and Eastern seas. Many tons are annually brought



COWRY.

to Britain, whence they are again taken as money to be used in commercial transactions with the tribes of Western Africa. There is another species, *Cypræa annulus*, used locally among the Eastern Islands for the same purpose.

2. *Pl. (Cowries)*: The English name of the molluscous family *Cypræidae* (q.v.).

* **cowschot**, * **cowshot**, s. [*CUSHAT*.] The Wood-pigeon.

* **cōw-shēd**, s. [*Eng. cow*, and *shed*.]

1. A shed for cows.

2. Cow dung.

"Blind as a beetle that . . . at last in cowsheds fall . . ."*Chapman: Hamlets dayes mirth*, p. 96. (*Davies.*)

cōw-slip, **cōw's-lip**, * **cowslap**, * **cow-slypp**, * **cowslip**, * **cowslop**, * **cow-slope**, * **cowslek**, s. & a. [*A.S. cūslippe, cūslope*.] The original meaning of the word is not clear. Skeat suggests *cū = cow*, and *slyppe or slope = a sloop, a piece of dung*.]

A. As substantive:

Bot.: A well-known plant, *Primula veris*, of the same genus as the Primrose, *P. vulgaris*, the Oxslip, *P. elatior*, &c. The two last are very much akin. The first and second widely differ in appearance, but statements from time to time appear that they have been found growing from the same root, in which case they would not be two species, but varieties of one. To naturalists believing in the separate creation and subsequent immutability in essential character of each species, this would be an important fact; but Darwinians would regard it as of little moment. They would probably derive the Primrose, Cowslip, Oxlip, &c., from a now extinct priniaceous plant more generalised than any of these. The Cowslip has ovate-crenate, toothed, and wrinkled leaves, with the flowers in an umbellate scape. It is common in clayey soils in England, but is rarer in Scotland. The flowers are sedative and diaphoretic. They make a pleasant soporific wine. In the United States the name Cowslip has been applied to a plant of different genus, the *Dodecatheon Meadia*, a handsome spring flower. It is sometimes called Shooting Star.

"The flowery May, who, from her green lap, throws
The yellow cowslip, and the pale primrose."
Milton: On May Morning.

B. As adjective:

1. *Gen.*: In any way pertaining to the plant described under A.

2. *Specialty*:

(1) Made of the Cowslip [A.].

"Well, for the future I'll drown all high thoughts
in the Lethe of cowslip wine . . ."*Pope: Letter to H. Cromwell*, May 10, 1768.

(2) Like the Cowslip [A.] in colour; yellow.

"These yellow cowslip cheeks,
Are gone, are gone:
Lovers, make moan!"

Shakesp.: Mid. Night's Dream, v. 1.

¶ (1) *American Cowslip*: Any plant of the genus *Dodecatheon*.

(2) *Bedlam Cowslip*, *Cowslip of Bedlam*: *Pulmonaria officinalis*.

(3) *Bugloss Cowslip*: *Pulmonaria officinalis*.

(4) *Cowslip of Bedlam*: [*Bedlam Cowslip*].

(5) *Cowslip of Jerusalem*: [*Jerusalem Cowslip*].

(6) *Cowslip Primrose*: *Primula veris*.

(7) *French Cowslip*: *Primula auricula*.

(8) *Great Cowslip*: *Primula elatior*.

(9) *Jerusalem Cowslip*, *Cowslip of Jerusalem*: *Pulmonaria officinalis*.

(10) *Mountain Cowslip*: *Primula auricula*.

(11) *Our Lady's Cowslip*: *Gagea lutea*.

(12) *Virginian Cowslip*: *Mertensia (Pulmonaria) virginica*.

* **cōw-slippped**, a. [*Eng. cowslip*; -ed.] Decked or adorned with cowslips.

"Brakes and cowslipped lawns." *Keats.*

-**cōwt**, **cowte**, s. [*COLT*.] A colt. (*Scotch.*)

"... it was n' about a bit grey cōwt, waans worth ten pounds sterling . . ."*Scott: Heart of Mid-Lothian*, ch. xxv.

* **cōw-thēr**, s. [*A corruption of cower* (q.v.).] To cower, to crouch.

"Plautus in his 'Rudens' bringeth in fishermen cowering and quaking."*Nashe: Leuten Sinke*.

* **cox**, s. [*A contr. of coxcomb*.] A coxcomb.

cox-a, s. [*Lat. = (1) the hip, (2) the hip-bone*.] 1. *Anat.*: The hip, the haunch; used also of the ischium and the coccyx.

2. *Zool.*: The joint by which the leg is connected with the body in Insects, Arachnidans, and Crustaceans.

cox-al, a. [*Eng. cox(a)*; -al.] Pertaining to the coxa (in either sense).

† **cox-āl-ġi-a**, s. [*Fr. coxalgie*, from Lat. *coxa* (q.v.), and Gr. *algos* (algos) = pain.]

Med.: Pain of the haunch.

cox-cōmb (b silent), * **cookes-come**, s. [*A corruption of cock's comb* (q.v.).]

1. *Ordinary Language*:

† The comb or crest resembling that of a cock, which jesters formerly wore in their caps.

"... if thou follow him, thou must needs wear my coxcomb."*Shakesp.: King Lear*, i. 4.

* 2. A species of silver lace frayed out at the edges.

"His light grey frock with a silver edging of coxcomb."*Johnson: Chrysalis*, ch. xi. (*Davies.*)

* 3. The head.

"... and has given Sir Toby a bloody coxcomb too."*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, v. 1.

4. A fop, a dandy; a vain empty-headed fellow.

"With some nameless coxcomb at your side,
Coudemne the prattler for his idle pains."
Cowper: Retirement.

II. *Bot.*: [*COCKSCOMB*].

* **cox-cōmb-ic-al** (b silent), * **cox-com-ic-al**, a. [*Eng. coxcomb*; -ic-al.] Like or befitting a coxcomb; coxcomby, foppish.

"Studded all over in coxcombical fashion with little brass nails."*Irvine.*

* **cox-cōmb-ic-al-ly** (b silent), * **cox-cōm-ic-al-ly**, adv. [*Eng. coxcombical*; -ly.] Like a coxcomb, foppishly.

"But this coxcombically mingling
Of rhymes . . ."*Byron: Remarks*

* **cox-cōmb-it-y** (b silent), s. [*Eng. coxcomb*; -ity.] A coxcombical figure or idea.

"Inferior masters paint coxcombities that had no relation to universal modes of thought or action."*C. Knight: Once upon a Time* (1854), li. 140.

* **cox-cōmb-ly** (b silent), a. [*Eng. coxcomb*; -ly.] Like a coxcomb; coxcombical.

"My looks terrify them, you coxcombly see, you!"

Beaumont and Fletcher: Maid's Tragedy.

* **cox-cōmb-ry** (b silent), s. [*Eng. coxcomb*; -ry.] The manners of a coxcomb; foppishness, dandyism.

"Of coxcombs' worst coxcombs 'em the pink
Are preferable to these shreds of paper."
Byron: Beppo, lxxv.

* **cox-cōm-ic-al**, a. [*COXCOMBICAL*.] Foppish, coxcomby.

* **cox-cōm-ic-āl-i-ty**, s. [*Eng. coxcombical*; -ity.] Coxcomby, foppishness.

cox-swāin, * **cōck-swāin**, * **coxon**, s. [*COCKSWAIN*.]



COXCOMB.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; ain, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. -îng. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șhün; -tion, -şion = zhün. -cious, -tious, -şious = șhüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

coy, * **coye**, *a.* [O. Fr. *coi*, *coit*, from Lat. *quietus* = quiet (q.v.).]

1. Of persons:

1. Modest, shy, reserved, bashful.

"Like a coy maiden, Ease, when courted most,
Farthest retires . . ."
Cowper: The Task, bk. I.

2. Disdainful.

"Twas told us you were rough and coy and sullen,
And now I find report a very liar."
Shakesp.: Turning of the Screw, II. 1.

II. Of things:

1. Soft, gentle.

" . . . enforced hate,
Instead of love's coy touch, shall rudely tear thee."
Shakesp.: Lucres, 669.

2. Dictated by or arising from modesty or shyness.

"Begin, and somewhat loudly sweep the string;
Hence with denial vain, and coy excuse."
Milton: Lycidas.

* 3. Difficult to find.

"To which the mild resorts, in chase of terms,
Though apt, yet coy, and difficult to win."
Cowper: The Task, bk. II.

* **coy-bred**, *a.* Naturally shy or modest.
"A coy-bred Cumberland lass."
Drayton: Poly-Olbon, 90.

* **coy** (1), *v.i. & t.* [Cov, *a.*]

A. Intransitive:

1. To disdain, to be unwilling.

"If he coy'd
To hear Cominius speak, I'll keep at home."
Shakesp.: Coriol., v. 1.

2. To be shy, modest, or bashful; to behave coyly.

B. Transitive:

1. To quiet, to soothe.

"I coye, i styl or aysae."
Pulgrave.

2. To stroke with the hand, to caress.

"Pleasure is like a dog, which being cooyed and
strucked follows us at the heels."
Bp. Hall: Contentation, 21.

3. To woo, to court.

"As when he coys'd
The closed minnie in towne."
Tartarville: To a late Friend.

* **coy** (2), *v.t.* [A shortened form of *decoy* (q.v.).] To decoy, to allure, to entice.

"I'll mountebank their loves,
Coy their hearts from them, and come home beloved
Of all the trades in Rome."
Shakesp.: Coriol., III. 2.

* **coy**, *s.* [A shortened form of *decoy* (q.v.).] A decoy, an allurement.

"To try a conclusion, I have most fortunately
used our coys, by the influence of a white
polder."
Lady Alimony, III, sub fin. (Nares).

* **coy-duck**, * **coy-duk**, *s.* A decoy duck.

"No man ever lost by keeping a coy-duck."
Hacket: Life of Williams, II. 43.

* **coy-ing**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Cov (1), *v.*]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. As *subst.*: Flattery, caressing, alluring, petting.

"Makes by much coying the child so untoward."
Drayton: Ode to Cupid.

* **coy-ish**, *a.* [Eng. *coy*; -ish.] Rather coy, shy, or modest; bashful.

"He took her in his arms, as yet so coyish to be
kiss."
Warner: Abigail's England (1807).

coy-ly, * **coy-lely**, *adv.* [Eng. *coy*; -ly.] In a coy, bashful, or modest manner; bashfully.

"This said, his hand he coyly snatch'd away
From forth Antinous' hand."
Chapman: Odyssey.

coy-ness, *s.* [Eng. *coy*; -ness.] The quality of being coy; modesty, reserve, bashfulness, shyness.

"When the kind nymph would coyneess feign,
And hides but to be found again."
Dryden.

* **coynt**, *a.* [COINT, QUAIN.]

coy-pu, **coy-pou**, *s.* [The native name of the animal in South America.]

Zool.: A mammal (*Myopotamus coypu*), formerly regarded as of the family Castoridae (Beavers), but now placed among the Octodontidae. It is smaller than the Beaver, but has somewhat similar habits. The hind feet are webbed and the tail long and rounded. The skin is valuable, and hundreds of thousands have been imported from South America, of which the Coypu is a native.

" . . . we look to the waters, and we do not find the
beaver or musk-rat, but the coypu and capybara, re-
presents of the American type."—*Darwin: Origin of
Species* (ed. 1859), ch. XI, p. 343.

* **coy-ströl**, *s.* [COISTRIL.]

1. A degenerate hawk.

"The musquet and the coyströl were too weak,
Too fierce the falcon."
Dryden: Hind and Panther.

2. A faint-hearted, mean fellow; a poltroon.

" . . . He's a coward, and a coyströl, that will not
drink to my niece, . . ."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, I. 3.

* **cöz**, *s.* [A contracted form of *cousin* (q.v.).]

1. A cousin.

2. Used for other relationships—as nephew
(*Shakesp.: King John*, III. 3), uncle (*Shakesp.:
Two Gent.*, I. 5), brother-in-law (*Shakesp.:
1 Henry IV.*, III. 1), &c. [COUSIN, A. 1.]

3. Used by princes in addressing other
princes, or noblemen.

"Be merry, coz; since sudden sorrow
Serves to say thus, Some good thing comes to-morrow."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., IV. 2.

† **cöze**, * **cöso**, *v.i.* [COSV.] To be snug or cosy.

"As the sailors cose round the fire."
C. Kingsley: Two Years Ago, ch. III. (Davies).

* **coze**, *s.* [COSV.] A snug chat.

"Where they might have a comfortable coze."
Mrs Austen: Mansfield Park, ch. xxvi.

cöz-en, * **cöz-en**, *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *consiner* = to claim relationship with anyone for ulterior purposes.]

A. Transitive:

1. To deceive.

"He had cozened the world by fine phrases, and by a
show of moral goodness . . ."
Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xvii.

2. To cheat, to defraud.

"Cousins indeed, and by their uncle cozened
Of comfort" *Shakesp.: Rich. III.*, IV. 4.
(Trench: *English Past and Present*, p. 179.)

3. To beguile, to entice.

"Not any longer be flattered or cozened in a slow
security."—*Holmondd: Works*, IV. 559.

B. Intrans.: To cheat, to defraud, to de-
ceive.

"Some coggling, cozening slave."
Shakesp.: Othello, IV. 2.

¶ **To make a cozen of one**: To deceive him (?).

"Cassander . . . dissembled his griefs, although hee
were glad to see things happen out so well, and deter-
mined with himself to make a cozen of his young
nephew, untill hee had bought wit with the price of
woe."—*Lylic: Euphuus*.

* **cöz-en-äge**, * **cous-en-age**, * **cöz-
en-age**, *s.* [Eng. *cozen*; -age.]

1. The act of cozening, cheating, or defrauding.

"This schoolmaster taught them the art of getting,
either by violence, *cozenage*, flattery, lying, or by
putting on a guise of religion . . ."
Pilgrim's Progress, II. 1.

2. A trick, a fraud, a deceit.

"There's no such thing as that we beauty call,
It is uer cozenage all."
Suckling.

cöz-ened, *pa. par. or a.* [COZEN.]

cöz-en-ër, *s.* [Eng. *cozen*; -er.] One who
cozens; a cheat, a defrauder.

"O, the devil take such cozeners!"
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., I. 3.

cöz-en-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [COZEN.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. As *subst.*: Cozenage, cheating, deceiving.

cö-zie, *a.* [COSV.] Snug; warm and comfort-
able.

" . . . some are cozie l' the neuk."
Burns: The Holy Fair.

* **cöz-i-ër**, *s.* [Probably Sp. *cozer* = to sew.]
A botcher, a cobbler.

"Do you make an alehouse of my lady's house, that
ye squeak out your cozier's catches, without any in-
tigation or remorse of voice?"—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*,
II. 3.

* **cöz-i-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *cozy*; -ly.] Snugly,
comfortably.

* **cöz-ling**, *s.* [Eng. *coz*, and dim. suff. -ling.] A
little cousin.

"Down to the cousins and cozings."
Hood: Miss Kilmansiepy.

* **co-zý**, *a.* [COSV.]

* **cozze**, *s.* [Etym. unknown.] Some kind of
fish.

"The cod and cozze that greedy are to bite."
Dennys: Secrets of Angling. (Eng. Garner, I. 164.) (Davies).

Cr.

1. Chem.: The symbol for the metallic ele-
ment Chromium.

2. Book-keeping: Used as an abbreviation
for creditor.

cráb (1), * **crábbe** (1), *s.* [A.S. *crabba*, cogn. with Icel. *krabbi*; Sw. *krabba*; Dan. & Ger. *krabbe*; Dut. *krab*.]

I. Ord. Lang.: In the same sense as II. 1.

"Crabs delight in soft and delicate places."
Holland: Plinie, bk. IX, ch. xxxl.

¶ **To catch a crab**:

Rowing: To come forward for the stroke
without properly lowering the hands, whereby
the blade of the oar is caught in the water.

II. Technically:

1. Zoology:

(1) Gen.: A rendering of Lat. *cancer*, a genus
under which Linnaeus included the whole
order of Decapod Crustaceans. [BRACHYURA.]

(2) Spec.: A crustacean of the restricted genus
Cancer, of which the type is the Eatable Crab
of our coasts. [¶ (1).]

2. Astron.: The zodiacal constellation Can-
cer (q.v.).

"He somewhat loath of his heat and light,
When once the Crab behind his back he sees."
Spenser: Epithalamion.

3. Machinery:

(1) A winch on a movable frame with power-
gearing, used in connection with derricks and
other non-permanent hoisting-machines. The
larger gear-wheel is on the shaft of the roller,
and is rotated by the spur-pinion and hand-
cranks.

(2) A form of windlass for hauling ships
into dock.

(3) A machine used in ropewalks to stretch
the yarn.

(4) A claw for temporarily anchoring to the
ground a portable machine. (Knight.)

¶ (1) Eatable Crab: *Cancer Pagurus*. Its
form is familiar to all, but the colours seen
are those produced by boiling. In its natural
state it is reddish-brown above, whitish be-
neath, the legs deep red, the claws deep
shining black. It sometimes weighs 10 or
12 lbs., whence it has been called the Great
Crab. Immense numbers are caught annually
around the oceanic coasts. It undergoes a
metamorphosis, the so-called genus *Zoea* being
an early stage of its development. [CANCER.]

(2) Great Crab: The same as Eatable Crab
(q.v.).

(3) Hermit Crab. [HERMIT CRAB.]

(4) Shore Crab: *Corvinus maenas*.

(5) Spider Crab: The genus *Maia* (q.v.).

crab-catcher, *s.*

1. Ord. Lang.: Any person who or machine
which catches crabs.

2. Ornith.: *Herodias virescens*, a bird of the
Heron family, which feeds specially on crabs.
It is indigenous to Jamaica.

crab clusters, *s. pl.*

Astron.: Certain clusters of stars in the
constellation Taurus.

† **crab-computing**, *a.* An epithet
coined by Cowper, and used in satire of some
of the microscopical investigations of the em-
inent Leuwenhoeck, especially those dealing
with the number of ova produced and carried
by a female crab.

"The protracted myriads spread so fast,
Even Leuwenhoeck himself would stand aghast,
Employ'd to calculate the enormous sum,
And own his crab-computing powers overcome."
Cowper: Progress of Error.

crab-eater, *s.*

Ornith.: The name given to two small
herons occurring in the mountainous parts of
France. These are (1) *Ardea minuta*, (2) *A.
dauvillensis*.

crab-grass, *s.*

Bot.: A name sometimes given to the
genus *Digitaria*, more generally called Finger-
grass.

crab-lobster, *s.* Porcellanea, a genus of
Crustaceans. Tribe, Anomura.

crab-louse, *s.* A kind of louse, *Phthirus
inguinialis*, found in certain cases on the
human body, to which it closely adheres.

crab-oil, *s.* A corruption of Carap-oil.
[CARAP.]

crab's claw, *s.*

1. The claw of a crab. Such claws were
formerly used as absorbents.

2. A plant, *Stratiotes aloides*.

Eate, fát, fáre, amidst, whát, fáll, father; wé, wét, hère, cawel, hër, thère; pinc, pít, síre, sir, marine; gô, pôť,
or, wöre, wöf, wörk, whô, sôn; müte, cüb, cüre, unite, cür, rüle, füll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ö. ey = ä. qu = kw.

crab's eye, s. & a.

A. *As subst.*: One of the eyes of a crab.

B. *As adj.*: Resembling the eye of a crab.

¶ *Crab's eye Lichen: Lecanora pallescens.* It is used for dyeing purposes.

crab's eyes, s. pl.

1. (Pl.). In the literal sense.

2. Concretions formed in the stomach of the Cray-fish, *Asacus fluviatilis*. They were formerly looked on as alkaline, absorbent, and somewhat diuretic.

"Several persons had, in vain, endeavoured to store themselves with crab-eyes."—*Boyle*.

3. The seeds of *Abrus precatorius*.

* **crab-snouted, a.** Crab-faced.

"... those crab-snouted bests."—*A. Newill: Verses pref. to Gorge's Epylog.* (Davies.)

crab-yaws, s.

Med.: A disease occurring in the West Indies. It consists of an ulcer on the sole of the foot with hard callous lips.

crāb (2), *crabbe (2), s. & a. [Sw. *krabbäp*.]

A. *As substantive*:

1. *Ordinary Language*:

Literally:

(1) In the same sense as II.

"Crabbe, apple or frute. Macianum."—*Prompt. Parv.*

(2) A stick or cudgel made of the wood of the crab-tree.

"Out bolts her husband with a fine taper crab in his hand."—*Garrick: The Lying Valet* (1741), li. 2.

2. *Fig.*: A peevish, morose, or sour-tempered person.

II. Bot.: The same as the CRAB-APPLE (q.v.).

¶ (1) *Queensland Crab: Petalostigma quadrilocularis*.

(2) *Siberian Crab*: (a) *Pyrus baccata*, (b) *P. prunifolia*. (*Treats of Bot.*)

B. *As adj.*: Pertaining to or consisting of the fruit or fruit-tree described under A.

"Better gleanings their worn soil can boast Than the crab vintage of the neighboring coast."—*Dryden*.

crab-apple, s. A wild apple, *Pyrus Malus*. The leaves are ovate, acute, and serrate; the flowers in a sessile umbel; the styles combined below; the fruit globose, austere to the taste. Verjuice is made from it. The Crab-apple is found widely through America and Europe. It is the origin of the Garden Apple, the mellow character of which is attributable to cultivation.

* **crab-faced, a.** Having a sour, disagreeable look.

"A crab-faced mistress."—*Beaumont & Fletcher*.

crab-grass, s. *Salicornia herbacea*.

crab-stock, s. *Pyrus Malus*. (*Wright*.)

crab-tree, *crab-tre, s. & a.

A. *As substantive*:

1. *Lit.*: *Pyrus Malus*. [CRAB-APPLE.]

2. *Fig.*: A person crabbed or sour in temper.

"The crab-tree porter of the Guild Hall gates."—*Bp. Hall: Satires*. (Britten & Holland.)

B. *As adjective*:

1. Made of the wood of the Crab-tree.

"So when he arose, he getteth him a grievous crab-tree cudgel, ..."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

2. Derived from the Crab-tree. (*Lit. & Fig.*)

"Was graft with crab-tree ally; whose fruit than art And never of the ivy's noble race."—*Shakespeare: 2 Henry VI*, iii. 2.

crāb (3), s. [Corrupted from *carapa* (q.v.).] The oil obtained from *Carapa guianensis*.

crab-wood, s. The timber of *Carapa guianensis*. (*Treats of Bot.*)

crāb, v.t. & i. [CRAB (2), s.]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To make sour or morose; to provoke, to incense.

"Tis easy to observe how age or sickness sours and crabs our nature."—*Glanville: Pre-exist. of Souls*, p. 33.

2. To run down, to depreciate.

* **Intrans.**: To fret, to be peevish or sour-tempered.

"Fur be they courtes, they will quyt me; And gif they crab, they i quytme it."—*Bauntyne Poems*, p. 210.

crāb-bēd, a. [Eng. *crab* (2), s.; -ed.]

I. *Of persons*:

1. Peevish, morose, sour-tempered, cynical.

"Crabbed age and youth Cannot live together."—*Shakespeare: The Passionate Pilgrim*, v.

2. Difficult to understand; perplexing, obscure.

"Whate'er the crabbed st author hath, He understood b' implicit faith."—*Butler: Hudibras*.

II. *Of things*:

1. Disagreeable, unpleasant, harsh.

"How charming is divine philosophy! Not harsh, and crabbed, as dull fools suppose."—*Milton: Comus*.

2. Difficult, intricate, obscure.

"The awes of thy crabbed eloquence Shall pierce his breast."—*Chaucer: The Clerkes Tale*, 979.

† **crāb-bēd-lý, *crabbedly, *crābd-lý, adv.** [Eng. *crabbed*; -ly.]

1. Peevishly, morosely.

2. In a crabbed or difficult manner; perplexingly.

"... have in such medle or checkerwise so crabbedly lumbled them both together, as commonlie the inhabitants of the meane sort speak neither good English nor good Irish."—*Bolton: Ireland*, ch. 1.

† **crāb-bēd-nēss, s.** [Eng. *crabbed*; -ness.]

1. Sourness of taste.

2. Peevishness, moroseness, sourness of temper.

"... the very same forwardness and crabbedness of visage, ..."—*Holland: Livius*, p. 85.

3. Intricacy, difficulty, obscurity.

"The mathematics with their crabbedness and intricacy, could not deter you, ..."—*Bowell, bk. i*, § 1, let. 9.

† **crāb-bēr-ý, s.** [Eng. *crab*; -ery.] A resort or breeding-place of crabs.

"Mud-banks, which the inhabitants call Cangrejederos or crabberies, from the number of small crabs."—*Darwin: Voyage of a Nat.*, ch. iv.

* **crāb-bīsh, a.** [Eng. *crab*; -ish.] Rather sour or cross.

"The whips of the most crabbiſh Satyrists."—*Decker: Seven Deadly Sinnes*, ch. iv. (Davies.)

crāb-bit, a. [Eng. *crab* (2), s.; Scotch adj. suff. -it = Eng. -ed.] Crabbed, fretful, peevish.

"Or lee-langs nights, w' crabbit leuka, Fore owre the devils plecter beuks."—*Burns: The Two Dogs*.

* **crāb-bý, a.** [Eng. *crab* (2), s.; -y.] Crabbed, difficult, obscure.

"Perilus is crabby, because ancient ..."—*Marston: Scourge of Villany*.

* **crābd-lý, adv.** [CRABBEDLY.]

"Fall not crosse and crabdly forth."—*R. Brathwayt: Nature's Embassage*, p. 290.

* **crā-bēr, s.** [*Fr. (raton), crabier*.] The aquatic vole (*Arvicola amphibius*), commonly called the water-rat.

"Otters, the cormorant, and the crabber, which some call the water-rat."—*Walton: Angler*.

crā-brō, s. [Lat. = a hornet (*Vespa crabro*).]

Entom.: A genus of fossorial hymenoptera, the typical one of the family Crabronidae. They are yellow and black insects, very active in their habits, frequenting the flowers of the Umbelliferae, the leaves of other plants, or palings, to surprise and carry off flies or similar insects for the sustenance of their larvae. Their cells are often made in rotten posts. *Crabro cephalotes* is more than half an inch long.

crā-brōn-ý-dæ, s. pl. [Lat. *crabro* (genit. *crabronis* (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.)]

Entom.: A family of hymenopterous insects; section *Aculeata*, sub-section *Fossores*. Antennae short, generally thickened towards the apex; head large, and looks nearly square when viewed from above; the body elliptical, joined to the thorax by a peduncle.

* **crāb-si-dle, v.i.** [Eng. *crab* (1), and *sidle*, v.] To go sideways like a crab. (*Southey: Letters*, i. 105.)

* **cracche, *cracchyn, *cratche, v.i.** [M. H. Ger. *kratzen*.] [SCRATCH.]

1. To scratch. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

2. To snatch, to save.

"No myghte me cracche fro helle."—*Langland: P. Plowman*, 6, 865.

* **cracchyng, *cracchyng, *cratching, pr. par., a., & s.** [CRACCHE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of scratching or tearing.

"Cracchyng of chekes, rendyng eek of here."—*Chaucer: The Knight's Tale*, 2, 836.

* **crached, a.** [Fr. *écraſé*.] Infirm, broken down.

"... contynuing my journeyes towardes your highnes, wth ſuche diligence, as myn olde and crached body may endure."—*State Papers*, i. 578. (Vares.)

crāc-i-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *crac* (genit. *cracis*) (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Ornith.: The Curassows, a family of Gallinaceous birds. The bill is of moderate size, and arched at the tip, the wings are short and rounded, the tail long and very broad compared with the proportionate breadth of the body; the hind toe is on the same level as the others. Genera, *Crax*, *Penelope*, *Ouarax*, &c. They are found in Central and Southern America, and are apparently the American representatives of the Phasianidae (Pheasants) of the Eastern world.

crack, *crak, *crake, *craken, *crakke, *crakkyn, v.t. & i. [A.S. *crucian*, an imitative word. Cogn. with Dut. *kraken*, *kraken*; Ger. *krachen*.]

A. *Transitive*:

Literally:

1. To break or cause to part into chinks; to cause to become partially severed.

2. To break in pieces; to cause to open.

"Crakkyn or schyllen nothys. Exortico, enucleo."—*Prompt. Parv.*

3. To rend, break, or injure in any way.

"I had rather crack my sinews, break my back, Than you should such dishonour undergo. While I sit lazy by."—*Shakespeare: Tempest*, iii. 1.

4. To cause to give out a sharp, sudden noise; as, To crack a whip.

II. Figuratively:

1. To dissolve, to break, to destroy.

"Against the Roman state; whose course will on The way it takes, cracking ten thousand curbs."—*Shakespeare: Coriol.*, i. 1.

* 2. To break with grief.

"The tackle of my heart in crack'd."—*Shakespeare: King John*, v. 5.

3. To craze, to destroy the intellect.

"He thought none poets till their brains were crack'd."—*Isosmmon*.

4. To utter or do anything smartly or quickly.

"Sir Balaam now, he lives like other folks; He takes his chirping pipe, he cracks his jokes."—*Pope: Moral Exa.*, iii. 358.

* 5. To utter boastfully or blusteringly.

"He crack'd boost and swor it was nat so."—*Chaucer: C. T.*, 3, 999.

6. To open and drink.

"You'll crack a quart together! Ha, will you not?"—*Shakespeare: 2 Hen. IV.*, v. 2.

* 7. To weaken, to impair, to destroy.

"Or (not to crack the wind of the poor phrase, Wronging it thus, you'll tender me a fool!"—*Shakespeare: Hamlet*, i. 3.

¶ (1) *To crack a crib*: To break into a house as burglars. (*Slang*.)

(2) *To crack anything up*: To extol highly; to puff.

(3) *To crack credit*: To lose character and confidence in any respect; primarily applied to the loss of credit in mercantile concerns.

"By Solomon's record, see that gadeth abroad cannot be well thought of, with Wisdome see hath cracked her credit."—*Z. Boyd: Last Battell*, p. 970.

(4) *To crack trust*: To break an engagement.

B. *Intransitive*:

Literally:

1. To burst or open into chinks; to break partially asunder; to exhibit cracks.

"The mirror crack'd from side to side."—*Tennyson: The Lady of Shalott*.

2. To break or fly in pieces; to be broken.

"Must here the burden fall from off my back? Must here the strings that bound it to me crack?"—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

II. Figuratively:

* 1. To break, to burst.

"My heart is ready to crack, ..."—*Shakespeare: Merry Wives*, ii. 2.

* 2. To come to ruin, to be ruined, to fail.

"The credit not only of banks, but of exchequers, cracks when little comes in, and much goes out."—*Dryden*.

* 3. To boast; to talk boastfully or blusteringly; to bluster.

"Ye sell the bel's skin on his back,— Quebe ye have done, its tyme to crack."—*Cherrie and Sloe*, st. 47.

¶ Followed by *of* before that which is boasted of.

bōl, bōy; pōū, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, thīs; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f -clan, -tian → shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -sious, -cious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel. del

"And Ethiops of their sweet complexion crack:
Dark needs no candles now, for dark is light."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, iv. 2.

4. To talk freely and familiarly; to chat.

"Gae warm ye, and crack with our dame,—
The priest stood close, the miller cracked."
Ramsay: Poems, II. 522, 24.

5. To utter or give out a sharp noise.

"I will board her, though she chide as loud
As thunder, when the clouds in autumn crack."
Shakesp.: Tem. of Shrew, I. 2.

6. To break, to change. (Applied to the changing of voices at puberty.)

¶ (1) To crack on about: To boast, to bluster.

¶ (2) To crack up:

(a) To break up, to fail, to come to ruin.

(b) To praise or extol. (*Slang*.)

¶ For the difference between to crack and to break see BREAK.

crack, ***crak**, ***crake**, ***crakke**, ***krakke**, s. & a. [From the verb. Fr. *crac*; O. H. Ger. *chrac*.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) A sudden disruption by which the parts are separated, but only a little way from each other.

(2) The chink, fissure, or opening made by disruption.

"At length it would crack in many places; and those cracks, as they dilated, would appear of a pretty good, but yet obscure and dark, sky-colour."—*Newton: Optics*.

(3) A sharp sudden sound or report, as of a body falling or bursting.

"Crakke or dyn. Sonitus."—*Prompt. Pars.*

(4) A sharp blow.

2. Figuratively:

(1) A breach or disruption.

"... my fortunes against any lay worth naming, this crack of your love shall grow stronger than it was before."—*Shakesp.: Othello*, II. 3.

(2) Crazy of intellect.

(3) A man crazed; a crack-brained person.
"... but cannot get the parliament to listen to me, who look upon me as a crack and a projector."—*Addison*.

(4) A boast, boasting, bluster.

"This to correct, they show with many cracktis,
But little effect of spite or better ax."
Dunbar: Bannatyne Poems, p. 43, st. 8.

(5) Chat, familiar conversation.

"Nae langyue, fan our auld fouls were laid,
And taking their ain crack into their bed."
Ross: Helenore, p. 20.

(6) An idle report or rumour.

"A' cracks are not to be trod'd."—*Ramsay: Scotch Proverbs*, p. 12.

(7) A boaster.

(8) One who is first-rate in any pursuit or pastime.

(9) A fault, a failing, a sin.

"I cannot
Believe this crack to be in my dread mistress."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, I. 2.

(10) The change of voice at puberty.

"Our voices have got the maniah crack."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, IV. 2.

(11) A prostitute.

(12) A pert, lively boy.

"'Tis a noble child, a crack, madam."
Shakesp.: Coriol., I. 2.

(13) An instant.

"Ye ne'er heard o' the highland man and the gauger,
I'll no be a crack o' tellin' it."—*Saxon & Gael*, I. 37.

(14) A first-rater (esp. of race-horses).

¶ In a crack: At once, in a moment.
"For Jack Tackle's grimly ghost was vanish'd in a crack."
Lewis: Sailor's Tale.

II. Veterinary: A disease in the heels of horses.

B. As adjective:

1. Boastful.

2. Crack-brained.

3. Excellent, superior, first-rate.

"... a crack small-bore shot, ..."
Daily Telegraph, July 18, 1882.

crack-brained, a. Crazy, cracked.

"... the ill-grounded sophisms of those crack-brained fellows."—*Arbuthnot & Pope*.

***crack-hemp**, s. The same as CRACK-ROPE (q.v.).

"Come hither, crack-hemp."

Shakesp.: Tem. of the Shrew, v. 1.

***crack-rope**, s. One who deserves hanging.

***crack-skull**, s. A crack-brained person.

***crack-tryst**, s. One who does not fulfil an engagement to meet with another.

crack-willow, s. *Salix fragilis*.

cracked, pa. par. or a. [CRACK, v.]

A. As pa. par.: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. As adjective:

I. Lit.: Burst, split; having cracks.

"Lewls, who charitably bestowed on his ally an old cracked piece of cannon to be coined into crowns and shillings."—*Macculey: Hist. Eng.*, ch. 27.

II. Figuratively:

1. Crazy, of weak intellect.

"He was a ruin of crack'd brain, ..."
Camden: Elizabeth, an. 1594.

2. Of bad reputation.

crack'-er, ***crak'-er**, s. [Eng. crack; -er.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Lit.: One who or that which cracks.

II. Figuratively:

1. A boaster.

"What cracker is this same that dares our ears
With this abundance of superfluous breath?"
Shakesp.: King John, II. 1.

"'Twill heat the brain, kindle my imagination, I shall talk nothing but crackers, and fire works, to night."—*B. Jonson: Every Man out of his Humour*, v. 4.

3. A lie. (Colloquial.)

4. A breakdown, a smash. (Slang.)

5. One of the "poor whites" of the southern States of the American Union.

B. Technically:

1. Pyrotech.: A form of explosive fire-work. Marcus Graecus, in the eighth century, speaks of a composition of sulphur, charcoal, and saltpetre, which he said might be made to imitate thunder by folding some of it up in a cover and tying it tightly. This was a cracker.

"The bladder, at its breaking, gave a great report, almost like a cracker."—*Boyle*.

2. Baking: A thin, hard biscuit. (*Amer.*; used also in the North of England.)

"There is a dado full three feet high of biscuit or cracker boxes."—*The Century Mag.*, Aug., 1882, p. 483.

3. Mach.: One of the deeply grooved iron cylinders which revolve in pairs and grind the tough, raw caoutchouc, which has been previously cut in pieces by a circular knife.

crack'-ing, ***crak'-ing**, pr. par., a., & s. [CRACK, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As substantive:

I. Lit.: The act of breaking or splitting partially.

"Each pulse beats high, and each nerve strains,
Even to the cracking."
Churchill: The Ghost, bk. iv.

II. Figuratively:

1. Failure, breach.

2. Boasting, bluster.

"... let us learn to know ourselves, our frailty and weaknesses, without any cracking or boasting of our own good deeds and merits."—*Honolius: Of the Misery of Man*, pt. II.

3. The act of conversing in a lively manner; gossip.

crack'-le, v. i. & t. [A freq. from crack (q.v.).]

A. Intransitive:

1. Ord. Lang.: To make short, sharp, and rapid cracks; to decrepitate.

"While hisses on my hearth the pulpy pear,
And blackening chestnuts start and crackle there."
Cowper: On the Death of Damon (Transl.).

2. Music: A direction in lute playing, thus explained by "Maister Thomas Mace, 1678: "To crackle such three-part stops is only to divide each stop, with your thumb and two fingers, so as not to loose time, but give each crotchet its due quantity." [ARPEGIO.] (*Skinner & Barrett*).

B. Trans.: To crack, to break. (*Clibber: Non-juror*, I.)

crack'-less, a. [Eng. crack, s.; -less.] Whole, flawless. (*Davies: Sir T. Overbury's Wife*, p. 6.)

crack'-ling, ***crack'-linge**, pr. par., a., & s. [CRACKLE.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb).

B. As adjective:

I. Lit.: Giving out short, sharp, and rapid cracks; decrepitating.

†**II. Fig.:** Sharp, witty, sparkling.

"... the unholy cursing and the crackling wit of the Rochester and Sedleys."—*Buxley: Lay Sermons* (5th ed.), I. 3.

C. As substantive:

1. The giving out of short, sharp, and rapid cracks; decrepitation. (Eccles. vii. 6.)

2. The browned and scored skin or rind of roast pork.

3. A kind of dog-biscuit made of tallow refuse, &c.

4. A sharp witty saying; a jeu d'esprit.
"Those little cracklings of mirth."—*Steele: Spectator*, No. 382.

5. (Pl.) The refuse of tallow.

crack'-nel, ***crake'-nell**, s. [Said to be altered from Fr. *crapulin*.] A light, crisp biscuit, curved or hollowed in shape.

"A little cake in manner of a crakenell, or bysket."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. I, ch. 17.

cracks'-man, s. [Eng. crack, v., and man.] A burglar.

***crack'-y**, ***crack'-ie**, a. & s. [Eng. crack; -y.]

A. As adj.: Talkative, often denoting the effect of being elevated.

B. As subst.: A small, low, three-legged stool having a hole in the middle of the seat, by means of which it is lifted, used in cottages. Often crackie-stool.

Crac'-ō-vi-an, a. & s. [See def.]

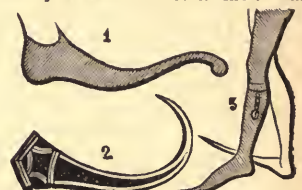
A. As adj.: Of or belonging to Cracow in Poland.

B. As subst.: A native or inhabitant of Cracow.

crā'-cō-vi-ēnne, s. [Fr. = Cracovian.]

Music: [POLACCA].

***Crāc'-ōwe**, s. [From Cracow, a city in Poland.] A kind of boot or shoe, with ex-



CRACOWE.

1. From Sloane MS. **2.** Toe of Cracowe in long. **3.** From Royal MS. (Temp. Rich. II.)

tremely long pointed toes; they were introduced from Cracow.

***crāde**, s. [CRATE.] A crate or wicker-basket for glass or crockery.

"... on their shoulders carry'd crades,
With glasses in the same."

The Pleasant History of Jack Horner. (Nares.)

crā'-dle, ***cradel**, ***cradele**, ***cradil**, ***credel**, ***credille**, ***credyll**, ***credylle**, ***kradell**, s. [A.S. *cradol*, of uncertain etymol.; cf. O.H.G. *chratto*, M.H.G. *kratze*, Ger. *krätze* = basket.] [CRATE.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:

1. A baby's bed or cot, oscillating on rockers or swung upon pivots. The ancient Greeks used cradles, and called them by names indicating their forms, such as little bed, boat, &c. Baby cradles were used by the Romans. They are also mentioned by Theocritus. The cradle of Henry V. of England swung between two posts.

"The cradle that received thee at thy birth."
Cowper: Exposition.

***2. A crata. (Scotch.)**

II. Figuratively:

1. The place of birth or early nurture.

2. Infancy; the time when children sleep in cradles.

"... being ever from their cradles bred together."
...—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, I. 1.

B. Technically:

1. Surgery:

(1) A thin shell or case of wood, acting as a splint for a broken bone or dislocated limb.

(2) A framework which supports the bed clothes above an injured limb.

2. Pottery: A frame on which loam-moulds are placed in an oven to be burned, after the spindle is withdrawn.

fāte, fāt, färe, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wō, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīnc, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē. ey = ā. qu = kw.

3. Hydraul. Engin.: The frame in which a ship lies on the ways, and which accompanies her in launching; or, the frame in which a vessel lies on a way or slip, or in a canal-lift. A cradle was used in very early times in crossing the Isthmus of Corinth, through the Corinthian to the Cenchrean Sea. The place was called the *Dioleas*, or drawing-place, and was five miles in length. This crossing-place was again used during the maritime warfare between the Genoese and the Turks. In its simple form, the cradle consists of three longitudinal timbers united by ribs or cross-pieces. This is floated beneath the ship, which is lashed thereto by cables. The cradle and its burden are then floated to the inclined ways or slip, up which it is hauled, being supported by rollers which intervene between the timbers of the cradle and those of the slip. (*Knight*.)

4. Metal: A rocking apparatus, used in collecting gold from soil and sand by agitating the auriferous earth in water. The earth is shovelled into the sieve, and washed through its meshes by water, which also carries off the lighter earthy particles in suspension. The coarser matters, which do not pass the meshes of the sieve, are thrown out and the operation repeated. After a large quantity of earth has been thus disposed of, the contents of the cradle are washed in a pan and the gold obtained from the settlings. (*Knight*.)

5. Engraving: A tool used by mezzotint-engravers. It consists of a steel plate with a proper tang and handle, and has angular grooves on its under surface, so that when the rounded end is obliquely ground, it will form a row of points by which a multitude of burrs are raised upon a plate. This is the mode of proceeding in mezzotint-engraving (q.v.), the cradle being rocked backwards and forwards, and retreating, making a zigzag series of burrs. This is crossed at right angles, and then several times diagonally, until the whole surface of the plate is roughened, so as to hold the ink of the copper-plate printer. The burnisher and scraper remove the burr in parts, according to the desired graduation of lights. (*Knight*.)

6. Mining: A suspended scaffold used by miners.

7. Carp.: The rough framework or bracketing forming ribbing for vaulted ceilings and arches intended to be covered with plaster.

8. Husbandry:

(1) A set of fingers projecting from a post which is mortised into the snath of a grain-scythe.

(2) A grain-scythe.

9. Nautical:

(1) An apparatus or machine for shipping horses.

(2) The basket or apparatus in which, when a line has been made fast to a vessel in distress, the sailors, &c., are brought to land.

10. Architecture:

(1) The centering for a bridge, culvert, &c.
(2) A square depression or sinking in each interval between the modillions of the Corinthian cornice, and in other parts. (*Crabbe*.)

11. Games: The same as CAT'S-CRADLE (q.v.).

12. Old Armour: The part of the stock of a cross-bow on which the missile rests.

cradle-babe, s. An infant.

"As mild and gentle as the cradle-babe."
Shakespeare: 2 Henry VI., III. 2.

*** cradle-band, * cradelbonde, * credelbonde, * credylbonde, * credulbonde, s.** Swaddling clothes.

"A cradelbande: fascia, fasciola, instituta."—*Cathol. Anglic.*

*** cradle-bairn, * cradelbarn, * kradelbarne, s.** An infant, a cradle-babe.
"Ho . . . made him rowte
Als he weren kradelbarne."
Harelok, 1911.

cradle-chimlay, s. The name given to the large grate, of an oblong form, open at all sides for the emission of the heat, which is used in what is called a "round-about fire-side;" denominated from its resemblance to a cradle.

cradle-clothes, s. pl. The bed-clothes belonging to a cradle.

"O could it be prov'd
That some night-tripping fairy had exchang'd,
In cradle-clothes, our children, where they lay."
Shakespeare: 1 Henry VI., I. 1.

cradle-hills, s. pl. Small hillocks formed by fallen trunks of trees. (*American*.)

cradle-scythe, s.

Agric.: A broad scythe to be fitted in a grain-cradle, as distinguished from a grass or mowing scythe.

*** cradle-song, * credille sange, s.**
A lullaby.

"A cradille sange: jascennina."—*Cathol. Anglic.*

*** cradle-time, s.** Childhood, infancy.

"Hercules, whose famous acts
Whereof the first but not the least
In cradle-time befell."
Warner: Albion's Eng., bk. I., ch. III.

cradle-vault, s.

Arch.: A cylindrical vault.

crā-dle, v.t. & i. [CRADLE, s.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: To lay or place in a cradle; to rock to sleep.

2. Figuratively:

(1) To nurture, to bring up, to rear from infancy.

"He that hath been cradled in majesty, will not leave the throne to play with beggars."—*Glanville: Apollonius.*

(2) To put or lay to rest.

"Though clasp'd and cradled in his nurse's arms."
Cooper: Hope.

II. Technically:

1. Agric.: To cut and lay with a cradle, as grain.

2. Hydraul. Engin.: To transport a vessel by means of a cradle.

"At a number of places in Lombardy and Venetia the locks are insufficient or absent, and boats are cradled and transported over the grade."—*Knight: Dict. of Mech.*

*** B. Intrans.:** To lie or lodge as in a cradle.

"Husks wherein the acorn cradled."
Shakespeare: Tempest, I. 2.

crā-dled, pa. par. or a. [CRADLE, v.]

crā-dling, pr. par., a., & s. [CRADLE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: The act of laying or rocking in a cradle.

2. Figuratively:

(1) The bringing up or nurturing from infancy.

(2) Infancy.

II. Technically:

1. Coopering: Cutting a cask in two lengthwise, in order to allow it to pass through a doorway or hatchway, the parts being afterwards united and re-hooped.

2. Carpentry:

(1) The framework in arched or coved ceilings to which the laths are nailed.

(2) The framework to which the entablature of a wooden shop-front is fastened.

creme, cream, creamer, creamie, s. [Dut. *kraam*=a booth, a stall; Ger. *krämer*=a stall-keeper.]

1. A merchant's booth; a wooden shop; or a tent where goods are sold. (*Scotch*.)

"... if they make any merchandise privily in a shop, or *creme*, or come to the mercat-place, when there is no public mercate."—*Acts Sed. Feb. 29, 1692.*

2. A pack or bundle of goods for sale.

"Ane pedder is called an marchand, or creamer, qnha bears as pack or *creme* upon his back; qnha are called beirmis of the puddle be the Scottes-men of the realm of Polonia."—*Skene: Fere. Sign.*

creme-ware, cream-ware, s. Articles sold by such as keep booths or stalls.

"... booths or shops, where they sell—several sorts of *cream-ware*, as linen, muslin, &c."—*Brand: Descr. Zetland, p. 131.*

cræm-er, cramer, creamer, s. [Scotch *crem(e)*; -er.] A huckster, a pedlar.

cræm-er-ic, cramerie, creamerie, s. [Scotch *cremer*; -ie = -y.] Merchandise, such as is sold by a huckster or pedlar.

craft (1), * craft, * craftie, * crest, s. [A.S. *craft*; Icel. *kræft*, *kræft*; Sw., Dan., & Ger. -*kræft* = strength.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Art, dexterity, skill.

"A poem is the work of the poet; poetry is his skill or craft of making, the very fiction itself of the work."—*Ben Jonson.*

2. Art, dexterity, or skill applied to bad purposes; artifice, cunning.

"... a man in whom *craft* and profligacy were united."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xv.*

3. A manual act or occupation; a trade, an employment.

"For since the birth of time, throughout all ages and nations,
Has the craft of the smith been held in repute by the people."
Longfellow: Evangeline, l. 1.

4. The members of a particular trade.

"And because he was of the same craft he abode with them, . . ."
Acts xviii. 3.

5. Specially applied with the definite article to the body or brotherhood of freemasons.

6. A corporation, a guild.

"His craft, the blacksmiths, first aye,
Led the procession, two and two."
Mayne: Silver Gun, p. 22.

II. Naut.: A vessel.

"Built for freight, and yet for speed,
A beautiful and gallant craft."
Longfellow: The Building of the Ship.

craft (2), s. [CROFT, s.] A field near a house. (In old husbandry.) (*Scotch*.)

"Or, faith! I fear, that wi' the geese,
I shortly boost to pasture
I the craft some day."
Burns: A Dream.

*** craft, * craftie, * crefte, v.t. & i.** [A.S. *craftan*, *gecraftan*.]

A. Intrans.: To use craft, arts, or artifice; to act craftily.

"To say, Beseech you, cease.—You have made fair hands,
You, and your crafts! you have crafted fair!"
Shakespeare: Coriolanus, IV. 4.

B. Trans.: To gain or win by craft.

"Onnothe craft eny that stat."—*Shoreham, p. 1.*

crafter, s. [CROFTER.]

*** craft-fūl, a.** [Eng. *craft*; *ful*(l).] Cunning, artful, crafty.

*** craft-fūl-ly, * craftfullich, adv.** [Eng. *craftful*; -ly.] Cunningly, cleverly, with art or skill.

"The best clerk of all this tun
Craftfullich makid this bastun."
Reliq. Antig., II. 176.

craft-i-ly, * craftilich, a. & adv. [M. H. Ger. *craftilich*.]

*** A. As adj.:** Cunning, skilful, clever.

"He was a clerk, that wrothete this *craftilich* werk."
Reliq. Antig., II. 177.

B. As adv.: With craft or cunning; cunningly, dexterously, artfully.

"... had, for that cause, *craftily* persuaded Solyma to take in hand the unfortunate Persian war."—*Knolles.*

craft-i-ness, s. [Eng. *crafty*; -ness.] Cunning, art, craft, artfulness, stratagem.

"... He taketh the wiae in their own *craftiness*."—*1 Cor. iii. 19.*

*** craft-lëss, a.** [Eng. *craft*; -less.] Free from craft or art; artless.

"... helpless, *craftless*, and innocent people."—*Bp. Taylor: Holy Living; On Covetousness, § 6.*

crafts-man, * craftmon, * craftysman, s. [Eng. *craft*, and *man*.] A man skilled in any particular craft, trade, or occupation; an artisan, a mechanic.

crafts-man-ship, s. [Eng. *craftsman*; -ship.] The work of a craftsman or skilled artisan.

"... magnificent *craftmanship*."—*Ruskin.*

*** crafts-mas-tër, s.** [Eng. *craft*, and *master*.] One skilled in any craft; a master of his craft or trade.

"There is art in pride: a man might as soon learn a trade. Those who were not brought up to it, seldom prove their *craftsmaster*."—*Collier: On Pride.*

craft-ÿ, * crafti, * crefti, a. [A.S. *craftig*; Icel. *kræftug*; O. H. Ger. *chreftig*, *kreftig*; Dan. *kræftig*.]

1. Belonging to or indicating craft, knowledge, or skill. (There was at first no insinuation of crookedness.)

"This ryche *crafty* tabernacle."
Lydgate: Book of Troys.

2. Possessing skill or dexterity; skilled, skilful.

"He was a noble *crafti* man of trees."—*Wycliffe: Eccl. xxxviii. 23.*

3. Indicating or characterised by craft, art, or cunning.

4. Artful, cunning, wily, sly.

bēl, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, cell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, a; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -cious, -tious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

"Which simple votaries shall on trust receive,
While craftier feign belief, till they believe."
Moore: Lalla Rookh; The Veiled Prophet of Khorassan.

crag (1), ***cragge**, *s.* [Wel. *craig*; Gael. *crag*.]

1. A rough, steep rock; a rugged, broken cliff.
2. The rugged protuberances or prominences of rocks.

"From crag to crag the signal flew."

Scott: The Lady of the Lake, v. 2.

crag-and-tail, crag and tail, *s.*

Geol.: A crag, rock, or hill, with a precipitous face on one side and with an accumulation of boulders, gravel, mud, or similar detrital matter on the other. Many of the hills in Central Scotland are of this type. For instance, the Castle Rock at Edinburgh, with its steep western face, is a "crag," and the eastward slope of the High Street and Canongate constitutes the "tail."

crag-built, *a.* Built on a crag.

crag-covered, *a.* Covered with steep, broken cliffs.

"But still I perceive an emotion the same

As I felt, when a boy, on the crag-covered wild."
Byron: Hours of Idleness; When I Loved a Young Highlander.

crag-platform, *s.* A standing place on a crag.

"A huge crag-platform, smooth as burnished brass,
I chose."
Tennyson: The Palace of Art.

crag (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A south-country word for a small beer vessel.

"Then you'll have brewed if I don't fail

A very pretty crag of ale."

Borner: Fleas' Burlesque, 1,722. (Balliol: Contris, to Lexicog.)

crag (3), **craig**, ***cragge**, *s.* [Dut. *kraag*; Ger. *kragen*.]

1. The neck, the throat.

"Beseen the cragge so stiffe and so state."

Spenser: Shepherds Calendar, ix.

2. The small end of a neck of mutton; the scrag (q.v.).

crag (4), *s.* [Province. Eng. *crag*, a term used in Norfolk, Suffolk, and Essex to designate masses of shelly sand used to fertilize soils deficient in calcareous matter. (Lyell.)]

Geol.: Three series of British beds, all of Pleiocene age; the uppermost, the Norwich Crag, being newer, and the Red Crag and White or Coralline Crag being older Pleiocene. Of the latter age is a series of foreign beds called Antwerp Crag. The following series is in a descending order:

1. *The Norwich, Fluvio-Marine, or Mammothiferous Crag*. The first name is given because it is found chiefly in the neighbourhood of Norwich. It consists of incoherent sand, loam, and gravel, exposed on both sides of the Yare. These must have been deposited originally in an estuary; for the organic remains are partly land, partly fluviatile, and partly marine. Characteristic mammalian remains are the *Mastodon arvernensis* and the *Elephas meridionalis*. Of 124 marine shells, Mr. Searles Wood considers that 18 are extinct. Arctic shells are rarer than in the beds above.

2. *The Red Crag of Suffolk and Essex, &c.*: It is the highest of the older Pleiocene strata. It rarely exceeds 20 ft. in thickness. Excluding 25 species of molluscs derived from other beds, there are, according to Mr. Searles Wood, 256 known species of shells in the Red Crag, of which 65 or 25 per cent. are extinct.

3. *The White, Lower or Coralline Crag*: It is limited in extent, ranging only about 20 in. in length by 3 in. or 4 in. in breadth, between the rivers Stour and Alde in Suffolk. It is calcareous in composition, often consisting of comminuted shells and remains of bryozoa. From the abundance of the latter it is called Coralline Crag, but this is somewhat of a misnomer, for bryozoa are not real corals. Mr. Searles Wood considers that 350 species of molluscs have been found in it, of which 110, or 31 per cent., seem to be extinct.

¶ Corresponding in age to 2 and 3 is the Antwerp Crag, found near the city after which it is called and along the Scheldt.

4. *The Black Crag*: The lowest part of the Antwerp Crag, more ancient than any of the British crag beds, and approaching the point of junction with the Upper Miocene. (Lyell.)

cragge, *s.* [Crag (1), *s.*]

crag-géd, ***craggid**, ***craggyd**, *a.* [Eng. *crag*; -ed.]

- †1. Full of crags or steep, broken rocks; craggy.

"On a huge hill,

Cragged and steep, truth stands." *Crashaw.*

- *2. Covered with knots or lumps; knotted.

"As knave with this craggyd knad hym kyiled."
Coventry Myst., p. 334.

crag-géd-nëss, *s.* [Eng. *cragged*; -ness.] The quality or state of being craggy; crag-giness.

"The craggédness or steepness of that mountain maketh many parts of it in a manner inaccessible."
Brerewood.

crag-gi-nëss, *s.* [Eng. *craggy*; -ness.] The quality or state of being craggy or abounding in crags.

"The cragginess and steepness of places up and down."
Howell: Instruct. for Foraine Travel, p. 182.

crag-gy, *a.* [Eng. *crag*; -y.] Full of or abounding with crags or steep, broken rocks and cliffs.

"The rest was craggy cliff, that overhung

Still as it rose, impossible to climb."

Milton: P. L., bk. iv.

cragg-man, craigsgman, *s.* [Eng. *crag* (1), *s.*, and *man*.] One whose occupation, partly at least, is to climb crags and cliffs for the purpose of taking wild birds and their eggs; one skilled in climbing cliffs.

"I am more of a craggman than to mind fire or water."
Scott: The Pirate, ch. iv.

crai-fish, *s.* [CRAIFISH.]

craig (1), *s.* [Crag (1), *s.*]

craigsgman, *s.* [CRAIGSMAN.]

craig (2), *s.* [Crag (3), *s.*] The neck, the throat.

"... as I have dealt a' my life in halters, I think na muckle o' putting my craig in peri of a St. Johnstone's tippet."
Scott: Waverley, ch. xxxix.

craig-claith, craig-cloth, *s.* A neck-cloth.

"Item, twenty craig-cloths and cravatts for men, quhairto three gravatts laced."
Depred. on the Clan Campbell, p. 114.

craigh-ling, *a.* [An imitat. word.] Coughing. "I'll have the auld craghting scot, afore the Lords. The first cost was mair than five and twenty guineas."
The Entail, l. 118.

craik, *v.i.* [CRAIK (1), *s.*]

1. To cry like a hen; to clock.

"The cry was so ugly of elfs, apes, and owles,

That geese and galsing cries ad craks."

Folseart: Watson's Coll., iii. 212.

2. To croak; to emit a hoarse sound.

"A preet—after alighting on a tree in his yeard, as was usual with them; he being at dinner, takes out his gun and fires at her, ..."
Law: Memorials, p. 230.

craik (1), *s.* [CRAKE (2), *s.*]

craik (2), *s.* [CARRICK.]

craill, *s.* [CREEL.]

craill-capon, *s.* A haddock dried without being split. (Scotch.)

"To augment his drowth, each to his jaws
A good Craill-capon holds, at which he rugs and gnaws."
Antar Fair, C. II., st. 20.

***craim** (1), *s.* [CREAM.]

***craim** (2), *s.* [CRAME.]

***crake** (1), *s.* [CRACK, *s.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A boast.

"Leasings, backbitings, and vain-glorious crakes."

Spenser: F. Q., II. xi. 10.

2. *Old Ordn.*: A kind of great gun or cannon.

"The tothy, crakes war off wer,

That thal befor herd neur er."

Barbour, xix. 300.

crake (2), *s.* [Imitated from the cry of the bird.] A bird; the corncrake (q.v.).

crake-berry, *s.* *Empetrum nigrum*.

¶ Portuguese Crakeberry: *Corema alba*. (Treas. of Bot.)

crake, *v.i.* & *t.* [CRACK, *v.*]

I. Intrans.: To boast, to bluster, to crack.

"Then she is mortal born, how so ye crake."

Spenser: F. Q., VII. vii. 50.

¶ Followed by *of* before that which is boasted of.

"Each man may crake of that which was his owne."

Mir. for Mag., p. 207.

II. Transitive:

1. To boast of, to vaunt, to puff.

"But I write more than thou canst crake or cry."
Owen: Epigrams Englished, 1677.

2. To utter boastfully or vauntingly.

"To whom the boaster, that all knights did hoot,
With proud disdain did scornfull answer make—
And further did uncomely speeches crake."
Spenser: F. Q., V. iii. 16.

***cräk-ql**, *v.i.* [CRACKLE, *v.*]

***crä-kör** (1), *s.* [CRACKER.] A boaster, a braggart.

"No yet great crackers were ever great fighters."
Damon and Pithias, sign. E. liij.

crä-kör (2), *s.* [Eng. *crake* (2), *s.*; -er.] The Corncrake.

"The land-fowls produced here are hawks extraordinary good, eagles, plovers, crows, wrens, stone-chaker, craker, cuckoo."
Martin: St. Kil, v. 18.

cram, ***crammyn**, ***cremmyn**, ***cromme**, *v.t.* & *t.* [A.S. *crammian*. Cogn. with Icel. *kremja* = to squeeze; Sw. *krama*; Dan. *kramme*.]

A. Transitive:

I. Literally:

1. To stuff, press, or push in, so as to fill to overflowing; to crowd.

"Suffers to famish, and their store-houses crammed with grain."
Shakespeare: Coriol. I. i.

2. To fill with food beyond satiety; to stuff.

"I am sure children would be freer from diseases, if they were not crammed so much."
Locke.

II. Figuratively:

1. To thrust, to force.

"In another printed paper it is roundly expressed, that he will cram his brass down our throats."
Swift.

2. To puff out, to stuff.

"... Cram us with praise, and make us
As fat as tame things."
Shakespeare: Winter's Tale, i. 2.

3. To coach or prepare a pupil for an examination, by endeavouring to force into him in a short time sufficient superficial knowledge of the subjects required to enable him to pass.

B. Intransitive:

1. *Lit.*: To stuff one's self with food; to eat beyond satiety.

"Gluttony ... with besotted base ingratitude
Crams, and hiaspemes his feeder."
Milton: Comus, 779.

2. *Fig.*: To endeavour to force into one's self in a short time a sufficient knowledge of certain subjects to enable oneself to pass an examination.

"It was no use telling the Civil Service candidates they must not cram."
Daily Telegraph, Oct. 27, 1891.

cram, *s.* [CRAM, *v.*]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The system of cramming for an examination; a coaching.

2. A crammer, a coach.

"It was a great thing on one side to be a good cram and on the other to take the cram well."
Daily Telegraph, Oct. 27, 1891.

3. A lie. (Slang.)

II. Weaving: A warp having more than two threads in each dent or split of the reed.

cram-bë (1), *s.* [Lat. *crambe*; Gr. *κράμβη* (*krambë*) = cabbage, cole, kale.]

Bot.: A genus of cruciferous plants, family Rapastraceae. The plant is without valves, the upper joint globose, deciduous, bearing one pendulous seed upon a seed from the bottom of the cell, the lower joint resembling a pedicel. *Crambe maritima* is the Sea Kale. It is a glabrous plant with roundish, sinuated, waved, and toothed glaucous leaves and white flowers. It grows, though not very commonly, on sea-coasts or sandy or stony places in Britain. When cultivated and blanched, it is an excellent culinary vegetable. *C. tatarica* is the Tatar Kenyer or Tartar-bread of the Hungarians. It is eaten by them, peeled and sliced, with oil, vinegar, or salt, or sometimes is boiled.

cram-bi-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *crambus* (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Entom.: A family of Moths, the typical one of the group Crambides (q.v.). It consists of small moths, the wings of which appear ample during flight, but which when they are at rest are so closely folded around the body as to make the insect look almost tubular, and hide it from all but careful eyes. They may be called grass-moths, for they frequent every variety of grassy places, flying from the ground at every step which the observer takes. They appear from May to September. Thirty-three

fäte, fät, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, father; wë, wët, hëre, camël, hër, thëre; pine, pít, síre, sír, marine; gô, pôť, or, wôra, wôlf, wôrķ, whô, sôn; müte, cüb, cüre, ünite, cür, rüle, füll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. ku = kw.

British species are known. (Stainton, &c.) [CRAMBUS.]

crām-bi-dēs, *s. pl.* [Lat. *crambus* (q.v.), and masc. or fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ides*.]
Entom.: A group of Moths, tribe Pyralidina. There are four families: (1) Eudoreidæ, (2) Galleridæ, (3) Phycidæ, (4) Crambidæ. (Stainton.)

crāmb'-ling, *a.* [A corruption of scrambling.] (For definition see etymology.)

crambling-rocket, *s.* A name given to (1) *Sisymbrium officinale*, (2) *Reseda lutea*. (Britten & Holland.)

***crām-bō**, ***crām-bē** (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

I. Literally:

1. A game in which one person names a word, to which another endeavours to find a rhyme.

"Where every jovial tinker, for his chink,
 May cry, mine host, to cramble! Give us drink."
 — Ben Jonson: *The New Inn*, l. 1.

2. A word rhyming with another suggested.
 II. *Fig.*: A joke, a game.

crambo-clink, crambo-jingle, *s.* Rhymes, doggerel verses.

"A ye wha live by crambo-clink."
Burns: On a Scotch Bard.

crām-būs, *s.* [Gr. *κράμβος* (*krambos*), as adj. = dry, parched, shrivelled; as subst. = a blight in fruit.]

Entom.: A genus of moths, the typical one of the family Crambidæ (q.v.). The perfect insects have simple antennæ and the labial



CRAMBUS RADIELLUS.

palpi so long as to constitute a beak in front of the head. The larvæ, which have sixteen legs, feed amongst moss in silken galleries. Twenty-seven British species are known. (Stainton.)

crammed, *pa. par. or a.* [CRAM, v.]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

1. *Lit.*: Stuffed, filled to repletion.

2. *Fig.*: Coached up for an examination.

"The political and permanent officials of the country might be divided into two classes—the *crammed* and the *crammers*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 27, 1881.

crām-mēr, *s.* [Eng. *cram*; *er*.]

1. *Lit.*: One who crams or fills himself or anything to repletion.

2. *Fig.*: A contemptuous term applied by opponents to those private tutors who prepare students for competitive examinations.

"What was demanded was that these studies should be rescued from '*crammers*.' But what was a '*crammer*'? A professor was a person whose pay came to him irrespective of his exertions. A '*crammer*' was a teacher whose pay depended wholly on his exertions."—*Mr. Stigwick: University Intelligence*, Oxford, *In Times*, May 30, 1877.

crām-mīng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CRAM, v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive*:

I. Literally:

1. The act of stuffing or filling anything to repletion.

2. The act of stuffing or eating to satiety.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. The system or act of coaching for an examination.

2. The act of preparing for an examination with an examiner.

***crām'-ōi-sŷ**, ***cramoisie**, ***crammasy**, ***cramésy**, *a., & s.* [Fr. *cramoisi*.]

A. *As adj.*: Crimson.

"Item are gowne of *crammasy* satyne helch nekkit with are small vase of *crammasy* velvet lnyit all through with *crammasy* velvet without hornia."—*Inventories*, A. (1539), p. 33.

B. *As subst.*: Crimson cloth.

"In *crammasy* ciede and granit violate."
Doug.: *Virgil*, 399, 20.

crāmp', crampe, *s. & a.* [O.H.Ger. *chrampho*; O. Fr. *crampe*; Sw. *kramp*; Dan. *krampe*.] [CLAMP.]

A. *As substantive*:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: In the same sense as II. 1.

2. *Fig.*: A restraint, a hindrance, a restriction, a shackle.

"How does it grate upon his thankless ear,
 Crippling his pleasures with the *cramp* of fear!"
Cosper: Truth

II. Technically:

1. *Med.*: A spasmodic contraction of some limb or muscle of the body, attended with pain and numbness. [SPASM.]

2. *Masonry*: A bar of iron with bent ends, used to unite adjacent blocks of stone in situations where they are exposed to wrenching, as in piers, wharves, lighthouses, breakwaters, &c. The stones in the Coliseum of Vespasian were united by bronze cramps. (Knight.) It is sometimes called also a CRAMPERN (q.v.).

3. *Carpentry*:

(1) A rectangular frame with a tightening screw, by which carpenters compress the joints of framework, as in making doors and other panel-work, and for other purposes. Its purpose is somewhat similar to that of a clamp.

(2) A bench-hook or hold fast.

4. *Boot-making*: A piece of board, shaped like the front of a boot, over which leather is bent to form the upper of a boot or shoe. (Knight.) [CRIMP.]

5. *Falconry*: A disease to which hawks are subject from cold, which affects their wings.

B. *As adj.*: Difficult, knotty, obscure, crabbed.

cramp-bark, *s.* The popular name given in the United States to *Viburnum oxycoccus*, an antispasmodic plant.

cramp-bone, *s.* The patella of a sheep, so called from its supposed efficacy in preserving the bearer from cramp.

cramp-drill, *s.* A portable drill having a cutting and a feeding motion. In one example the feed-screw is in the lower member of the cramp-frame, and in the other one it is in the upper portion and forms a sleeve around the drill-spindle which rotates within it. (Knight.)

cramp-fish, cramp fish, *s.*

Ichthy.: A name for a kind of Ray, the *Torpedo vulgaris*, capable of giving a shock tending to produce numbness in the part of the human body through which it is sent. It is called also the Old British Torpedo, the Numb-fish, the Wrymouth, the Electric Ray, and the Cramp Ray. (Yarrell.)

cramp-iron, *s.*

Masonry: An iron binding two stones together in a course. It has usually turned-over ends which penetrate the respective ashlar. [CRAMPERN.]

cramp-joint, *s.* One in which the parts are bound together by locking-bars.

cramp-ray, cramp ray, *s.* The same as CRAMP-FISH (q.v.).

cramp ring, *s.* A ring worn as a preservative against cramp. Such rings were solemnly consecrated or blessed by the kings of England on Good-Friday.

"I Robert Moth, this tenth of our king,
 Give to thee, Joan Potluck, my biggest *cramp ring*."
Ordinary (O. Pl.), x. 250.

cramp-stone, *s.* A stone carried about as a preservative against cramp. Such stones are said to have been first used about the middle of the eleventh century.

"A *cramp-stone*, as I take it,
 Were very useful."—*Mossinger: The Picture*, v. 1.

crāmp', v.t. [CRAMP, s.]

I. Literally:

1. To affect with cramp.

"When the contracted limbs were *cramp'd*."
Dryden: Virgil.

2. To bind, fasten, or confine with cramp-irons.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. To confine, to narrow down.

"There shall each poet share and trim,
 Stretch, *cramp*, or lop the verse's limb."
Cosper: An Ode; Secundum Art. m. 1.

2. To hinder or restrain in growth, progress, or action.

"He who serves base still restraints of dread upon his spirits, which, even in the midst of action, *cramps* and ties up his activity."—*South: Sermons*.

3. To bind or unite together.

"The diversified but connected fabric of universal justice is well *cramped* and bolted together in all its parts."—*Burke: Speech at Bristol* (1780).

crāmped, *pa. par. or a.* [CRAMP, v.]

crāmp'-ērñ, *s.* [Eng. *cramp*, and *iron*.] The same as CRAMP, s., II. 2 (q.v.), and CRAMP-IRON (q.v.).

crāmp'-īng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CRAMP, v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of fastening or holding with cramp-irons.

***crāmp'-ish**, ***crampysse**, *v.t.* [Eng. *cramp*.] To cramp, to contract.

"She . . . *crampiseth* her limbs crookedly."
Chaucer: Queen Anelida, 174.

crāmp'-it, ***cramp-bit**, *s.* [Gael. *cramp-aid*.]

1. A cramping-iron. (Scotch.)

2. An iron made to fit the sole of the shoe, with small spikes in it, for keeping the foot firm on ice or slippery ground.

"With *crampets* on our feet, and clubs in hand."
Muses Threnodie, p. 140.

3. The cramp-iron of a scabbard.

"On the scabbard are placed four round plates of silver overlaid, two of them near to the *crampit* are enamelled blew. . . ."—*Inventories*, p. 341.

4. An iron spike driven in a wall for snatching any thing.

5. The iron guard at the end of a staff.

crāmp'-ōñ, crāmp-poon, *s.* [Fr. *crampion*.]

1. *Bot.*: An adventitious root, serving as a fulcrum or support.

2. *Mech.*: A clutch formed like a pair of calipers, used in raising objects.

"Man with his *crampions* and harping-irons can draw ashore the great Leviathan."—*Bowell: Parly of Beasts*, p. 7.

3. *Mil.*: Iron spikes worn on the boots, to assist the foothold in climbing the slopes of earthworks.

crāmp'-ōñ-êe, *a.* [Fr. *cramponné*, *pa. par.* of *cramponner* = to fix with a cramp.]

Her.: An epithet for a cross that has at each end a cramp or cramp-poon.

crām-pōon', *s.*

[CRAMPION.]

†**crāmp'-ŷ**, *a.* [Eng. *cramp*; *-y*.]

1. Suffering from or afflicted with cramp.

2. Causing or producing cramp.

crāñ, crane, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A sufficient quantity of unsalted herrings to fill a barrel. (Scotch.)

"They both fished and bought the herring fresh from the country people, at the great price of from 8s. to 12s. per *crane* (which is the fall of a barrel of green fish) as taken out of the net."—*P. C. v. Lewis Statist. Acc.*, xix. 282. [Jarmison.]

***crāñ-āgē**, *s.* [Low Lat. *craniagium*.]

1. A liberty to use a crane for drawing up wares from the vessels, at any creek of the sea or wharf, unto the land, and to make profit of it. It signifies also the money paid and taken for the same. (Cowel.)

2. Money paid for the use of a crane.

"To this objection it might serve for a full answer, that there are other duties the customs and subsidies due upon the landing of wares; for example, wharfage, *craneage*, *scavage*, and such like."—*State Trials: The great Cause of Impositions*, an. 1606.

crāñ-bēr-rŷ, † crāñe-bēr-rŷ, *s.* [Eng. *crane*, and *berry*.] Names of similar import are found in many European languages.

I. Singular:

1. (Of the form *cranberry*):

(1) A plant, *Vaccinium Oxycoccus*, having also the book-name of the Marsh Whortleberry.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aŷ; expect, Xēnophon, exist. ph = ʒ
-olan, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; ðion, -gion zhūn. -cious, -tious, -sious = shūs. -ble, die, &c. = bəl, dəl

It has a filiform stem, ovate evergreen leaves, glaucous beneath, their margin revolute and entire; a terminal single-flowered peduncle, a four-parted revolute corolla, and a berry of a bright roseate hue. It is found in peat bogs, especially those where sphagnum grows. The berries are often made in tarts, for which they are well adapted. The deeply-divided revolute segments of the corolla have led Richard and other botanists to separate the species from *Vaccinium* and call it *Oxycoccus palustris*.

(2) *Vaccinium Vitis-idaea* (north-east of Scotland).

(3) *Arctostaphylos Uva-ursi* (chiefly in Aberdeenshire).

2. (Of the form craneberry. Used in Sutherlandshire): The same as I. 1, (1).

¶ (1) *American Craneberry*: *Vaccinium macrocarpum*, or *Oxycoccus macrocarpus*, or *macrocarpa*. It is found through a great part of North America. The berries are exported to England.

(2) *Tasmanian Craneberry*: An epacrid (*As-troloma humifusum*). It has scarlet blossoms and a green, whitish, or slightly reddish fruit, about the size of a currant; this consists of a viscid, apple-flavoured pulp, enclosing a large seed.

II. Pl. (Craneberries):

Bot.: The name given by Lindley to the order Vacciniaceæ (q.v.).

craneberry-gatherer, s. An implement shaped like a rake, and adapted to catch below the berries on the stalk, and collect them in a bag or box attached to the rake-head. (*American*). (Knight.)

craneberry tart, s. A tart made of cranberries. [CRANBERRY, I. 1. (1).]

* **crānce** (1), s. [O. Fr. *cren* = a breach, cleft.] A crack or chink in the wall through which the wind blows.

crānce (2), s. [O. Fr. *crans*.]

1. *Naut.*: Any boom iron, but particularly an iron cap attached to the outer end of a bowsprit, through which the jib-boom passes.

2. *Fabric*: Probably some stuff made of hair.

* **crānch**, v.t. [CRAUNCH.]

"... but she can *cranch*

A sack of small coal."

B. Jonson: *Magn. Lady*.

* **crānck**, * **crānk**, a. [CRANK, a.] Lively, active, spritied.

crāne (1), s. [A.S. *cran*, *crano*, *cræn*; Sw. *krana*, *trane*; Dan. *trane* (the bird), *krane* (the machine); Dut. & Low Ger. *kraan*; H. Ger. *krantich*; Corn., Wel., & Arm. *garan*; Fr. *grue*; Sp. *grua*, *grulla*; Port. *grau*; Ital. *grua*, *gru*; Lat. *grus*; Gr. *γέρανος* (*geranos*) = (1) a crane (the bird); (2) a crane for lifting weights ... from the root *geran*.]

1. Ornithology & Ordinary Language:

(1) *Sing.*: Any bird of the genus *Grus*, or the family Gruidæ (q.v.). The Common Crane is *Grus cinerea*. The tip of the bill is horn-coloured, its middle part greenish-black, the base reddish. The top of the head, which is naked, is of a red colour; the plumage in general is an ashy grey; the throat, neck, and occiput darker; the feet black—length 3 feet 8 in. to 3 feet 10 in. It is a gallatorial bird, frequenting marshes, but has certain affinities to the Rascals. It is a migratory bird, in winter living in India, Egypt, and other warm countries of the old world, and in summer migrating to the north. In these passages it flies, generally by night, high in air, in a large wedge-formed flock, led by a single leader, or in long lines, and with discordant cries. These movements attracted the notice of the ancient classic writers. The crane was once common in the fenny parts of England, now it is rare. Where it breeds, which is in the north of Europe and Siberia, the nest is among rushes, or even on the walls of unfrequented houses. The eggs, two in number, are pale bluish-green, with brown markings. [GRUS, GRUIDÆ.]

"Like a crane, or a swallow, so did I chatter."—*Isc. xxxviii.*

(2) *Pl.*: The birds of the genus *Grus*, or the sub-family Gruidæ, or the family Gruidæ (q.v.).

"The marshes of Cambridgeshire and Lincolnshire were covered during some months of every year by immense clouds of cranes."—*Muculay: Hist. Eng. ch. iii.*

"That small infantry warr'd on by cranes."—*Milton*.

2. *Astron.*: A small southern constellation, one of the twenty-seven introduced by Lacaille. It figures as *Grus*, the Crane.

3. *Mech.*: A machine for hoisting and lowering heavy weights. It consists of a vertical post or frame, which is rotatable on its axis, and a jib or projecting arm over which the chain or rope passes on its way from the winch at the foot of the post to the load to be lifted.

"In case the mould about it be so ponderous as not to be removed by any ordinary force, you may then raise it with a crane."—*Mortimer*.

"Then commerce brought into the publick walk The busy merchant, the big warehouse built, Rais'd the strong crane."—*Thomson: Autumn*.

¶ The projecting arm or beam of a crane is the *jib*. The *post* and *jib* collectively are sometimes known as the *gibbet*. The diagonal is the *stay*.

4. Nautical:

(1) A forked post to support a boom or spare spar on deck.

(2) A projecting bracket to support spars, &c.

5. *Engin.*: An overhanging tube for supplying a tender with water; a water-crane.

6. *Lapid.*: A contrivance to hold a stone, and present it to the slicer of the lapidary. It consists of a clamp which moves horizontally, having its bearings on a vertical post rising from the bench of the lapidary. A weighted string is attached to the lever-arm, and keeps the stone constantly pressed up against the slicer. [SLICER.]

7. *Comm.*: A machine for weighing goods, on the principle of the crane.

8. *Domestic*: An iron arm or beam fixed to the back of a fireplace, and used for suspending pots, kettles, &c., ou.

9. *Dist.*: A siphon, or bent tube, used for drawing liquors out of a cask.

* 10. *Old War*: A kind of balista, or catapult, used for discharging large stones, in ancient warfare.

¶ (1) *Crowned Cranes*:

Ornith. (Pl.): The African Cranes of the genus *Baleatica*.

(2) *Derrick Crane*:

Machin.: A form of crane having spar for jib and post. [DERRICK.]

(3) *Gigantic Cranes*:

Ornith.: A book-name for the Adjutants, which are not of the family Gruidæ, but are Ardeide (Herons) of the sub-family Ciconiinae (Storks).

(4) *Numidian Crane*:

Ornith.: The Demolselle (*Anthropoides virgo*).

(5) *Stanley Cranes*:

Ornith., &c.: East Indian cranes of the genus *Anthropoides*.

(6) *True Cranes*:

Ornith.: A book-name for the sub-family Gruidæ.

crane-fly, s.

1. *Sing.*: Any two-winged fly of the genus *Tipula* or the family Tipulidæ.

2. *Pl.* (*Crane-flies*): The genus *Tipula* or the family Tipulidæ. The typical species is what is popularly known as Daddy Long-legs.

crane-like, a. Like a crane; long-necked.

crane-necked, a. Long-necked.

"... one of those pure-mouthed, crane-necked, clean-brained, specific individuals."

Sartor Resartus, bk. I., ch. iii.

crane's-bill, s. [CRANESBILL.]

crāne (2), s. [CRAN.] (*Scotch*.)

crāne, v.t. & t. [CRANE, s.]

A. *Intrans.*: To stretch out one's neck like a crane; to stare.

* B. *Trans.*: To raise, to lift.

"What engines, what instruments are used in *craning* up a soul sunk below the centre to the highest heaven?"—*Bates*, vol. IV., ser. 2.

crānes'-bill, **crane's-bill**, s. [Eng. *crane's*, and *bill*.]

I. Bot., &c.:

1. *Sing.* (Of the two forms): A general English name for the species of *Geranium*.



CRANE'S-BILL.

"Is there any blue half so pure, and deep, and tender, as that of the large *crane's-bill*, the *Geranium pratense* of the botanists?"—*Black: Advent. of a Phaeton*, ch. xx. (*Davies*.)

2. *Pl.* (Of the form *Cranebills*): The name given by Lindley to the order Geraniaceæ (q.v.).

¶ *Crowfoot Crane's-bill*: [So called from the form of the leaves.] *Geranium pratense*.

II. *Surg.* (Of the form *Crane's-bill*): A pair of long-nosed pincers.

crāng, s. [Dut. *kreng* = a carcass.] The carcass of a whale.

* **crān'-gle**, v.t. [CRANKLE, CRINKLE.] To twist, to curl.

"It grew a serpent fell with head and tail; Which *crantling* crept, and raine from trod to trod In many a knot."—*De Bartsas*. (*Nares*.)

crāng'-ōn, s. [Gr. *κραγγών* (*krangōn*) = a shrimp, a prawn, or some similar animal.]

Zool.: A genus of Crustaceans. *C. vulgaris* is the Common Shrimp.

crāng'-ōn-i-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *crangon*, and *fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ*.]

Zool.: A family of macrourous (long-tailed) Crustaceans. The internal antennæ are inserted in the same line as the external ones, the first joint of the latter having a large oval or triangular appendage. The front pair of feet are terminated by a monodactylous hand or subcheliform extremity. [CRANGOON.]

crā'-nī-a, s. [Low Lat. *cranium* (q.v.).] [CRANIUM.]

Zool.: A genus of Molluscs, the typical one of the family Craniidae. The shell is smooth or radiately striated, the umbo of the dorsal valve subcentral; that of the ventral valve subcentral, marginal, or prominent and cap-like, with an obscure triangular area traversed by a central line. Five recent species are known from Spitzbergen, Britain, the Mediterranean, India, and New South Wales; thirty-seven fossil have been found from the Lower Silurian onward till now. The range of the former is to 150 fathoms. (Woodward, ed. Tate.)

† **crā'-nī-a-dæ**, **crā'-nī-i-dæ**, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *crania*, and *fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ*.]

Zool.: A family of Molluscs, class Brachiopoda. The shell, which is punctate, is orbicular, calcareous, and hingeless, attached by the umbo or by the whole breadth of the ventral valve, rarely free; the dorsal valve is limpet-like, the disk with four large muscular impressions, and digitated vascular ones. Only known genus, *Crania* (q.v.).

crā'-nī-al, s. [Mod. Lat. *cranialis*, from *cranium* (q.v.), and *suff. -alis*.] Pertaining or relating to the cranium (q.v.). Thus there are a cranial cavity, a cranial flexus, cranial arteries, nerves, ganglia, and sinuses.

crā'-nich-i-dæ (*ch guttural*), s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *cranichis* (q.v.), and *fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ*.]

Bot.: A family of Orchids, tribe Neottieæ.

crā'-nich-is (*ch guttural*), s. [Gr. *κράνος* (*kranos*) = a helmet, which the flower somewhat resembles, and *ιχis* (*ichis*), an arbitrarily formed suffix (?).]

Bot.: A genus of Orchids, the typical one of the family Cranichidæ (q.v.). The flowers

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē. ey = a. qu = kw.

are inconspicuous. The genus is somewhat large. The species are natives of America.

crā-nī-ī-dæ, *s. pl.* [CRANIADÆ.]

crā-nī-ō, *in compos.* [Lat. *crani(um)*; *o* connective.] Pertaining or related to the cranium and also to some other part.

cranio-facial, *a.* Pertaining to the cranium and to the face. Thus there is a cranio-facial axis formed by certain bones.

cranio-vertebral, *a.*

Anat. Pertaining or relating to the cranium and to the vertebrae.

†crā-nī-ōg-nō-mŷ, *s.* [Gr. *κράνιον* (*kranion*) = the skull, and *γνώμη* (*gnōmē*) = the means of knowing, a mark, a token, . . . the organ by which one perceives or knows, the mind, . . . judgment, opinion.] The science founded on knowledge of the peculiarities of the cranium in different individuals or races.

crā-nī-ōid, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *crania* (q.v.), and Gr. *εἶδος* (*eîdos*) = . . . form.]

Zool.: Resembling the molluscs of the genus *Crania*; pertaining to the family Craniidae.

"The Orbiculoid and Cranioid groups . . . afford some characteristic species."—*Murchison*; *Siluria*, ch. viii.

crā-nī-ō-lār-ī-a, *s.* [Dimin. of Low Lat. *cranium* = a skull, which the capsules somewhat resemble, and fem. sing. adj. suff. *-aria*.]

Bot.: A genus of Pedaliads, tribe Pedaleae. The fleshy sweet root of *Craniolaria annua*, a West Indian plant, when dry is said to be a bitter cooling medicine. Moreover, it is preserved in sugar as a delicacy.

crān-ī-ōl-ōg-īc-al, *a.* [Eng. *craniology* (q.v.).] Pertaining or relating to the science of craniology (q.v.).

"The choicest *craniological* treasures obtained from the different reigns of that vast empire."—*The Reader*, June 2nd, 1868, p. 842.

crā-nī-ōl-ōg-īst, *s.* [Eng. *craniology* (q.v.).] One who studies the science of craniology (q.v.).

crā-nī-ōl-ōg-ŷ, *s.* [Fr. *craniologie*; Gr. *κράνιον* (*kranion*) = the skull, and *λόγος* (*logos*) = . . . a discourse.] A scientific study of the cranium, or the sum of the knowledge acquired by such study. The examination of the cranium is an essential part of anatomy, altogether independent of the inferences with regard to the mental proclivities which may be deduced from it. The comparison of different crania is also essential to ethnology and archaeology.

crā-nī-ōm-ēt-ēr, *s.* [Gr. *κράνιον* (*kranion*) = the skull, and *μέτρον* (*metron*) = a measure.] An instrument for measuring the sizes of skulls. Dr. Morton gives the following as the average result of numerous measurements of skulls:—

European	87 cubic inches.
Malay	85 " "
Negro	83 " "
Mongol	82 " "
Ancient Egyptian	80 " "
American	79 " "
Ancient Peruvian 75 to 79	" "

Professor Huxley says that the most capacious European skull has a capacity of 114 cubic inches; the smallest, 55 inches. Schaaffhausen finds Hindoo skulls of 46 cubic inches.

crā-nī-ō-mēt-rī-cal, *a.* [Eng. *craniometry* (q.v.).] Pertaining to craniometry (q.v.).

crā-nī-ōm-ēt-rŷ, *s.* [Fr. *craniométrie*.] [CRANIOMETER.] The measurement of the cranium.

"In connexion with the author's own special study of *craniometry*."—*Athenum*, March 4, 1832.

crā-nī-ōs-cōp-īst, *s.* [Eng. *craniocopy* (q.v.).] One proficient in, or at least who studies craniocopy (q.v.).

crā-nī-ōs-cōp-ŷ, *s.* [Fr. *cranoscope*; Gr. *κράνιον* (*kranion*) = the skull, and *σκοπέω* (*skopeō*) = to look at or after a thing.] The examination of the shape of the cranium; phenology.

crā-nī-ūm, *s.* [Low Lat., from Gr. *κράνιον* (*kranion*) = the skull.]

Anat.: The bony or cartilaginous case containing the brain. The cranium and the face

taken together constitute the skull. In shape it is spheroidal, a form which offers the greatest resistance to external violence. This strength is increased by the compound structure of the cranial bones, which, as a rule, are in two tables, the one external, the other internal. The cranium is composed of eight bones: one, the occipital bone, two parietal, one frontal, and two temporal bones,



CRANIUM.

1. Occipital. 2. Temporal. 3. Parietal. 4. Sphenoid. 5. Ethmoid. 6. Frontal.

with the sphenoid and the ethmoid bones. The principal part of the vault of the cranium is formed by the parietal bones, which rest upon the wings of the sphenoid and upon the temporal bones: these so overlap the lower parts of the parietal bones, as to prevent them starting out; in fact, they operate in the same way as the tie-beams in the roofs of houses.

"That substances and modes of every kind Are mere impressions on the passive mind; And he that splits his cranium, breaks at most A faucied head against a fancied post."

Comper: *Anti-Thelyphthora*.

crānk, ***cranke**, *s.* [An original English root, of which other languages have only less distinct traces: the original form was *krank* = to bend, to twist. Cf. Dut. *krankel* = a rumple, a wrinkle; *krankeln* = to rumple, to wrinkle, to bend, to turn, to wind. (*Skeat*.)] [CRANK, *a.*]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Lit. (Of a material body, as a planet, &c.):

1. A turn, winding, or revolution.

"So likewise grim Sir Saturne oft doth spare His stern aspect, and calms his crabbed looks. So many turning *cranks* these have, so many crookes."—*Spenser*: *P. Q.*, VII. vii. 62.

2. In the same senses as B.

II. Figuratively:

1. Any turn, revolution, or vicissitude.

2. Any conceit formed by twisting or changing in any manner the form or meaning of a word; a pun.

3. (U.S.) A person whose mental faculties have been wrongly twisted or bent in one particular respect or particular respects; a mild monomaniac; hence any eccentric individual.

B. Technically:

1. Machinery:

(1) An arm (called the web) at right angles to an axis, by which motion is imparted thereto or received therefrom. The crank on the axis of a grindstone or a fanning-mill is a familiar instance. The crank is also a valued device in converting a rotary into a reciprocating motion, or conversely. An example of the former is found in the saw-mill; of the latter, in the steam-engine. Watt is the inventor of the latter application of it. The crank was first used in connection with steam-navigation by William Symington, in 1802, on his second steam-boat, the "Charlotte Dundas." The crank was fixed on the paddle-shaft of the stern-wheel which impelled the vessel, and was worked from the piston-rod by means of a connecting-rod. Since then the crank has superseded the sun-and-planet wheel motion and all other devices for producing rotary motion in the steam-engine. The bell-crank, so called from its frequent use in bell-hanging, is only used to change the direction of a reciprocating motion. A two-throw or three-throw crank-shaft is one having so many cranks set at different angles on the shaft.

(2) A contrivance used for labour in prisons, consisting of a small wheel, like the paddle-wheel of a steamer, which the prisoner has to turn with a handle in a box more or less filled with gravel.

2. *Naut.*: Iron braces which support the lanterns on the poop-quarters.

3. *Mining*: That part of the axle of the fly which is bent into three kues, or right angles, and three projecting parts; one of the parts is parallel to the axis, and has the upper part of the crank-hook collared round it. (*Weale*.)

crānk, ***crancok**, ***cranke**, *a. & s.* [Icel. *krankr* = sick, ill; Dnt. & Ger. *krank*.] [CRANK, *s.*]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. Sick, ill.

2. In a shaky or loose condition; cranky.

"In the case of the Austrian Empire the *crank* machinery of the double government would augment all the difficulties and enfeeble every effort of the State."—*Times*, Nov. 11, 1876.

*3. Lively, merry, brisk, active, sprightly.

"He, who was a little before bedded and carried like a dead karkas on fower mannes shoulders, was now *crank* and lustie."—*Udal*: *Mark II*.

*4. Strong, mighty.

"Towered the Great Harry, *crank* and tall."

Longfellow: *The Building of the Ship*.

+5. Peevish, morose, sour-tempered, cranky.

II. Naut.: Liable to upset; an epithet for a vessel when she cannot bear her sail, or when her floor is so narrow that she cannot be brought on the ground without danger.

"In plying down the river, the Resolution was found to be very *crank*, which made it necessary to put into Sheerness in order to remove this evil, by making some alteration in her upper works."—*Cook*: *Voyage*, vol. iii., bk. I., ch. I.

B. As subst.: A sick person.

"... some notable examples of such counterfeit *cranks*, and every village almost will yield abundant testimonies amongst us; we have Dummerers, Abraham-men," &c.—*Burton*: *Anat. of Melancholy*, p. 159.

crank-axle, *s.*

1. *Vehicles*: An axle bent down between the wheels, in order to lower the bed of the wagon and make loading more easy.

2. *Steam-engine*: The driving-axle to which are connected the piston-rods of a locomotive engine. In America they are connected to wrists on the drive-wheels.

crank-bird, *s.* A local name for the Lesser Spotted Woodpecker (*Picus minor*). From the cry, which is said to resemble the creaking of a windlass.

crank-brace, *s.* The usual form of brace, which has a bent shank by which it is rotated.

crank-hatches, *s. pl.* Hatches for covering the cranks of the engines within steamboats.

crank-hook, *s.* The bar connecting the treadle and crank in the common foot-lathe.

crank-pin, *s.* A pin connecting the ends of a double crank or projecting from the end of a single crank. In either case it is for the attachment of a pitman or connecting-rod.

crank-puller, *s.* A machine for pulling the crank off an axle or shaft. (*Knight*.)

crank-shaft, *s.* A shaft driven by a crank, such as that of the grindstone.

crank-wheel, *s.* A wheel having a wrist to which a pitman or connecting-rod is attached, and acting as a crank, while the peripheral portion may act as a fly-wheel, or may constitute a pulley or a traction-wheel. (*Knight*.)

***crānk**, *v. i. & t.* [CRANK, *a.*]

1. *Intrans.*: To turn in and out, to wind and turn, to dodge.

"He *cranks* and crosses with a thousand doubles."—*Shakep.*: *Venus and Adonis*.

2. *Trans.*: To shackle; to apply the hob or ham-shackle to a horse.

"As for the reward of presumption, it is in Scotland to be *crankt* before and kicked behind."—*Perris of Man*, I. 267.

crānkēd, *a.* [Eng. *crank*; -ed.] Having a bend or turn.

cranked tool, *s.*

Iron-turning: A tool which is made to embrace the rest, by which it is prevented from slipping away from the work. A pin is inserted in one of the holes in the rest, to prevent the escape of the tool sideways. The direct penetration is obtained by depressing the handle; the lateral motion by rotating the tool by its transverse handle, which may be a hand-vise temporarily screwed upon the shaft, or a shoulder-rest handle. (*Knight*.)

bōl, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **qell**, **chorus**, **chin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sln**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. -**īng**. -**clan**, -**tian**=**shān**. -**tion**, -**sion**=**shūn**; -**tion**, -**sion**=**shūn**. -**tious**, -**sious**, -**clous**=**shūs**. -**ble**, -**gle**, &c.=**bəl**, **gəl**.

cränk'-ing, *pr. par. of a.* [CRANK, v.]

* **cränk'-kle**, *v.t. & i.* [A freq. form from *crank*, v. (q.v.).]
1. *Trans.*: To break into turns or angles; to bend, to wind.

"Old Vaga's stream,
For'd by the sudden shock, her wonted track
Forsook, and drew her humid train aloope,
Cranking her banks." *Philips: Cider*, bk. 1.

2. *Intrans.*: To bend, to turn, to twist, to wind.

"Now on along the cranking path do keep,
Then by a rock turns up another way."
Drayton: The Baron's Wars, bk. vi.

* **cränk'-kle**, *s.* [CRANKLE, v.] A bend, a turn, a twist, a winding; an angular prominence.

* **cränk'-kled**, *a.* [Eng. *crankl(e)*; -ed.] Bent, twisted, turned.

* **cränk'-kling**, *pr. par. of a.* [CRANKLE, v.]
Twisting, bending, turning, winding.
"Meander, who is said so intricate to be,
Hath not so many turns, nor cranking nooks as she."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, § 7.

cränk'-ness, *s.* [Eng. *crank*; -ness.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Health, vigour.
2. *Naut.*: A disposition to overset.

* **cränk'-ous**, *a.* [Eng. *crank*; -ous.] Fretful, irritable, capacious, cranky.

"This while she's been in crankous mood,
Her lost Miltia find her bluid."
Burns: Earnest Cry and Prayer.

cränk'-y, *a.* [Eng. *crank*; -y.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Irritable, whimsical, fidgetty.
"What a cranky old brute."—*H. Kingsley: Geoffrey Hamlyn*, ch. xxvii.
2. *Naut.*: Liable to be overset; crank.

† **crän'-nied**, *a.* [Eng. *cranny*; -ed.] Full of crannies or chinks.

crän'-nög, † **crän'-nögo**, *s.* [Ir.]

Archæol.: A fortified lake dwelling, of which many occur in Ireland. They are supposed to have been formed about the ninth or tenth century.

"The crannogs or lake dwellings."—*Athenæum*, Oct. 30, 1880, p. 564.

crän'-ny, * **crany**, *s.* [Fr. *cran* = a notch; Lat. *crena*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A crevice, a chink, a small or narrow opening or fissure; a corner, a hole.
2. *Glass-making*: A tool for forming the necks of glass bottles.

crän'-ny, *a.* [Etym. doubtful. Probably connected with *crank* (q.v.).] Pleasant, brisk, jovial.

* **crän'-ny**, *v.t.* [CRANNY, s.]

1. To be or become full of crannies or chinks, to crack, to open.

"The ground did cranny everywhere."—*Golding*.

2. To haunt or frequent crannies; to pass through crannies.

* **crän'-nyed**, * **crannyd**, *a.* [CRANNIED.]

cran-reuch, *s.* [Gael. *cranntarach*.] Hoar-frost.

"To thole the winter's sieety dribble,
An' cranreuch could!"

Burns: To a Mouse.

crän'-tar'-a, **crän'-tar'-ra**, *s.* [Gael., from *crann* = cross, and *lair* = shame. So called because to neglect it was regarded as shameful.] The fiery cross sent round to summon the Highlanders to rise.

* **cränts**, * **crance**, *s.* [Ger. *kranz*; Sw. & Dut. *kranz*; O. Dut. *kranz*.] A garland, a wreath.

"Yet here she is allow'd her virgin crants."
Shaksp.: Hamlet, v. 1.

cräp (1), *v.t.* [Flem. *kroppen*.] To stuff, to fill.

* **cräp** (2), *v.t.* [CROP.] To crop, to lop.

"Fu' vogie, an' fu' hlythe to crop
The winsome flow'r frae Nature's lap."
Ferguson: Poems, ll. 22.

cräp (1), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] Buckwheat, *Polygonum Fagopyrum*.

cräp (2), *s.* [CROP.]

1. A crop. (*Scotch*.)
2. The top of anything.

† **Crap and root**: Wholly, entirely, every bit.
"And ye may mind, I tauld you crap and root
Fan I came here."
Ross: Helenore, p. 30.

crap-leather, *s.* Leather made from thin cow-hides. Used for pumps and light shoes.

* **cräp'-äude**, * **crapawte**, * **crepawde**, * **crepawnde**, *s.* [O. Fr. *crapaut*; Fr. *crapaud* = a toad.] The stone cheilonitis, or toad-stone (q.v.). [BUFONITE.]

"Crapaude, a precious name—*crapawnde*."—*Pais-grave*.

cräp'-äu-dine, *s. & a.* [Fr.]

A. As substantive:

1. *Arch.*: A pivot.

2. *Ferriery*: An ulcer on the coronet of a horse.

B. As adjective:

Arch.: Moving or turning on pivots top and bottom (applied to doors).

cräpe, *s.* [Fr. *crêpe*; O. Fr. *crepe* = curled, frizzled, crisp; Lat. *crispus* = crisp (q.v.).]

Fabric: A gauzy fabric made of raw silk, and woven without crossing. Uncoloured, or gaily dyed, it is a rich shawl-stuff. Coloured black and crimped, it is a mourning-goods. Smooth cräpe is used in ecclesiastical habits of a certain order, not quite so elevated as the cambric lawn of a bishop. Silk intended for crisp cräpe is more twisted than that for the smooth. The twist of the thread, especially that of the warp, is what gives the wrinkled appearance to the goods when taken out of the loom. Aëroplanes and gauze are goods of a similar description, either white or coloured. Cräpe is said to have been made by Ste. Badour, Queen of France, A.D. 680. It was first made at Boulogne. (*Knight*.)

cräpe-fish, *s.* Codfish salted and pressed hard.

cräpe-morette, *s.*

Fabric: A gauzy woollen fabric of fine texture, the warp being light and open, and the weft relatively heavy and fleecy. Made either white or coloured.

* **cräpe**, *v.t.* [Fr. *crêper*.] [CRAPE, s.] To frizzle, to curl, to form into ringlets.

"The hour . . . for curling and cräping the hair."—*Mad. D'Arbly: Diary*, ill. 29. (*Darvies*.)

cräped, *pa. par. of a.* [CRAPE, v.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adj.: Dressed in cräpe.

cräp'-ing, *pr. par. a., & s.* [CRAPE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of frizzling, curling, or crinkling.

cräping-machine, *s.* A machine by which silk is cräped, i.e., crinkled.

* **cräp'-le**, *s.* [A variant of *grapple* (q.v.).] A claw. [CRAFFLE.]

"Soon as they find the monstrous Scorpion view
With ugly cräples crawling in their way."
Spenser: F. Q. V., vii. 40.

cräp'-nel, *s.* [A variant of *grapnel* (q.v.).] A grapnel, hook, or drag.

* **cräppe** (*pl.* * **cräppes**), *s.* [Low Lat. *crappus*.] Refuse corn, chaff.

"Cräppe or grops of corne. *Acus, criballum*."—*Promp. Par.*

cräp'-pit, *pa. par. of a.* [CRAPE (1), v.]

cräppit-heads, *s. pl.* The heads of had-docks stuffed with a pudding made of the roe, oatmeal, and spicerics; formerly a common accompaniment of fish and sauce in Scotland. (*Jamieson*.)

* **cräp'-ple**, *v.t.* [GRAPPLE.] To grapple, to claw.

cräps, *s.* A game of chance, played with two dice, and in vogue amongst the negroes and lower classes in this country. The object is to throw seven or eleven at the first cast, or to duplicate any initial throw before seven is cast.

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* **cräps**, * **cräppys**, *s. pl.* [CRAFFLE.]

* **cräp'-u-la**, *s.* [Lat.] Crapulence.

cräp'-u-lençe, *s.* [Lat. *crapula*.] A surfeit or sickness from over-indulgence; drunkenness.

* **cräp'-u-lent**, *a.* [Fr. *crapulant*, *pr. par. of crapuler* = to indulge to excess.]

1. Surfeited with excess or intemperance; drunk.

2. Noted for intemperance; given up to excess.

* **cräp'-u-lent'-al**, *a.* [Eng. *crapulent*; -al.] Caused by intemperance.

"The aforesaid *crapulentall* hurts."—*Fenner: Via Recta*, p. 44.

* **cräp'-u-loüs**, *a.* [Fr. *crapuleux*, from Lat. *crapulosus*.] The same as *CRAPULENT* (q.v.).

"The *crapulous* residence of his father, . . ."
Brougham.

* **cräp'-y**, *a.* [Eng. *crap(e)*; -y.] Of the nature of or resembling cräpe.

* **cräre**, * **crayer**, *s.* [O. Fr. *crailer*.] [CRAV.] A kind of coasting vessel, now disused.

" . . . what coast thy sluggish cräre
Might easiliest harbour in!"
Shaksp.: Cymb., iv. 1.

* **cräse**, *v.t. & i.* [Sw. *krasa*; Dan. *kräse*.]

1. *Trans.*: To break to pieces.

"Thus was your cröune cräsed."—*Depos. of Richard II.*, p. 6.

2. *Intrans.*: To be broken to pieces.

"The calliys cräsen."—*Hartshorne: Metc. Tales*, p. 128.

* **crase**, *s.* [CRAZE.]

cräsh, * **crascho**, * **craschyn**, * **crasshe**, *v.t. & i.* [Sw. *krasa*; Dan. *kräse*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To break to pieces.

2. To dash together violently, so as to cause a loud noise.

"He shak't his head, and *crasht* his teeth for ire.
His lips breath'd forth, eyes spark'd shingling fire."
Fairfax: Godfrey of Borlogne, bk. vii., s. 42.

B. Intransitive:

1. To make a loud dashing or crashing noise, as of many things falling or breaking at once.

" . . . and soon roofs were blazing and walls *crashing*
in every part of the city."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

2. To pass with violence.

"That *crasht* through the brain of the infidel,
Round he spun, and down he fell."
Byron: The Siege of Corinth, xxvii.

cräsh (1), *s.* [CRASH, v.]

1. *Lit.*: A loud sudden noise, as of many things broken at the same time.

"Moralizing sat I by the hazard-table: I looked upon the uncertainty of riches, the decay of beauty, and the crash of worlds, with as much contempt as ever Plato did."—*Pope*.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) The failure or bankruptcy of a large business undertaking.

(2) An entertainment.

"The blades that want cash,
Have credit for crash,
They'll have sack whatever it cost us."
Wit's Recreation, 1654. (*Nares*.)

cräsh (2), *s.* [Lat. *crassus* = thick; Fr. *crasse*.]

Fabric: A heavy, coarse, plain, or twilled linen towelling or packing cloth.

cräshed, *pa. par. of a.* [CRASH, v.]

cräshed-sugar, *s.* [CRUSHED-SUGAR.]

cräsh'-ing, *pr. par. a., & s.* [CRASH, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: A loud noise, as of many things broken at one time; a crash.

crä'-sis, *s.* [Gr. *κρᾶσις* (*krasis*) = a mixing, from *κεράννυμι* (*kerannumi*) = to mix.]

1. *Med.*: The mixture of the constituents of any kind, especially of the blood; temperature, constitution.

"A man may be naturally inclined to pride, lust, and anger; as these inclinations are founded in a peculiar *cräsis* and constitution of the blood and spirits."—*South*.

2. *Gram.*: The contracting of two vowels into one long vowel or a diphthong; synæresis.

cräs'-pē-da, *s. pl.* [Gr. *κράσπεδα* (*kraspeda*), pl. of *κράσπεδον* (*kraspedon*) = the edge, border, or margin of anything.]

Zool.: Long, puckered, and convoluted cords, charged with thread cells, bordering the margin of the mesentery in many scæmenomes.

fäte, fät, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, father; wö, wët, hère, camél, hër, thère; pine, pít, síre, sír, marine; gö, pöt, or, wöre, wölf, wörk, whö, sön; müte, cüh, cüre, ünite, cür, rüle, füll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = é. cy = ä. qu = kw.

crās-pēd-ō-čēph'-al-ūs, *s.* [Gr. *κράσπεδον* (*kraspedon*) (CRASPEDA), and *κεφαλή* (*kephalē*) = the head.]

Zool.: A genus of Serpents, family Crotalidae (Rattlesnakes). In place of the rattle of the typical Crotalus there is only a spine. *Craspedocephalus lanceolatus* is a very venomous snake, infesting the cane-fields of the West Indies. It is sometimes six to seven feet long.

crās-pē-dō'-tā, *s. pl.* [CRASPEDOTE.]

Zool.: The naked-eyed Meduse (from their being furnished with a muscular velum).

crās-pē-dōte, *a. & s.* [Gr. *κράσπεδός* (*kraspedos*) = to furnish with a border, to edge.]

A. As adj.: Pertaining or relating to the Naked-eyed Medusae.

B. As subst.: Any animal belonging to the Naked-eyed Medusae.

crāss, *a.* [Lat. *crassus* = thick, dense.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Of material things: Thick, coarse; not thin or fine.

"... a crass and fumid exhalation, caused from the combat of the sulphur of iron with the acid and silicious spirits of aquafortis."—*Brown's: Vulgar Errors*.

2. Of immaterial things, as the intellect, &c.: Dull, stupid, obtuse, gross, not refined.

"... more crass or corporeal cogitations, . . ."—*Cudworth: Immutable Morality*, bk. iv., ch. i.

II. Bot.: Thicker than what is usual in similar cases. The normal state of leaves is to be papery, that of cotyledons is to be of thicker and more fleshy texture: the latter may be called crass. (*Lindley*.)

***crās-sa-mēnt**, ***crassiment**, *s.* [Lat. *crassamentum*, from *crassus* = thick.]

1. Ord. Lang.: Thickness, coarseness.

"... all the other solid parts of the body, that are made of the same crassiment of seed, may be here included."—*Smith: Portraiture of Old Age*, p. 179.

2. Med.: [CRASSAMENTUM].

crās-sa-mēn-tūm, *s.* [Lat. = the sediment of a liquid, the dregs, the lees.]

Anat.: The thicker part of the blood, a red mass of corpuscles cemented together by fibrine so as to form a red consistent mass.

"When blood is drawn from a vein, and allowed to rest, it speedily separates into a solid portion, the crassamentum, or clot, and a fluid portion, the serum."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., ch. i., p. 37.

crās-sa-tēl'-lā, *s.* [Dimin. of Lat. *crassus* = thick.]

Zool.: A genus of Molluscs, family Cyprinidae. The shell is solid, ventricose, attenuated behind, smooth or concentrically furrowed, the pallial line simple, the hinge teeth 1 or 2, the lateral teeth 0 or 1, the adductor impressions deep and rounded, the animal with the mantle lobes united only by the branchial septum. Thirty-four recent species are known from Australia, New Zealand, India, Brazil, &c.; sixty-four fossil species have been found, the latter from the Neocomian onward. (*Woodward*, ed. *Tate*.)

***crās-sī-mēnt**, *s.* [CRASSAMENT.]

***crās-sī-tūde**, *s.* [Lat. *crassitudo*, from *crassus* = thick, coarse.]

1. Of solids: Thickness, grossness, coarseness.

"They must be but thin, as a leaf, or a piece of paper or parchment; for, if they have a greater crassitudo, they will alter in their own body . . ."—*Bacon*.

2. Of liquids: Density.

"The Dead Sea, which vomiteth up bitumen, is of that crassitudo, as living bodies, bound hand and foot, and cast into it, have been born up, and not sunk."—*Bacon: Natural History*.

***crās-sēss**, *s.* [Eng. *crass*; -ness.] The quality or state of being crass, gross, or coarse; grossness, coarseness, obtuseness.

"The ethereal body contracts crassness and impurity by the same degrees as the immaterial faculties abate in their exercise."—*Glanville: Pre-existence of Souls*, p. 118.

crās-sul'-ā, *s.* [Dimin. of Lat. *crassus* = thick. So named from the thickness of the fleshy leaves and stems.]

Bot.: A genus of hypogynous exogens, the typical one of the order Crassulaceae and the tribe Crassuleae. Calyx five-parted, much shorter than the corolla; petals five, stellate, spreading; stamens five, with awl-shaped filaments; five short ovate scales present; carpels, five, many-seeded. The species, which

are fifty or more, are mostly natives of the Cape of Good Hope. Some are cultivated in greenhouses here. The leaves of *Crassula tetragona*, boiled in milk, are used in South Africa as a remedy for dysentery.

crās-sū-lū'-cō-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *crassul(a)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -aceae.]

Bot.: House-leeks. An order of hypogynous exogens, alliance Violales. It consists of succulent herbs or shrubs with entire or pinnatifid leaves and no stipules, flowers usually in sessile, often unilateral cymes. Sepals 3 to 20, more or less united at the base, petals inserted in the bottom of the calyx distinct or united into a monopetalous corolla; stamens equal in number to the petals, or twice as many; a hypogynous ovule at the base of each carpel. Fruit of several follicles, opening by the suture, or a several-celled capsule opening at the back. Seeds variable in number. In 1845 Lindley estimated the known species at 450. The Cape of Good Hope is their great metropolis, but there are species scattered over Europe; a few are wild in Britain.

crās-sū-lē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *crassul(a)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. -eae.] A tribe of Crassulaceae.

***crās-tin-ā-tion**, *s.* [Formed from Lat. *crastinus* = belonging to to-morrow; *cras* = to-morrow.] Procrastination, delay.

***crās-tin-ō**, *s.* [Lat. *crastinus*.]

Law: To-morrow, the morrow; a term used in regard to the return-day of writs.

***crā-sy**, *a.* [CRAZY.]

crā-tæg'-in, *s.* [Class. Lat. *crategus*; and Eng. suff. -in.]

Chem.: A crystalline bitter substance obtained from the fresh-barked bark of the White-thorn, *Crategus Oxyacantha*. It is soluble in water, slightly soluble in alcohol, and insoluble in ether.

crā-tæg'-gūs, *s.* [Lat. *crategus*, *crategon*; Gr. *κράταγος* (*krataigos*); *κραταγών* (*kratagōn*) = a kind of flowering thorn, *Crategus azarolla*, or *Pyrus terminalis* (?).]

Bot.: A genus of trees, order Pomaceae. Calyx segments short and acute, petals large and roundish, styles 1 to 5, fruit oval or round, concealing the upper end of the cells, which are long. It differs from the genus *Pyrus* in containing a variable number of stones, and from the medial by having the fruit closed. The genus contains about eighty well-marked species and varieties, occurring in the temperate parts of both hemispheres. *Crategus Oxyacantha* is the Hawthorn, or May. It is a European thorn, growing wild in this country. (*Hawthorn*.) The Oriental species have heavy leaves, large fragrant flowers, and large, succulent, somewhat angular fruit; those from America are often very spinous. Finally, some species of the genus—viz., *C. mericana* and *C. pyracantha*—are evergreens.

crā-tæg'-vā, *s.* [Named after Cratævus, a Greek botanist who lived in the time of Hippocrates—i. e., about 430 B. C.]

Bot.: A genus of hypogynous exogens, order Capparidaceae, tribe Capparæe. Leaves trifoliate, flowers in cymes, sepals four, petals four, unguiculate; stamens 8 to 28; berry stalked, between oval and globose; within pulpy. *Cratæva gynaandra* is the Garlic Pear of Jamaica. The root blisters like cantharides. *C. Tapia* is the Tapia, or Common Garlic Pear, of the West Indies and South America; the bark is bitter and tonic, and the bruised leaves are used in Brazil against inflammation. *C. excelsa*, a native of Madagascar, furnishes planks four feet wide. The juicy berries of *C. Nuroala* are agreeable. (*Lindley*.)

***cratayn**, *s.* [A corruption of *craven* (q. v.).] A craven, a coward. [CRAWDOWN.]

"... lest crathayn he were." *Sir Gawaine*, l. 774.

***crātch**, ***cracche**, ***cratche**, ***creche**, **creke**, *s.* [Fr. *crèche* = a manger, a crib, from O. Sax. *kribbia* = a crib.] [CRIB.]

1. A manger, a crib.

"She wrapt Crist with cloths, and putte him in the cratche."—*Wycliffe: Select Works*, l. 317.

2. An enclosure.

"Potters dwellings in pantyngris and in cratchie."—*Wycliffe: 1 Paratip.*, lv. 23.

3. A hut, a cottage.

"He . . . halt a wenche in cracche."—*Politt. Songs*, p. 327.

***crātch**, ***cratche**, *v. t.* [O. H. Ger. *chrazzōn*; M. H. Ger. *kratzen*.] [SCRATCH.] To scratch. "Tofore thi sonereyn cratche ne picks thee nought."—*Babes Book*, p. 27.

cratch-cradle, *s.* A child's game, the same as CAT'S CRADLE (q. v.).

crātch'-ēg, *s.* [CRATCH, *s.*]

Ferriery: A putrid swelling on the pastern, the fetlock, or the hoof of a horse.

***crātch'-īng**, *pr. par. & s.* [CRATCH, *v.*]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb).

B. As subst.: The act of scratching.

crāte, *s.* [Lat. *crates* = a hurdle.] A large wicker hamper with wooden supports, in which crockery-ware is packed for transportation. *Crates* among the Romans corresponded to the English hurdles. They were of wicker-work, and were used for screens, for levelling ground after rough-raking (*rastrum*); also for drying fruit.

crā-tēr, *s.* [Lat. *crater*; Gr. *κράτηρ* (*kratēr*) = a mixing vessel . . . a large bowl . . . any cup-shaped hollow . . . the mouth of a volcano.]

1. Class. Archaeol.: A large bowl. [ETYM.]

"It was decreed that with the sun thus obtained a golden crater should be dedicated to Apollo."—*Lucius: Ear. Rom. Hist.*, ch. xii., pt. v., § 74, vol. II., p. 305.

2. Geol. & Ord. Lang.: The basin-like, circular opening, generally at the apex of a volcanic cone, from which eruption takes place. It is formed in the following way. A chasm or fissure opens in the earth, from which great volumes of steam and other gases are evolved. Shattered lava, fragments of broken stone, sand, &c., follow; and, falling in heaps, lay the basis of what, by the continuance of



CRATER.

the same process, will ultimately become a volcanic cone. The movement upwards of steam and other gases keeps open a passage from beneath to the apex of the cone. This passage is the crater. The efflux of lava may ultimately consolidate it, or it may produce the contrary effect and break it down. There may be many cones and many craters, or one large volcano, and escape of gases may be by long fissures instead of by cup-shaped craters. (*Lyell*, ed.)

3. Astronomy:

(1) In the same sense as 1. There are apparent craters in the moon, and much larger than those in the earth, being sometimes as much as 100 miles across.

(2) A constellation, called in English the Cup, one of the fifteen ancient southern constellations.

***¶ Elevation crater theory**:

Geol.: A theory which explained the rise of volcanic cones with their craters by supposing that the concentric beds of scoria, &c., now forming the cone were originally horizontal, but were upheaved to their present position by subterranean force. It was held by Von Buch, Elie de Beaumont, and others; but is now generally abandoned, the rival theory of Lyell and others being that the beds in question have been formed by the descent of materials ejected into the air by successive eruptions, and arranging themselves at or about the angle at which we now find them as they fell.

crā-tēr'-ā, *s.* [Lat. = a vessel in which wine was mixed with water, a bowl.]

Bot.: The cup-shaped receptacles of certain fungals. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

bēl, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aq; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f
-cian, -tian = shæn. -tion, -sion = shūn. -tion, -sion = zhūn. -cious, -tious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl

crā-tēr'-ī-form, *a.* [Lat. *cratera* (q.v.), and *forma* = form, shape.]

1. *Geol., &c.*: Shaped like a cup or a volcanic crater. (Used of mountains, hills, &c.)

"Mr. Darwin, in his 'Volcanic Islands,' has described several crateriform hills in the Galapagos Archipelago."
—*Eglett: Principles of Geol.*, ch. xiv.

2. *Bot.*: Globe-shaped, concave, hemispherical, a little contracted at the base.

* **crā-tēr'-ōus**, *a.* [Eng. *crater*; -ous.] Pertaining to, containing, or resembling a crater.

crāt'-ōx'-y-lōn, *s.* [Gr. *krātos* (*kratos*) = strength, and *ξύλον* (*xylos*) = firewood, timber.]

Bot.: A genus of hypogynous exogens, order Hypericaceae, tribe Elodeae. The capsule is three-celled, with winged seeds. The species are bushes or small trees, with opposite leaves. *Cratogeomys Hornschuchii*, which grows in Java, is slightly astringent and diuretic.

† **crāunch**, *cranch*, *v.t.* [An onomatopoeic word, the same as *crunch*, *scrunch*, and *scrunch* (q.v.).] To crush or crunch with teeth.

"She would *crunch* the wings of a lark, bones and all, between her teeth."—*Sieft*.

crāunch, *cranch*, *s.* [CRANCH, *v.*] A crush, the act of crushing.

"Myne grunty knoptyd with ane *cranch* against thilke loffe."—*Hogg: Wint Tules*, ll. 42.

† **crāunch'-īng**, *pr. par. a., & s.* [CRANCH, *v.*] *A. & B.* As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. As *subst.*: The act of crunching or crushing with the teeth.

crā-vāt', *crabat*, *s.* [Fr. *cravate* = (1) a Croat, Croatian, (2) a cravat. So called because it was first introduced into France in 1636 by the Croatsians or Cravates.] An article of dress of silk, muslin, &c., worn about the neck; a neckcloth.

"Some men of quality came every morning to stand round their master, to chat with him while his wig was combed and his cravat tied."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. lii.

* **crā-vāt'**, *v.t.* [CRAVAT, *s.*] To put on or wear a cravat.

"I coated and cravatted."—*Lytton: Pelham*, ch. xxxiii. (Davies).

† **crā-vāt'-tēd**, *a.* [Eng. *cravat*; -ed.] Wearing a cravat.

"The young man faultlessly appointed, handsomely cravatted."—*Thackeray*.

crāve, * **cravyn**, * **crawyn**, *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *crāfan*; Icel. *krefja*; Sw. *kräfra*; Dan. *kræve*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To beg or ask for earnestly and submissively; to entreat.

"Your present aid this godlike stranger craves."
—*Pope: Homer's Odyssey*, viii. 27.

2. To long for; to desire in order to satisfy a passion or appetite.

3. To demand, to call for, to require.

"Then Torquill spoke: 'The time craves speed!'"
—*Scott: Lord of the Isles*, iii. 10.

4. To dun a debtor. (Scotch.)

* 5. To persecute, to trouble.

"Noght the proude sal crave me."
—*E. Eng. Psalter: Ps. cxviii. 122.*

B. Intransitive:

1. To ask earnestly and submissively; to entreat, to desire.

"The appellant in all duty greets your highness, And craves to kiss your hand, and take his leave."
—*Shakespeare: Rich. II.*, i. 3.

¶ Followed by *for* before the thing asked for.

"Once one may crave for love." *Buckling*.

2. To feel an insatiable longing for anything.

"... a craving appetite, ..."
—*Arbutnot: On Allments*.

¶ For the difference between *crave* and *to beg*, see *BEG*.

crā'-ven, * **cravant**, * **cravaunde**, *s. & a.* [O. Fr. *cravant*, *acravante*, *pa. par.* of *cravante*, *cravante*; * Lat. *crepanto* = to break, to overthrow. (*Nicol*.) The word is really *craunda*, *pr. par.* of the verb *to crave* (q.v.), and is a sort of translation or accommodation of the O. Fr. *creant*; Mid. Eng. *creant*, *creawnt*. (*Skeat*.)] [RECREANT.]

A. As *substantive*:

1. Properly, one who in battle yielded himself to his adversary like a coward, without

resisting as a man; hence, generally, a coward, a recreant, a mean, spiritless fellow. [BATTLE, B.]

"I vow'd, base knight, when I did meet thee next, To tear the garter from thy coward's leg."
—*Shakespeare: 1 Hen. VI.*, iv. 1.

* 2. Applied to a beaten game-cock.

"No cock of mine; yon crow too like a craven."
—*Shakespeare: Tam. of Shrew*, ii. 1.

B. As *adj.*: Cowardly, fainthearted, despicable.

"... stood in craven fear of the sarcasm of Dorset."
—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

¶ To cry craven: To give in, to fall.

"When all human means cry craven."—*Fuller: Ch. Hist.*, II. vi. 33.

* **crā'-ven**, *v.t.* [CRAVEN, *s.*] To make craven, recreant, cowardly, or dispirited.

"That cravens my weak hand."
—*Shakespeare: Cymbeline*, iii. 4.

* **crā'-vened**, *pa. par. or a.* [CRAVEN, *v.*]

* **crā'-ven-īng**, *pr. par. & s.* [CRAVEN, *v.*]

A. & B. As *pr. par.*: (See the verb).

C. As *subst.*: The act of making craven or cowardly.

* **crā'-vent**, * **crā'-vant**, *s. & a.* [CRAVEN.]

* **crā'-vēr**, * **cravere**, *s.* [Eng. *crave*]; -er.]

1. One who craves; an importunate asker.

"A Craver my Father,
A Maunder my Mother."
—*The Jovial Crew (Bagford Ballad)*, l. 11.

* 2. A persecutor.

"Make the cravere so he shall."
—*E. Eng. Psalter: Ps. lxxi. 4.*

crā'-vīng, * **crawynge**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CRAVE.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. As *substantive*:

1. The act of asking for earnestly and submissively.

2. The act of dunning a debtor.

"He strives to pay what he is due,
Without repeated craving."
—*W. Ingram: Poems*, p. 75.

3. A strong or vehement desire for anything; a heartfelt longing.

"The humbler cravings of the heart."
—*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. iv.

* 4. Persecution, annoyance.

"Fra craving of men me ble then."
—*E. Eng. Psalter: Ps. cxviii. 134.*

† **crā'-vīng-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *craving*; -ly.] In a craving or earnest manner; earnestly.

* **crā'-vīng-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *craving*; -ness.] The quality or state of being craving.

crāw (1), * **crawe**, *s.* [Dut. *kro* = the crop, *kraag* = the neck; Sw. *kräfra* = the crop, the neck; akin to *crag* or *craig* (q.v.) = the neck.]

1. The crop or first stomach of fowls.

"Crawe or crowpe of a byrde, or other fowls. *Gabus, vesicula*."—*Prompt. Par.*

† 2. The stomach generally.

"... it is immediately swallowed into the crop or *craw*, or at least into a kind of ante-stomach, ..."
—*Ray: On the Creation*.

† 3. The comb or wattles of fowls.

crāw (2), *s.* [CROW, *s.*]

1. The act of crowing.

"No more the morning cock, with rousing *craw*, Awakens Glib to toll ere daylight daw."
—*Train: Mountain Muse*, p. 96.

2. A crow, a rook.

3. *Ranunculus bulbosus*.

¶ *Yellow Crow: Ranunculus bulbosus*. (*Lyte*.)

craw-croops, *s. pl.* Crowberries.

"And what pray will you dine on?
Rob. *Craw-croops*, hips,
Blackberries, slaes, rough brambles frae the rock."
—*Donald & Flora*, p. 74.

craw-crowfoot, *s.* The same as CRAW (q.v.).

craw-dulse, *s.* *Rhodymentia ciliata*. (Scotch.) (*Jamieson*.)

craw-feet, *s.* *Scilla nutans*.

craw-flower, *s.* *Scilla nutans* (?). (*Tannahill*.)

craw-foot, *s.* [CROWFOOT.] (Scotch.) (Used specially of *Ranunculus acris* and *R. repens*.)

"I wrought it earthstreen npo' the plain,
A garian o' braw spinks and *craw-foot* made."
—*Macaulay: Poems*, p. 120.

craws-court, *s.* A court of judgment held by crows.

"The crows generally appear in pairs, even during winter, except when attracted to a spot in search of food, or when they assemble for the purpose of holding what is called the *craw's court*."—*Edmonstone: Zeland*, ll. 231.

craw-siller, *s.* Mica.

"Mica-siller is the most common rock of the primitive class in Zeland. It is composed of quartz and mica; the last ingredient is termed by the natives *craw-siller*."—*Aggr. Surv. Shetland*, p. 121.

craw-taes, *s. pl.* [Scotch *taes* = Eng. *tees*.]

1. Crowfoot—(1) *Ranunculus acris* (Scotch), (2) *R. repens* (Scotch), (3) *Lotus corniculatus*.

"Some of the prevailing weeds in meadows and grasslands are, *crow-foot* or *crow-toe*, *ranunculus acris*, &c."—*Wilson: Renfrewshire*, p. 156.

2. A metaphorical term for the wrinkles or puckerings of the skin about the corner of the eyes, in persons who are advanced in life, or have been in declining health. (Scotch.) [CROW'S-FEET.]

3. Caltrops, an instrument made with three spikes, for wounding the feet of horses. (Scotch.)

craw-tees, *s.* [North of Eng., &c. *tees* = toes (?).] *Scilla nutans*.

* **craw-thumper**, *s.* One who beats the breast; a name given to the Romanists from their doing so at confession.

"We are no *craw-thumpers*, no devotees."—*Wolcott: P. Pindar*, p. 138. (Davies.)

craw (1), *v.t.* [CROW, *v.*] To crow, to crow like a cock.

"Many a gudewife's been wondering what for the red cock didna *craw* her up in the morning."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxi.

* **craw** (2), * **crawe**, *v.* [CRAVE.] To crave, to beg.

"The petitioner humbly craves that the King's Majesty ... Ane gracious answer the petitioner humbly craves."—*Acts Chas. I.* (ed. 1814), v. 487.

craw'-bēr-rý, *s.* [CROWBERRY.] (Scotch.) (1) *Empetrum nigrum*, (2) *Vaccinium Oxyccocos* (Scotch).

craw'-croōks, *s.* [Scotch *craw*, and Eng. *crooks*.] *Empetrum nigrum*.

¶ Corrupted in the north of Scotland into *craw-croops* (q.v.).

* **craw-doun**, *s.* [A corruption of Mid. Eng. *creant* (q.v.).] A coward, a dastard, a craven.

"Beum thou cownt *crawdoun* recraid,
And by consent cry cock, thy dede is dight."
—*Douglas: Virgil*, 256, 29.

craw'-fish, **crāy'-fish**, * **crailfish**, * **crevish**, * **krevys**, *s.* [Corrupted from Fr. *écrevisse*.]

1. A small, decapod long-tailed Crustacean, *Astacus fluviatilis*. It belongs to the same

family as the Lobster. It occurs in many British rivers, and is used for food, especially on the Continent.

"Those that eat their shell are the lobster, the crab, the *crawfish*, the homandard or dodman, and the tortoise."—*Bacon*.

2. The spiny lobster (*Palinurus vulgaris*).

"The common *crawfish*, and the large sea *crawfish*, both produce the stones called crab's eyes."—*Hill*.

crāw'-fish, *v.t.*

Fig.: To go backward, to recede from a position already taken, to recant. (Suggested by the movement of the *crawfish*, which is apparently backward.) (Collog.)

crāwl, * **crall**, * **crawle**, *v.t.* [Icel. *krafla* = to paw; Sw. *krafla* = to grope, *krälla* = to crawl, to creep; Dan. *kravle*. (*Skeat*.)]



CRAWFISH.

I. Literally:

1. To creep, to move with a slow motion along the ground, as a worm.
"Which swarming all about his legs did crawl,
And him encumbered sore, but could not hurt at all."
Spenser: F. Q. I. i. 22.
2. To move slowly, as a creeper.
"I saw them under a green mantling vine,
That crawls along the side of my small bill."
Milton: Comus, 295.
3. To move about slowly, with an idea of contempt.
"Nor fols nor follies tempt me to despise
The meaneest thing that crawl'd beneath my eyes."
Byron: English Bards and Scotch Reviewers.
4. To move or advance with secrecy on hands and feet, to scale.
"... secretly crawling up the battered walls of the fort."
—*Kneller.*
5. To move about slowly and with difficulty, as one recovering from illness.
"I sauk, nor step could crawl."
Wordsworth: Female Vagrant.

II. Figuratively:

- * 1. To creep, to advance slowly and slyly; to insinuate one's self.
"Hath crawl'd into the favour of the king."
Shakespeare: Henry VIII., III. 2.
2. To move about, to circulate, about or despised.
"Reflect upon that litter of abstruse opinions that crawl about the world, to the disgrace of reason."
—*Bowdler.*
3. To have a sensation as though insects were creeping over the flesh.
* 4. To growl, to rumble.
"My guts they gawle, creakle, and all my belly rumbleth."
Gammer Gurton's Needle, II. 1.

crawl (1), s. [CRAWL, v.] The act of crawling; a slow, creeping movement.

crawl (2), s. [Dut. *kraal* = an inclosure.] A pen of stakes and hurdles on the sea-side for fish. [KRAAL.]

crawl-ër, s. [Eng. *crawl*; -er.]

- I. Lit.: One who crawls; a creeper.

"Unarm'd of wings and scaly cars,
Unhappy crawler on the land."
Lovelace: Lucasta.

II. Figuratively:

1. A crawling cab. (*Slang*.)
2. In *Australia*: A crawler is an assigned convict who runs away and lives how he can by labour and petty theft. (*Darwin: Voyage round the World, ch. xxi., January, 1836.*)

crawl-ing, pr. par., a., & s. [CRAWL, v.]

A. As pr. par.: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. As adjective:

1. Lit.: Creeping or moving slowly on or close to the ground.

2. *Fig.*: Flattering, sneaking, insinuating.

C. As subst.: The act of creeping or moving slowly on or close to the ground; a crawl.

¶ *A crawling cab:*

In *London*: A cab which, in place of remaining at a cab-stand, crawls or goes slowly along the streets looking for fares. A crawling cab is convenient for hirers, but dangerous to pedestrians crossing from pavement to pavement.

crawl-ing-ly, adv. [Eng. *crawling*; -ly.] In a crawling manner; moving slowly along the ground.

crax, s. [Gr. *κράξω* (*krazō*) = to croak, to scream, to shriek.]

Ornith.: A genus of Rasorial Birds, the typical one of the family Cracidae (q.v.). *Crax alector* is the Common or Crested Curassow of Mexico and Brazil. [CURASSOW.]

cray, crater, cray-ër, s. [O. Fr. *crater*.] [CRAKE.] A kind of slow-sailing coasting vessel.

"A miracle it was to see them grown
To ships, and barks, with galleys, hulks, and crayeres."
Harrington: Ariosto, xxxi. st. 28.

* **cray-fër-y, s.** [Etyim. doubtful.] A plant, *Pulmonaria officinalis*. (*Grete*.)

cray-fish, s. [CRAWFISH.]

1. *Zool., etc.*: The Crawfish (q.v.).
"The cure of the marriatic and armoniac saltiness requires slimy ments; as snails, tortoises, jellies, and crakes."
—*Weyer.*

† 2. *Bot.*: A plant, *Doronicum Pardalianches*.

cray-ôn, s. [Fr., from *craye*; Lat. *creta* = chalk.]

I. Fine arts:

(1) A coloured pencil consisting of a cylinder of fine pipe-clay coloured with a pigment. Black crayons are coloured with plumbago, or made of Italian black chalk. A white crayon is a cylinder of chalk, common in America and Europe. Red chalk is found in France. The holder is a porte-crayon. Crayons are said to have been made in France in 1422, and imported thence into England in 1748. It is hard to say how long ago charcoal, chalk, and ochreous earths were used. (*Knights*.)

"Let no day pass over you without drawing a line; that is to say, without working, without giving some strokes of the pencil or the crayon."
—*Dryden: DuRoi.*

(2) A drawing or design done with crayons.

2. *Lithography*: A composition formed as a pencil, and used for drawing upon lithographic stones. It is of a soapy nature, consisting of soap, wax, resins, and lamp-black, melted, and sometimes burned, together. (*Knights*.)

crayon-painting, s. The act or art of drawing in crayons.

* **cray-ôn, v.t.** [CRAYON, s.]

1. *Lit.*: To draw in crayons.

2. *Fig.*: To sketch out, to plan, to design.

"And I wonder how any one can read the king's speech at the opening of that session, without seeing in that speech both the repeal and the declaratory act very sufficiently crayoned out."
—*Burke: On American Taxation.*

* **cray-ôn-ed, pa. par. or a.** [CRAYON, v.]

* **cray-ôn-ing, pr. par., a., & s.** [CRAYON, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or art of drawing in crayons.

cræze, * crase, v.t. & i. [A variant of *crash*, from Sw. *krasa* = to crackle. Cogn. with Fr. *écraser*. (*Skeat*.)]

A. Transitive:

- * 1. To break, to crush.

"Darkness defends between till morning watch;
Then through the fiery pillar and the cloud,
God, looking forth, will trouble all his host,
And cræze their chariot-wheels."
—*Milton: P. L., bk. xii.*

* 2. To weaken, to break down, to impair.

"Till length of years,
And sedentary numbness, cræze my limbs."
—*Milton: Sama. Agon.*

3. To crack the brain, to derange, to impair the intellect of.

"I lov'd him, friend,
No father his son dearer, true to tell thee,
That grief hath cræzed my wits."
—*Shakespeare: King Lear, III. 4.*

B. Intransitive:

- * 1. To be broken.

"The cabins cræzen and begynne to floude."
Hartshorne: Metr. Tales, p. 128.

† 2. To become weakened or impaired.

"My tortured brain begins to cræze."
—*Skeat.*

cræze-mill, crazing-mill, s. A mill for grinding tin-ore.

cræze, s. [CRAZE, v.]

- * 1. Madness, insanity, derangement of intellect.

2. A mad passion or longing for anything; a mad fancy.

"He had taken up a cræze upon the danger to Europe from the advance of the Turks."
—*Quart. Rev., April, 1859, p. 358.*

cræzed, pa. par. or a. [CRAZE, v.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

- * 1. Broken down, damaged.

"Till it choke up some channel side to side,
And the cræzed banks doth down before it cast."
—*Dryden: Battle of Agincourt.*

2. Deranged, cracked.

"Whose spring can frenzied dreams dispel,
And the cræzed brain restore."
—*Scott: Waverley, I. 29.*

* 3. Impaired, weakened, broken down.

"Her cræzed helth, her late recourse to rest."
—*Spenser: F. Q., III. li. 36.*

† **cræ-zed-nëss, s.** [Eng. *cræzed*; -ness.] The quality or state of being cræzed.

"The nature, as of men that have sick bodies, so likewise of the people in the cræzedness of their minds, possessed with dislike and discontentment at things present, is to imagine that any thing would help them."
—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity, Preface.*

* **crä-zie, a.** [CRAZY.]

* **crä-zí-ly, adv.** [Eng. *crazy*; -ly.] In a crazy manner.

"No peace, no comfort could I find,
No ease, within doors or without;
And crazily, and wearily, . . .
Wordsworth: The Last of the Flock.

crä-zí-nëss, * crasinesse, s. [Eng. *crazy*; -ness.]

1. The quality of being crazy or deranged in intellect.

2. The quality of being weak, poor, or broken down.

"Touching other places, she may be said to hold them as one should do a wolf by the ears; nor will I speak now of the craziness of her title to many of them."
—*Hovel: Vocal Forest.*

crä-zíng, s. [CRAZE, v.] The cracking of the glaze upon articles of pottery or porcelain.

crazing-mill, s. A crushing mill.

"The tin-ore passeth to the crazing-mill, which . . . bruiseith it to a fine sand."
—*Carew: Surv. of Cornwall.*

crä-zý, * cræsie, a. & s. [Eng. *craz(e)*; -y.]

A. As adjective:

1. Broken down, damaged, out of order, weak, not safe.

"Charou! receive a family on board,
Itself sufficient for thy crazy yawl."
—*Cowper: Transl. of Greek Verses; on Niobe.*

* 2. Broken down in body, decrepit.

"When people are crazy, and in disorder, it is natural for them to groan."
—*L'Estrange.*

3. Weak, feeble, shattered.

"Physick can but mend our crazy state,
Patch an old building, not a new create."
—*Dryden.*

4. Broken-witted, deranged.

"And over moist and crazy brains."
—*Baillie: Audubon.*

† **B. As subst.:** The Buttercup (genus *Ranunculus*), the Midland rustics holding it to be "an insane herb," and believing that its smell produces madness. (*Britten & Holland*.)

crazy-headed, a. Deranged in intellect, crazy.

" . . . there is a company of these crazy-headed ex-combs. . . ."
—*Bunyan: The Pilgrim's Progress, pt. 1.*

* **crä-zý-öl-ô-gist, s.** [A contemptuous corruption of *craniologist* (q.v.).] A craniologist.

"The craniologist would have found out a bump on his head."
—*Southey: The Doctor, ch. xxiv. (Davies).*

* **crë-ä-ble, a.** [Lat. *creabilis*, from *creo* = to create.] Capable of being created. (*Watts*.)

creach, creagh, s. [Gael. *creach* = plunder.] An incursion into a country for plunder; what is termed on the Borders a raid.

"A creagh and its consequences."
—*Scott: Waverley, ch. xv.*

* **creaght, s.** [Irish.]

1. A herd of cattle.

"In these fast places, they kept their *creaghts*, or herds of cattle. . . ."
—*Davies: On Ireland.*

2. The same as *RAPPAREE* (q.v.).

"He was soon at the head of seven or eight thousand Rapparees, or to use the name peculiar to Ulster, *Creaghts*."
—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng. ch. xvi.*

* **creaght, v.i.** [CRAUGHT, s.] To graze.

"It was made penal to the English to permit the Irish to *creaght* or graze upon their lands, or present them to ecclesiastical benefices."
—*Davies: On Ireland.*

crëak, * creke, * kreke, v.i. & t. [A word imitated from the sound. Comp. O. Fr. *criquer*.] [CRACK.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To make a continued sharp, grating noise.

"And the branches tossed and troubled,
Creaked, and grained, and split asunder."
—*Longfellow: The Song of Hiawatha, xviii.*

* 2. To utter a sharp, grating cry; to croak.

"He cryeth and he creaketh."
—*Skeleton: Colin Clout.*

B. Transitive:

1. To cause to make a sharp, grating noise.

"Creaking my shoes on the plain masonry."
—*Shakespeare: All's Well, II. i.*

* 2. To utter in a creaking voice.

"My song is bothe trewe and pleyne,
Although I cannot creake bit so to sayne."
—*Chaucer: Cuckoo and Night, III.*

crëak, * creake, s. [CREAK, v.] A protracted sharp, grating noise.

¶ *To cry creak:* To yield, to repent.

"I now cry creak, that ere I scorned love,
Whose might is more than other gods above."
—*Watson: Passionate Centurie, 1581. (Nares.)*

crēak'-īng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CREAK, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Lit.:* Making a protracted, harsh, grating noise.

2. *Fig.:* Rough, uncouth.

"Still must I hear!—shall horse Fitzgerald bawl
His creaking compleats in a tavern hall!"
Byron: English Bards and Scotch Reviewers.

C. *As subst.:* The act of making a harsh, grating noise; a creak.

"Then start not at the creaking of the door."
Longfellow: The Golden Legend, v.

crēam (1), ***craymo**, ***creame**, ***creme**, *s.* [O. Fr. *creme*; Fr. *crème*, from Low Lat. *crema*. Prob. allied to A.S. *crēm* = cream; Icel. *rjómi*. (Skeat.)] [CHRISM.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

Literally:

1. In the same sense as B.

"Cream is matured and made to rise speedily, by putting in cold water, which, as it seemeth, getteth down the whey."—*Bacon: Natural History.*

2. A sweetmeat prepared from cream, various fruits, &c.

*3. A cosmetic.

"In vain she tries her pastes and creams
To smoothe her skin or hide its seams."
Goldsmith: The Double Transformation.

*4. Consecrated oil, chrism.

"Ich signi the with signe of croys,
And with the creme of heil conforml."
Shoreham, p. 15.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. The best part of anything; the choicest bit; the essence or quintessence.

In an instant, all the leads of the courts and entries were thronged with men and maid-servants of the dukes, who cried aloud, Welcome, On flower and cream of knights-errant.—*Shelton: Don Quixote, bk. II., ch. xxxl.*

2. A name given to the finest liquors.

B. *Technically:*

1. *Dairy Produce:* The most oily part of milk. It is specifically lighter than the other constituents, and therefore rises to the surface, whence it is generally skimmed to be used as an adjunct in making tea and coffee palatable, to be eaten with various fruits (such as strawberries), or for other purposes. If a saturated solution of white sugar be boiled for a couple of minutes and cream added before it cools, the cream, if preserved in a cool place, will keep fresh for some weeks.

2. *Chem.:* [Cream of Tartar.]

3. *Masonry, &c.:* [Cream of Lime.]

¶ (1) *Cream of Lime:* (For *de-see* extract). "Adjacent to these reservoirs are others containing pure slaked lime—the so-called cream of lime."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3rd ed.), ch. xl, p. 341.

(2) *Cream of Tartar:*

Pharm.: Hydrogen potassium tartarate, $\text{KHC}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_6$. *Potasse Tartras Acida*. A salt obtained from the crude tartar, or argol, which is deposited on the sides of wine casks during the fermentation of grape juice. It is a gritty white powder which forms small rhombic prisms, is sparingly soluble in water, and insoluble in alcohol. Heated in a crucible it evolves inflammable gas and the odour of burnt sugar, and leaves a black residue of charcoal and potassium carbonate. In small doses it is a refrigerant and diuretic; in large doses a powerful hydragogue purgative. It is given, mixed with jalap, as a purgative in cases of dropsy, and is used as a drink in febrile affections.

(3) *Cream of Tartar Tree:* A tree, *Adansonia Gregorii*, growing in the north of Australia. It is called also the Sour Gourd. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

cream-bowl, *s.* A bowl for holding cream.

"Tells how the drudging goblin sweat
To earn his cream-bowl duly set."
Milton: L'Allegro.

cream-cake, *s.* A cake stuffed with custard of eggs, cream, &c.

cream-cheese, *s.* A variety of cheese made of curds prepared from new milk, with a certain amount of cream added. The curds are placed in a cloth and allowed to drain without the application of any pressure.

cream-colour, *s.*

Bot.: Ivory-white; white verging to yellow with a little lustre, as *Convolvulus majalis*. (*Lindley.*)

cream-coloured, *a.* Of a colour resembling that of cream.

***cream-faced**, *a.* With a pale or colourless face; cowardly.

"Thou cream-faced loon,
Where got'st thou that goose look!"
Shakespeare: Macbeth, v. 3.

cream-freezer, *s.* A domestic machine in which cream is stirred in a vessel plunged in a freezing mixture.

cream-fruit, *s.* A fruit found at Sierra Leone, conjectured to belong to the Apocynaceae. It was supposed to be *Roupellia grata*, but it is now believed that this was an error. The real plant is as yet unidentified.

cream-laid, *a.* An epithet applied to laid paper of a creamy colour.

cream-nut, *s.* A name sometimes given to *Bertholletia excelsa*. [BRAZIL-NUT.] (*Ogilvie.*)

cream-pan, *s.* The same as CREAMING-PAN (q.v.).

cream-pot, *s.* A small jug or vessel for holding cream.

cream-slice, *s.* A wooden knife for dividing and serving frozen cream.

cream-white, *a.* The same as CREAM-COLOURED (q.v.).

cream-wove, *a.* An epithet applied to woven paper of a cream colour.

crēam (2), *s.* [CRĒME.] Merchandise, goods.

cream-ware, **crème-ware**, *s.* Goods such as are sold at stalls or booths.

crēam, *v.t. & i.* [CREAM (1), *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

† **I.** *Literally:*

1. To skim off the cream from milk.

2. To cover or top with cream.

"Creaming the fragrant cups with a rich lavishness."—*Whitney: Real Folks, ch. xvii.*

***II.** *Fig.:* To take off the flower or quintessence of anything.

"Such a man, truly wise, creams off nature, leaving the sour and dregs for philosophy and reason to lap up."—*Swift.*

***B.** *Intransitive:*

1. To gather cream; to receive a covering or coating; to mantle.

"There are a sort of men, whose visages
Do cream and mantle like a standing pond."
Shakespeare: Merchant of Venice, I. 1.

2. To pour out or use cream.
"He sugared and creamed and drank."—*Miss Edgeworth: Helen, ch. xxxvi.*

crēamed, *pa. par. or a.* [CREAM, *v.*]

crēam'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *cream* (2), *s.*; -er.] A huckster, a pedlar.

crēam'-ēr-ry (1), *s.* [Eng. *cream*; -ery = -ry.]

1. A dairy-farm; an establishment where cream is manufactured into butter or cheese. Creameries have become common in the United States, as cooperative enterprises of farmers. Their utility in the production of good butter is such that they are being adopted in parts of Europe.

***crēam'-ēr-ry** (2), ***crēam'-ēr-ry**, *s.* [Eng. *cream* (2), *s.*; -ery = -ry.] Merchandise, such goods as are usually sold by a pedlar.

"With my creamery gill ye list mell;
Heir I half folly battle to sell."
Lyndsay, S. P. R., II. 94.

crēam'-i-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *creamy*; -ness.] The quality or state of being creamy.

crēam'-īng, *pr. par. or a.* [CREAM, *v.*]

creaming-dish, *s.* (See extract.)

"The creaming-dishes (so I call the vessels in which the milk is passed for throwing up cream) are to be filled with the milk as soon after it is drawn from the cow as possible."—*Anderson: On the Dairy.*

creaming-pan, *s.* A wide shallow pan or vessel used in dairies for the milk to stand in till the cream rises to the top.

"A better practice would be to have the milk drawn from each cow separately put into the creaming-pans, as soon as it is milked, without being ever mixed."—*Anderson: On the Dairy.*

crēam'-y, *a.* [Eng. *cream*; -y.]

1. Full of cream; containing cream.

2. Like cream; luscious, unctuous.

*3. Soft, flattering.

"Your creamy words but cozen."
Beaumont and Fletcher: Queen of Corinth, III. 1.

***crē'-ançe**, ***creaunce**, *s.* [Fr., from Low Lat. *credentia* = belief; Lat. *credo* = to believe.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Faith, belief.

"This maiden taught the creaunce unto this wife."
Gower, l. 185.

2. Credit, borrowing, surety.

"... by creaunce of coyne."—*Depos. of Rich. II., p. 4.*

II. *Falconry:* A fine small line, fastened to a hawk's leash when she is first lured.

***crē'-ançe**, ***creaunce**, *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *creanser*.] [CREANCE, *s.*]

1. *Trans.:* To borrow.

"This marchaund ... creunced bath and payed
This sounne of gold."—*Chaucer: C. T., l. 14776.*

2. *Intrans.:* To borrow.

"Now goth this marchaund and bieth and creunchoeth."
Chaucer: C. T., l. 14713.

***crē'-an-çēr**, ***creaunser**, ***creaunsour**, *s.* [Fr. *crancier*.] A creditor.

"Sylle the oyle and yelde to thy creaunser."—*Wycliffe: 2 Kings IV. 7.*

***creant**, *a.* [Fr. *créant*, *pr. par. of créer*; Lat. *creans*, *pr. par. of creo* = to create.] Creating, forming.

"The creant' world
Which thrilled around us."
Mrs. Browning.

crēase (1), *s.* [Of unknown etymol.; perhaps a Celtic word. Skeat suggests connection with Bret. *kriz* = a wrinkle, but this suggestion is rejected by Dr. Murray.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A line or mark made by folding or doubling anything.

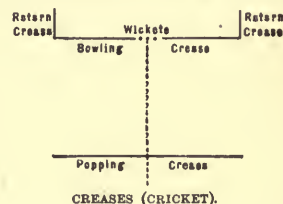
2. A slight hollow or indentation.

"... small creases or furrows."—*Todd & Benham: Phytol. Anat., vol. I., ch. xiv., p. 410.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mech.:* A creaser.

2. *Cricket:* A name given to certain lines marked on the ground at each wicket. They are three in number, the bowling-crease, the return-crease, and the popping-crease. The first extends in a straight line at right angles to the line of play, 3 ft. 4 in. each side of the centre of the stumps. The second is a short



line drawn at an angle to the end of the bowling-crease. The bowler in delivering his ball must have one foot behind the bowling-crease, and within the return-crease. The popping-crease is a line drawn parallel to the bowling-crease, and at a distance of 4 ft. from it. It is unlimited in length. The batsman cannot move out of the space between the bowling and popping-creases except at the risk of being put out.

crease (2), *s.* [CREESE.]

crēase, *v.t.* [CREASE, *s.*] To make a crease or mark in by doubling or folding.

"Under a tea-cup he might lie
Or crease'd, like dog's ears, in a folio."
Gray: Long Story.

crēased, *pa. par. or a.* [CREASE, *v.*]

crēas'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *crease*(e); -er.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* One who or that which creases.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Leather-working:* A tool used for making single or double lines on leather, to form guides or creases to sew by. They are also used for lining leather, to give it a finished appearance.

2. *Iron-working:* A tool used by sheet-iron workers for rounding small beads and tubes. Its shank has a tang by which it is secured in

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūta, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē. ey = a. qu = kw.

a square socket of the work-bench. Top and bottom creasing tools, of any suitable size and pattern, may be set in the jaws of a creasing-saw, the lower end of whose frame has a tongue to set in the work-bench, while the upper hinged portion carries the top tool and is struck by a hammer.

3. *Book-binding*: A tool for making the band-impression distinct on the back.

4. *Sewing-machine*: An attachment which makes a mark in a line parallel with the work in hand, to indicate the place for the next seam or tuck.

crēas-ing, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [CREASE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As substantive*:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of making a crease or mark in anything by folding or doubling; a crease.

"It is rather a mass, with longitudinal parallel streaks, many of which are creases."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., ch. 1., p. 69.

2. *Building*: A layer of tiles forming a corona for a wall.

creasing-hammer, *s.* A narrow rounded-edge hammer, used for making grooves in sheet metal.

creasing-tool, *s.* A creaser (*q.v.*).

crē-as-ōl, *s.* [Eng., &c., *creas(ote)*, and Lat. *oleum* = oil.]

Chem.: Creosol, $C_8H_{10}O_2$. A diatomic phenol, obtained by the dry distillation of guaiacum, also from creasote. It is a colourless, oily, refractive, odorless liquid, with a pungent taste. Its density is 1.037, boiling at 203°. It burns with a smoky flame.

crē-a-sōte, **crē-ō-sōte**, †**krē-a-sōte**, *s.* [Fr. *créosote*; Gr. *κρεο-* (*kreo*), combining form of *κρέας* (*kreas*) = flesh, and *σῶμα* (*sōma*) = to save. So named because of its ability to preserve animal substances from decay.

1. *Comm.*: An impure creasol, mixed with phenol. Wood creasote has powerful antiseptic power. Wood smoke contains this substance, hence its power of preserving meat. Creasote is used to relieve toothache, but often causes the neighbouring teeth to decay.

2. *Phar.*: Creasotum is obtained by distilling wood-tar. It is a colourless liquid, with a strong empyreumatic odour. It is slightly soluble in water, readily soluble in alcohol, ether, and in glacial acetic acid; it coagulates albumen, and turns the plane of polarisation of a ray of polarised light to the right. It is used to prepare *Mistura Creasoti*, *Unguentum Creasoti*, and *Vapor Creasoti*. A slip of deal wood dipped into it, and afterwards into hydrochloric acid, acquires on exposure to the air a greenish-blue colour. German creasote is prepared by distilling beech-wood. Creasote is a mixture of phenol, guaiacol, paracresol, &c.

creasote-appliance, *s.* A dentist's instrument intended to prevent fluid caustics, such as creasote or solution of nitrate of silver, from running down and cauterizing the lips when being applied to the gums. A spiral platinum-wire carries the sponge, and a glass tube attached to the handle and surrounding the wire catches any of the caustic which may run down the wire. (*Knight*.)

crē-a-sōte, **crē-ō-sōte**, *v.t.* [CREASE, *s.*] To treat or saturate with creasote.

crē-a-sō-tīng, **crē-ō-sō-tīng**, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [CREASE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: A mode of preventing decay of timber by saturating with creasote. This is said to coagulate the albumen, absorb the oxygen, resinify in the pores of the wood and exclude air, and act as a poison to prevent fungi, acari, and other parasites. (*Knight*.)

***creast**, *s.* [CREST.]

***erēast-ēd**, *a.* [CRESTED.]

†**crēas-y**, *a.* [Eng. *creas(e)*; -y.] Full of or marked with creases.

"The babe who reared his creasy arms."—*Tennyson: Enoch Arden*.

crē-āt, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *creatus*; Ital. *creato*; Sp. *criado* = a pupil.]

Manège: An usher to a riding-master.

†**crē-ā-ta-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *creat(e)*; -able.] Possible to be created.

crē-āte, ***creat**, *v.t.* [CREATE, *a.* In Fr. *créer*; Sp. & Port. *crear*, *criar*; Ital. *creare*.]

1. To make out of nothing; to cause to exist; to bring into existence.

"In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth."—*Genesis* i. 1.

2. To produce, to cause, to be the occasion of.

"Long abstinence is troublesome to acid constitutions, by the uneasiness it creates in the stomach."—*Arbuthnot*.

3. To produce, to compose, to arrange, to be the author of.

"... seem'd by some magician's art Created and sustained."

Conquer: On the Queen's Visit to London, March 17, 1789.

*4. To beget.

5. To appoint, to constitute, to invest with a new character.

"Arise, my knights of th' battle: I create you Companions to our person, and will fit you With dignities becoming your estates."—*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, v. 5.

*6. To form, to make.

"King Richard might create a perfect guess."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI.*, iii. 1.

¶ For the difference between *create* and *to cause*, see CAUSE.

***crē-āte**, ***creat**, *a.* [Lat. *creatus*, *pa. par.* of *creo* = to create.]

1. Brought into existence, created.

"Since Adam was created, five thousand yeeres I gease Five hundred, forty more and five as stories doo expresse."

Guscoigne: Dan Bartholomew of Bathe.

2. Composed, made up.

"Hearts create duty and of zeal."—*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, II. 2.

crē-āt-ēd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CREATE, *v.*]

crē-āt-ic, *a.* [Gr. *κρεατ-*, stem of *κρέας* (*kreas*) = flesh; Eng. suff. -ic.] Pertaining to flesh, or to animal food.

crē-ā-tic-ō-lā, *s. pl.* [The pl. of Lat. *creaticola* = the worshipper of a created being, from *creatus* = created, † connective, and *colo* = . . . to worship.]

Ch. Hist.: A monophysite sect in the sixth century who followed Severus in holding that, previous to the resurrection of our Saviour, his body was corruptible. They were called also Phartolatre and Kistolatre. All the three names were given them by their foes.

crē-at-ine, *s.* [Ger. *kreatin*, from Gr. *κρέας* (*kreas*), genit. *κρεάτος* (*kreatos*) = flesh, and suff. -ine (*Chem.*.)]

Chem.: Methyl-glycocyamine. Methyl-guanido-acetic acid, $C_4H_9N_3O_2 + H_2O$, or $HN=C(NH_2)N(CH_3)-CH_2-CO.OH$. Creatine is obtained from the muscular flesh of mammalia, birds, reptiles, and fishes. It has been found in the blood and urine, and in the brains of pigeons and dogs. It is obtained by chopping up the lean muscular flesh, removing the fat, and rubbing it with water and pressing it; the liquid is heated in a water-bath to coagulate the albumen, then strained; to the filtrate baryta-water is added so long as it gives a precipitate, the filtrate concentrated on a water-bath, the crystals, which separate, decolorised by animal charcoal and re-crystallised from water. Creatine crystallises in rhombic needles containing one molecule of water, which is driven off at 100°. The water solution has a bitter taste, and is neutral to litmus. It gives a white precipitate with silver nitrate, which is soluble in potash. After a time the solution solidifies to a transparent gelatinous mass, which is reduced when heated. Creatine heated gives off ammonia and hydrocyanic acid. Creatine is dissolved by strong acids; it loses a molecule of water, and is converted into Creatinine. By boiling with baryta-water creatine is decomposed, yielding sarcosine, methyl glycocine, $C_3H_7NO_2 + urea$ $CO(NH_2)CH_2NH_2$. Creatine has been formed synthetically by heating cyanamide, C_2NH_4 , with sarcosine, $CH_3CO(NH_2)CH_2NH_2$, in an alcoholic solution to 100° for some hours; or

leaving a mixed aqueous solution to evaporate, the creatine separates out in crystals. Creatine heated to redness with soda-lime in a tube, yields NH_3 and methylaniline, NH_2CH_3 .

crē-āt-tīng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [CREATE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: The act of giving existence or being to; production, creation.

"For he opens the whole discussion by stating, That God can only exist in creating."

Longfellow: The Golden Legend, vi.

crē-āt-in-ine, *s.* [Eng. *creatin(e)*; suff. -ine. In Ger. *kreatinin*.]

Chem.: Methyl-glycocyamine, $C_4H_9N_3O_2$,

or $HN=C(NH_2)N(CH_3)-CH_2-CO$. Creatinine occurs

in urine and in muscular flesh; it is found in the mother liquid formed in the preparation of creatine. It can be prepared by the action of strong acids on creatine, also by evaporating, below 100°, fresh urine neutralised with carbonate of sodium to a syrup. The syrup is exhausted by alcohol, and the filtrate is mixed with a concentrated alcoholic solution of zinc chloride; the precipitate, after standing some time, is washed and boiled with water; the filtrate is evaporated; the crystals are dissolved in hot water and purified by recrystallisation; the solution in boiling water is then digested with hydrated lead oxide, filtered from the oxide of zinc and oxychloride of lead, purified by blood charcoal; strong alcohol dissolves the creatinine and leaves the creatine. Creatinine forms colourless prisms, very soluble in water and in alcohol; a concentrated solution has an alkaline taste, reddens turmeric, and turns red litmus blue. It is a strong base. Creatinine concentrated solution gives a ruby-red colour, when made slightly alkaline with potash and nitro-prusside of sodium is added. Creatinine forms salts with acids. (*Watts: Dict. Chem.*, &c.)

crē-ā-tion, ***creacion**, *s.* [Lat. *creatio*, from *creo* = to create; Fr. *création*; Sp. *creación*; Ital. *creazione*.]

1. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act of creating, or of calling into existence out of nothing.

"The mind finds no great difficulty, to distinguish the several originals of things into two sorts: First, When the thing is wholly made new, so that no part thereof did ever exist before; as when a new particle of matter does begin to exist, in *rerum natura*, which had before no being; and this we call creation."—*Locke: Hum. Understand.*, bk. II. ch. xxxv.

2. (*Spec.*): Used absolutely; the act of bringing the world into existence.

3. The point of time when the world was created.

4. The act of appointing, constituting, or investing with a new character or position.

"The Gazette which announced these creations announced also that the King had set out for the Continent."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

5. The foundation or first constituting of anything.

"This detailed account of the creation of the dictatorship, and of the appointment of the first dictator, is given by Dionysius."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Rom. Hist.*, (1855), ch. xii., pt. I. § 9, vol. II., p. 27.

6. That which is created or produced.

"The trench rous colours the fair art betray, And all the bright creation fades away!"

Pope: Essay on Criticism, 492-3.

7. (*Spec.*): The universe, the world.

"For me your tributary stores combine, Creations heir, the world, the world is mine."—*Goldsmith: The Traveller*.

8. An original work, composition, or production.

"... and Schubert's Trio in E flat, Op. 100, the latter one of its composer's most individual creations."—*Athenaeum*, March 4, 1882.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Theol.*: The act of creating out of nothing, one of the three great operations attributed to God, the others being providence and redemption.

2. *Geol.*: In the same sense as I.

¶ (1) *Centre* or *Centres* of *Creation*:

(a) *Sing.* (*Centre* or *focus* of *Creation*): A point or place on the earth's surface where it is assumed that a certain individual species was created, and whence it is supposed that it diffused itself to the various regions in which it now is found.

(b) *Pl.* (*Centres* or *foci* of *Creation*): Certain spots on the earth's surface where not one but

bell, **boy**; **pout**, **jowl**; **cat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **chin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph = f**.
-**clan**, -**tian** = **shan**. -**tion**, -**sion** = **shün**; -**tion**, -**sion** = **zhün**. -**cius**, -**tious**, -**sious** = **shüs**. -**ble**, -**dle**, &c. = **bel**, **döl**.

various, or perhaps even many species may have been created, and whence they may have been disseminated. The Darwinians would object to the use of the word creation in connection with "the origin of species," but admit centres or foci where they have come into being.

(2) *Date, era, or epoch of the Creation:* There are about 140 opinions professedly founded on calculations made from Scripture with respect to the era of the Creation. The highest date given is a.c. 6984, the lowest 3616, a difference of 3,368 years. One chief reason of the discrepancy is the fact that the Hebrew and the Septuagint chronologies of Genesis v., and some other parts of the same book, differ widely, and there may be difference of opinion as to which has been changed. [CHRONOLOGY.] The geologist draws a wide distinction between the date when man first came into being and that at which the world was produced. The first is a very recent event, if marked on the scale of geological time, but a very remote one as compared with the date assigned by those who have made their calculations solely from the Hebrew or the Greek Septuagint numbers. [ANTHROPOLOGY.] Various Christian harmonists have attempted to reconcile Scripture and science in this and other respects. [HARMONY.]

(3) *The hypothesis of successive creations:* The view was held by Murchison, and many others that successive creations have taken place, each an advance on its predecessor.

"These views of the successive creation of different races are, it is true, mainly based upon the progressive rise in the scale of the vertebrate sub-kingdom."—Murchison: *Siluria*, ch. xviii.

***creation-day, s.** The day on which anything is called into existence.

"... whom God, on their creation-day,
Created mute..."—Milton: *P. L.*, bk. ix.

***crē-ā-tion-al, a.** [Eng. *creation*; -al.] Of or pertaining to creation.

crē-ā-tion-ism, s. [Eng. *creation*; -ism.] The doctrine that a soul is specially created for each human being as soon as conceived in the womb.

crē-ā-tive, a. [Eng. *creat(e)*; -ive.]

1. Having the power of creating.

"But come, ye generous minds, in whose wide thought,
Of all his works, creative beauty burns
With warmest beam."—Thomson: *Spring*.

2. Causing existence, creating.

"... both owe their origin to the same creative mandate."—Todd & Bowman: *Physiol. Anat.*, vol. I. (1848), introd. p. 3.

***crē-ā-tive-ness, s.** [Eng. *creative*; -ness.] The quality or state of being creative; power of creation.

crē-ā-tōr, *creatour, *creatur, s. [Lat. *creator*; Fr. *créateur*; Sp. & Port. *creador*; Ital. *creatore*.]

1. *Gen.*: One who or that which creates or produces anything; a maker, a producer.

2. *Spec.*: The Almighty Maker of all things.

"And in devotion spend my latter days,
To his rebuke, and my Creator's praise."—Shakespeare: *3 Henry VI.*, iv. 6.

crē-ā-tōr-ship, s. [Eng. *creator*; -ship.] The state or condition of a creator.

***crē-ā-trēss, *creatress, s.** [Lat. *creatrix*.] A female who creates, constitutes, or appoints.

"Him long she so with shadows entertain'd,
As her creatress had in charge to her ordain'd."—Spenser: *F. Q.*, III. viii, 10.

***crē-ā-trix, s.** [Lat.] A creatress.

"[This] is apparently creatrix of the wound made by the fly, when she puts her eggs there."—Derham: *Physico-Theology*, bk. iv., ch. xv., note m.

***crē-ā-tū-ral, a.** [Eng. *creator(e)*; -al.] Of or pertaining to a creature; befitting a creature.

"Their understandings being but creature's humbleness of mind..."—Annot. on *Ulanville*, p. 248.

crē-ā-tū-re, s. & a. [Fr. *créature*; Ital., Sp., & Port. *creatura*, from Lat. *creatura*, from *creatus*, pa. par. of *creo* = to create.]

A. As substantive:

1. That which is created; anything not self-existent, but created by a supreme power.

"God's first creature was light."—Bacon: *New Atlantis*.

2. A living being.

"Millions of spiritual creatures walk the earth
Unseen, both when we wake and when we sleep."—Milton: *P. L.*, bk. iv.

3. An animal not human.

"In killing creatures vile, as cats and dogs."—Shakespeare: *Cymbeline*, v. 5.

4. Man.

"A greater number of God's creatures believe in Mahomet's word at this hour than in any other word whatever."—Carlyle: *Heroes & Hero-Worship*, lect. II.

5. An epithet of mingled pity and contempt, or of contempt alone.

"The women said, who thought him rough,
But now no longer foolish!"

"The creature may do well enough."—Cooper: *On Himself*.

6. An epithet of affection or tenderness.

"Some young creatures have learnt their letters and syllables by having them pasted upon little tablets."—Watts.

7. A servant, a dependant.

"A creature of the queen, s. lady Anne Bullen."—Shakespeare: *Henry VIII.*, iii. 2.

8. One who owes his rise or fortune to another; a dependant, an instrument.

"Whatever the Governor said was echoed by his creatures."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

9. An offspring, produce, or result.

"And most attractive is the fair result
Of thought, the creature of a polish'd mind."

Cooper: *The Task*, bk. III.

10. Drink, liquor. (Irish.)

"When they had latter a cup of the creature."—T. Brown: *Works*, I. 32. (Davies.)

*11. Food generally.

"This pity, methinks, that the good creature should be lost."—Dryden: *Marriage à la Mode*, p. 25.

B. As adj.: Of or pertaining to the creature or the body; as *creature comforts*.

***crē-ā-tūre-ize, v.t.** [Eng. *creature*; -ize.] To make like a creature; to make earthly or mortal; to animalize.

"This sisterly relation and consanguinity betwixt them, would of the two, rather degrade and creatureize that innumerable soul, which is their third God or divine hypostasis, than advance and deify those particular created souls."—Cudworth: *Intellectual System*, p. 594.

***crē-ā-tūre-less, a.** [Eng. *creature*; -less.] Without created beings around; alone, solitary.

"God was alone
And creatureless at first."
Dunne: *To the Countess of Bedford*.

***crē-ā-tūre-ly, a.** [Eng. *creature*; -ly.] Of or pertaining to the creature; having the nature or qualities of a creature.

"The several parts of relatives, or creaturely infinities, may have finite proportions to one another."—Cheyne: *Philosophical Principles*.

***crē-ā-tūre-ship, s.** [Eng. *creature*; -ship.] The state or condition of a creature.

"The laws of our creature-ship and dependance do necessarily and indispensably subject us to God as our Creator; and we call as soon cease to be creatures, as become independent."—Dr. Cave: *Serm.*, p. 10.

***crē-ā-tū-iz-ing, pr. par., a., & s.** [CREATUREIZE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The act of making like a creature; animalizing.

"So was it a monstrous degradation of that third hypostasis of their trinity, and little other than an absolute creatureizing of the same."—Cudworth: *Intellectual System*, p. 594.

creaze, s. [CRAZE, s.]

Mining: The tin in the middle part of the buddle.

crē-bri-cōs-tāte, a. [Lat. *creber*=frequent, close; Eng. *costate* (q.v.), from Lat. *costa*=a rib.]

Conchol.: Marked or distinguished by numerous closely-set ribs or ridges, as in the shell *Fusus crebricostatus*.

crē-bri-sūl-cāte, a. [Lat. *creber*=frequent, close; *sulcus*=a furrow.]

Conchol.: Marked or distinguished with numerous closely-set transverse furrows, as in the shell *Venus crebrisulca*.

***crē-bri-tūde, s.** [Lat. *crebritudo*, from *creber*=frequent.] Frequency, frequency.

***crē-brouš, a.** [Lat. *creber*=frequent.] Frequent.

"Which indeed supposeth (as their principles do) an imperfect inebate power already in man's will to act graciously, which through assisting grace stirred up by crebrous and frequent acts, grows up into an habit or facility of working."—Goodwin: *Works*, vol. v., pt. I, p. 178.

crèche, s. [Fr.] [CRATCH.] A public institution or nursery in which the children of poor persons, who are obliged to go from home to work every day, are taken care of for a small payment, while their parents are at work.

***crede, v.t.** [CREE (2).] To boll to softness. "Take rice and crede it as you do wheat for flumity."—Queen's Closet Opened (1655), p. 159. (Davies.)

crē-dēnce, s. [Fr. *crédence*; Ital. *credenza*; Low Lat. *credentia*=belief, from *credens*, pr. par. of *credo*=to believe.] [CREED.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Belief, credit, reliance, dependance, trust, or confidence in or upon any person or thing.

"All circumstance which may compel
Full credence to the tale they tell."
Byron: *Parina*, v. 8.

2. A belief, an opinion, a conviction.

"A superstitious credence held
That never did a mortal hand
Wake its broad glare on Carrick strand."
Scott: *Lords of the Isles*, v. 17.

3. That which gives a claim to credit, belief, or confidence.

"After they had delivered to the king their letters of credence, they were led to a chamber richly furnished."—Hayward.

*4. The act of tasting food before it was offered to others, a practice followed in order to give assurance that it was free from poison. *credences* is used and *eastynge*, for *drede of porcyngyne*."—Bacon: *Book*, p. 106.

*5. A side table where the food was set and tasted before being served to the guests.



CREDESCENCE-TABLE.

II. Eccles.: The small table near the side of the altar, or communion table, on which the bread and wine are placed before they are consecrated.

credence-table, s. [CREDESCENCE, s., II.]

***crē-dēnce, v.t.** [CREDESCENCE, s.] To give credence to, to believe, to credit.

"In credencing his tales,"—Skelton: *Poems*, p. 164.

† **crē-dēnd, s.** [Lat. *credendum*.] The same as CREDENDUM (q.v.).

crē-dēn'-da, s. pl. [Lat. neut. pl. of *credendus*=to be believed; part. from *credo*=to believe.]

Theol.: Articles of faith, as distinguished from agenda or practical duties; things which must be believed.

"These were the great articles and credenda of Christianity, that so much startled the world."—South.

crē-dēn'-dūm, s. [Lat. neut. sing. of *credendus*=to be believed.]

Theol.: An article of faith.

***crē-dēnt, a.** [Lat. *credens*, pr. par. of *credo*=to believe.]

1. Giving credence; believing, credulous.

"Then weigh what loss your honour may sustain,
If with too credent ear you list his songs."—Shakespeare: *Hamlet*, I. 2.

2. Credible; bearing credit or authority.

"For my authority bears a credent hulk,
That no particular scandal once can touch."—Shakespeare: *Meas. for Meas.*, iv. 4.

crē-dēn'-tial, a. & s. [Lat. *credens* (genit. *credentis*), pr. par. of *credo*=to believe.]

A. As adj.: Giving a title to credit; accrediting.

"Credential letters were read from the Friarians."—Lett. from the Syn. of Dort, Hales's Rem., p. 106.

B. As substantive:

1. *Gen.*: Anything which gives a title to credit or confidence.

2. *Spec. (Pl.)*: Certificates or letters accrediting any person or persons; the commission or warrant given to an envoy, as his claim to credit at a foreign court.

"There stands the messenger of truth; there stands
The legate of the skies—His theme divine,
His office sacred, his credentials clear."—Cooper: *The Task*, bk. II.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē. ey = ā. qu = kw.

créd-i-bil'-i-tý, s. [Fr. *crédibilité*, from Lat. *credibilis* = credible.] The quality or state being credible or entitled to credit or belief; credibleness; possibility of being believed; a claim or title to credit.

"As all original witnesses must be contemporary with the events which they attest, it is a necessary condition for the *credibility* of a witness that he be a contemporary, though a contemporary is not necessarily a credible witness."—*Leavis: Créd. Ear. Roman Hist.* (1888), ch. I, § 5, vol. I, p. 14.

créd'-i-ble, *credyble, a. [Lat. *credibilis*, from *credo* = to believe.] Deserving of or entitled to credit or belief; that may be believed, credited, or relied on; trustworthy.

"All are equally destitute of credible attestation."—*Leavis: Créd. Ear. Roman Hist.* (1888), ch. IX, § 18, vol. I, p. 346.

† **créd'-i-ble-ness, s.** [Eng. *credible*; -ness.] The quality of being credible; credibleness; a just claim to credit.

"The credibleness of a good part of these narratives has been confirmed to me by a practitioner of physic."—*Boyle: Works*, I, 458.

créd'-i-bly, *créd'-a-bly, adv. [Eng. *credibly*; -ly.] In a credible manner; in a manner deserving of credit.

"It has indeed been told me [with what weight, How credibly, 'tis hard for me to state]."—*Couper: Conversation*.

créd'-it, s. [Fr. *crédit*; Ital. & Sp. *credito*, from Lat. *creditus*, pa. par. of *credo* = to believe.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Belief, trust, faith, reliance, or confidence in or upon a person or thing.

"Whatever Athenian arrogance may pretend, it will not easily gain credit with a discerning mind."—*Jeremy Bentham: Works* (1843), vol. I, ch. v.; *Essay on the Influence of Time and Place*, p. 131.

2. A ground of or title to belief, trust, or confidence.

3. A reputation or character of confidence or trust; a good name or opinion gained by upright conduct in business; a reputation for solvency.

"He traded largely: his credit on the Exchange of London stood high; and he had accumulated an ample fortune."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

4. Trust reposed with regard to property handed over on the promise or understanding of payment at a future time; correlative to *debt*.

"Credit is nothing but the expectation of money, within some limited time."—*Locke*.

5. Anything due to any person. (II. 1.)

6. The time for which trust is given for payment for goods bought.

7. Testimony or authority; that which procures belief or trust.

"We are contented to take this upon your credit, and to think it may be."—*Hooker*.

8. An honour, a cause of esteem or reputation.

"I published, because I was told I might please such as it was a credit to please."—*Pope*.

9. Influence, interest; power derived from character or reputation.

"Having credit enough with his master to provide for his own interest, he troubled not himself for that of other men."—*Clarendon*.

II. Technically:

1. *Bookkeeping*: The side of an account in which payment is entered; opposed to *debit* (q. v.).

2. *Comm., &c.*: [BILL OF CREDIT.]

¶ (1) *A letter of credit*: The same as a *Circular letter* (q. v.).

(2) *Public credit*: The faith put by creditors and the public generally in the honesty and financial ability of a government seeking to borrow money.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *credit*, *favour*, and *influence*: "These terms mark the state we stand in with regard to others as flowing out of their sentiments towards ourselves: *credit* arises out of esteem; *favour* out of good-will or affection; *influence* out of either *credit* or *favour*: *credit* depends altogether on personal merit; *favour* may depend on the caprice of him who bestows it. *Credit*, though sometimes obtained by falsehood, is never got without exertion; but *favour*, whether justly or unjustly bestowed, often comes by little or no effort on the part of the receiver: a minister gains *credit* with his parishioners by the consistency of his conduct, the gravity of his demeanour, and the strictness of his life; the *favour* of the populace is gained by arts which men of upright minds would disdain to employ. *Credit* and

favour are the gifts of others; *influence* is a possession which we derive from circumstances; there will always be *influence* where there is *credit* or *favour*, but it may exist independently of either: we have *credit* and *favour* for ourselves; we exert *influence* over others: *credit* and *favour* serve one's own purposes; *influence* is employed in directing others: weak people easily give their *credit* or bestow their *favour*, by which an *influence* is gained over them to bend them to the will of others." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between *credit* and *belief*, see *BELIEF*.

créd'-it, v. t. [CREDIT, s.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To believe, to give credit or credence to.

"... now I change my mind, And partly credit things that do presage."—*Shaksp.: Julius Caesar*, v. 1

2. To trust or confide in.

3. To procure credit or honour to; to do credit to.

"At present you credit the church as much by your government, as you did the school formerly by your wit."—*South*.

4. To sell upon credit to; to sell or transfer on agreement of future payment.

II. *Bookkeeping*: To enter upon the credit side of an account; to give credit for.

créd'-it-a-ble, a. [Eng. *credit*; -able.]

* 1. Credible, worthy of belief.

"... divers creditable witnesses . . ."—*Ludlow: Memoirs*, vol. III, p. 74.

2. Reputable.

"He settled him in a good creditable way of living, . . ."—*Archbishop: John Bull*.

3. Honourable, bringing credit or honour.

"It is creditable to Charles's temper that, ill as he thought of his species, he never became a misanthrope."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

créd'-it-a-ble-ness, s. [Eng. *creditable*; -ness.]

* 1. Credibility; worthiness of belief.

† 2. Reputation, estimation.

"Among all these snares, there is none more engaging than the creditableness and repute of customary vices."—*Decay of Piety*.

créd'-it-a-bly, adv. [Eng. *creditable*; -ly.]

* 1. In a creditable or credible way; credibly.

2. With credit or honour; so as to bring credit.

"... neglect their duty safely and creditably, than to get a broken pate in the church's service, . . ."—*South*.

créd'-it-éd, pa. par. or a. [CREDIT, v.]

créd'-it-ing, pr. par., a., & s. [CREDIT, v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of giving credit or credence to.

2. *Bookkeeping*: The act of entering upon the credit side of an account; the giving credit for.

créd'-it-ör, s. [Lat. = one who trusts; Fr. *créditeur*; Ital. *creditore*.]

* 1. One who gives credit or credence to any person or thing.

"Many sought to feed The easy creditors of novelties."—*Daniel: Civil Wars*, bk. III.

2. One to whom a sum of money or other valuable is owing; one who has given credit to another; correlative to *debtor*.

"The English government had already expended all the funds which had been obtained by pillaging the public creditor."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

creditor's bill, s.

Law: A bill in equity filed by one or more creditors of an estate, praying for an account and settlement of the assets of the estate, on behalf of him or themselves and all other creditors who may come in under the decree.

* **créd'-i-tress, s.** [Eng. *creditor*; -ess.] A female creditor.

* **créd'-i-trix, s.** [Lat.] The same as *CREDITRESS* (q. v.).

créd'-nër-ite, s. [Named after the mineralogist Credner, who analysed it.]

Min.: A foliated crystalline monoclinic mineral, of metallic lustre and iron-black to

steel-grey colour. Its hardness is 4.5; its sp. gr. 4.9–5.1; its composition, oxide of copper 42.9 and oxide of manganese 57.1 = 100. Found at Frederichsrode. (*Dana*.)

créd'-dō, s. [Lat. = I believe.] [CREED.]

1. *Eccles.*: The creed.

2. *Music*: One of the movements in a mass.

* **créd'-u-len'-cý, *créd'-u-len'-cie, s.** [Lat. *credulus*, from *credo* = to believe.] Credulity.

"For were thy selfe Inrur and ludge of the most offensive, my credulencie, or thine inconstancie, the Inrur could not but give verdict for Elisa and the Judge sentence against Eneas."—*Warner: Albion's England*, Addition to bk. II.

créd'-dū'-li-tý, s. [Fr. *credulité*; Ital. *credulità*; Sp. *credulidad*, from Lat. *credulus*, from *credulus* = believing, from *credo* = to believe.] Easiness of belief; a disposition readily and without sufficient evidence or inquiry to accept the statements of any person.

"That would have shook'd Credulity herself, Unmask'd, vouchsafing this their sole excuse."—*Couper: The Task*, bk. II.

créd'-u-loüs, a. [Lat. *credulus*, from *credo* = to believe.]

* 1. Easily or readily believed.

"Twas he possessed me with your credulous death."—*Beaumont and Fletcher*.

2. Easy of belief; disposed to believe or accept any statement without sufficient evidence or inquiry.

"... nothing is so credulous as misery."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

créd'-u-loüs-ly, adv. [Eng. *credulous*; -ly.] In a credulous manner; with credulity.

"If you shall observe a man pretend to believe plain impossibilities, and not only supinely and credulously swallow them, but . . ."—*Goodman: Wint. Ev. Conf.*, p. III.

créd'-u-loüs-ness, s. [Eng. *credulous*; -ness.] The quality of being credulous; credulity.

"Beyond all credulity, therefore, is the credulousness of atheists."—*Clarke: Sermon*, vol. I, sermon I.

crée (1), v. t. [Jamieson suggests Dan. *kribe* = to war.] To meddle or have to do with. (Generally used negatively.)

"Aha! our aud friend, Michael Scott, has some hand i' this! He's out to cree legs wi' I: he be quite wi' him."—*Pirata of Man*, I, 131.

crée (2), v. t. [Fr. *crever* = to burst; *faire crever* = to cause to swell or burst (by boiling).] To boil to softness.

creech (gutt.), s. [Gael. *carraic* = a rock.] A declivity encumbered with large stones.

créd, *crede, *credo, s. [Fr., Ital., & Sp. *credo*, from Lat. *credo* = I believe, that being the first word in the Latin version.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:

1. In the same sense as B.

"Heore hileue, that is pater noster and credo."—*O. Eng. Homilies*, p. 75.

2. The repetition of the creed.

"Himself still sleeps before his beads Have marked ten aves and two creeds."—*Scott: Marmion*, I, 28.

II. Figuratively:

1. Any solemn profession of principles or opinion.

"For me, my lords, I love him not, nor fear him: these my cred."—*Shaksp.: Ben. VIII*, II, 2.

2. A severe reprehension or rebuke. (*Scotch.*)

B. *Theol. & Ch. Hist.*: A summary of the articles or Christian doctrines of which the several churches profess their belief. In the Church of England three such creeds are accepted—viz., the Apostles' Creed, the Athanasian Creed, and the Nicene Creed. [APOSTLES', ATHANASIAN, NICENE.] In the Church of Scotland the creed accepted is the Westminster Confession of Faith, to which may perhaps be added the Larger and Shorter Catechisms. The Church of Rome accepts the same creeds as that of England does, but adds to them the creed of the Council of Constantinople.

creed-maker, s. One who draws up a creed or summary of articles of belief.

* **créed, v. t.** [CREED, s.] To believe.

"That part which is so creeded by the people."—*Milton*.

† **créed'-less, a.** [Eng. *creed*; -less.] Without any creed. (*Carlyle: Fr. Rev.*)

* **créek (1), v. t.** [CREAK, v.]

böl, böy; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this, sin, a; expect, Xenophon, exist, -ing. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -cious, -tious, -sious = şüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.

creek (1). *creke, *krike, *cryk, *cryke, s. [A.S. *creoca*. Cogn. with Dut. *kreek* = a creek; Icel. *kriki* = a nook, a corner; Fr. *crique* = a creek. Skeat suggests also a connection with Wel. *crig* = a crack, *crigyll* = a ravine, a creek.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A small inlet, bay, or cove.
"Each creek and cavern of the dangerous shore."
Cooper: *Retirement*.

2. A recess or bend in the line of the sea or of a river.

"As streams, which with their winding banks do play, Stop'd by their creeks, run softly through the plain."
Davies: *Immortal of South*.

* 3. A turn, a winding, an alley.
"A back-friend, a shoulder-clapper; one that commands the passages of alleys, *creeks*, and narrow lands."
Shakespeare: *Comedy of Errors*, IV. 2.

4. A rivulet, a stream, a small river. (American.)

II. Inland Revenue: A seaside town not of sufficient importance to be constituted a Customs station. It is inferior to port (q.v.).
"The Lords of the Treasury have decided that Chesham and Coleraine shall cease to be occupied as Customs stations; and that the following Ports shall be reduced to the position of 'Creeks'..."
Daily Chron., Sept. 15, 1881.

creek (2), s. [Ger. *kriche*.] The dawn, the break of day.

"Like night, soon as the morning creek
Has usher'd in the day."
Ramsay: *Works*, I. 121.

* **creek**, v.i. [CREEK, s.] To form a creek or creeks.

"The salt water so creeketh about it that it almost insulateth it."
Holland: *Camden*, p. 451. (Davies.)

creek-ÿ, a. [Eng. creek (1), s.; -ÿ.] Full of or abounding in creeks; winding.

"Willibourne (by the old name the author calls her Willy) derived from near Selwood by Warriner, with her creekly passage crossing to Wilton naming both that town and the shire."
Selden: *Illustr. of Drayton*; *Poly-Olbion*, s. 3.

creel, s. [Ir. *craidhlag*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. An osier basket or pannier.
"And lightsome be their life that bear
The merlin and the creek."
Scott: *Antiquary*, ch. xxi.

2. A fisherman's basket.
II. Spinning: The bar which holds the paying-off bobbins in the bobbin-and-fly, the throstle machine, or the mule. In the first machine the bobbins hold the silver, which is to be spun and twisted into a roving; in the latter machines, by a substantially similar operation, the roving is converted into yarn. The creel may have several bars with rows of skewers, upon which the bobbins are placed to unwind their contents.

¶ To be in a creel: To have one's wits jumbled into confusion.

"The laddie's in a creel!" exclaimed his uncle."
Scott: *Old Mortality*, ch. vi.

creel-fûl, s. [Eng. creel, and ful(l).] A basketful.

"... and yet the damage canna amount to mair than a creel-fûl of coals, ..." Scott: *Redgauntlet*, ch. vii.

creep, *crepen, *creopen (pret. *crope, *crupe, *crepte, crept), v.t. [A.S. *crepan*, cognate with Dut. *kruipen*; Icel. *krýpa*; Dan. *krybe*; Sw. *krypa*, all = to creep, to crawl. Cf. also Icel. *kreika* = to crouch; Sw. *kräka* = to creep; Ger. *kriechen*. (Skeat.)]

I. Literally:

1. To crawl along the ground; to move with the belly on the ground, as a serpent, &c.

"... but this I have resolved on, to wit, to run when I can, to go when I cannot run, and to creep when I cannot go."
Bunyan: *Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. II.

2. To grow along the ground, a wall, or other supports.

"The grottoes cool, with shaded poplars crown'd,
And creeping vines on arbours weav'd around."
Dryden.

3. To move forward without bounds or leaps, as insects.

II. Figuratively:

1. To move or go with secrecy, silently, or clandestinely.

"Out of his place he crept
So still that she nothing herde."
Gower, I. 72.

2. To move slowly, either from feebleness and infirmity, or timidity or reluctance.

"Creeping like small unwillingly to school."
Shakespeare: *As You Like It*, II. 7.

3. To move along slowly and insensibly, as time, the seasons, &c.

"Accordingly, so early as the year 1414, it began to be perceived that the equinoxes were gradually creeping away from the 21st of March and September, where they ought to have always fallen had the Julian year been exact, ..." Herchel: *Astron.*, 4th ed. (1868), § 932.

4. To enter or find the way in insensibly or imperceptibly.

"By those gifts of nature and fortune he creeps, may he flies, into the favour of poor silly women."
Sidney.

† 5. (Of literary composition): To move along with timidity; not to venture on anything very high or soaring.

"Paradise Lost is admirable; but am I therefore bound to maintain, that there are no flats amongst his elevations, when it is evident he creeps along sometimes for above an hundred lines together?"
Dryden.

6. To enter into the composition of. (Generally in a bad sense, implying intrusion.)

"It is not to be expected that every one should guard his understanding from being imposed on by the sophistry which creeps into most of the books of argument."
Locke.

7. To come gradually or imperceptibly into vogue or fashion.

8. To behave with servility; to fawn, to court.

"They were us'd to bend,
To send their smiles before them to Achilles,
To come as humbly as they used to creep
To holy altars."
Shakespeare: *Troilus*, III. 3.

9. To feel a sensation as though insects, worms, &c., were creeping over the flesh.

creep, s. [CREEP, v.]

1. Ord. Lang. (Pl.): A sensation as of insects or worms creeping over the flesh. (Colloquial.)

2. Mining-engin.: The curving upward of the floor of a gallery, owing to the pressure of superincumbent strata upon the pillars. Opposed to thrust, which is a depression of the roof. (Knight.)

"The whole of the weight being thus left to rest upon a small area, the pillars were sometimes forced down into the floor, which would bulge upwards and form a creep."
Prof. Glanville, in Cassell's *Technical Educator*, pt. viii., p. 98.

creep-ër, s. [Eng. creep; -ër.]

1. Ord. Lang.: One who or that which creeps or crawls; any animal which creeps; a reptile.

"... not only worms and serpents, toads, frogs, and efts, but an innumerable host of creepers."
Boyle: *Works*, vol. vi., p. 382.

II. Technically:

1. Naut., Mech., &c.: A four-clawed grapple or drag, used in dragging the bottom of a harbour, pond, or well, to recover anything which has been lost overboard, or the body of a drowned person.

2. Mach.: An endless moving feeding-apron, or a pair of aprons arranged one above the other, having motion to feed fibres to or from a machine; e.g., the creeper which feeds the silver or sheet of fibres from the doffer of a carding-machine. [LAP.]

3. Domestic:

(1) An iron bar connecting the andirons.

(2) Small dogs, with low necks or none at all, used between the usual andirons to support brands above the hearth.

(3) A small sole or piece carrying spurs, which may be attached to the boot, to prevent slipping on ice.

(4) A kind of patten or clog worn by women.

4. Arch.: Leaves or clusters of foliage used in Gothic buildings to ornament the angles of spires, pinnacles, and other parts; crochets.

5. Bot.: A plant with a creeping stem (q.v.).

Plants that put forth their sap hastily, have bodies not proportionable to their length; therefore they are winders or creepers; as ivy, briary, and woodbine."
Bacon.

6. Ornithology:

(1) Generally:

(a) (Sing.): A bird, *Certhia familiaris*, sometimes called the Little Brown Creeper.

(b) (Pl.): The name commonly given to the tenuirostral birds of the family Certhiidae (q.v.), or to those of the typical sub-family Certhiinae (q.v.).

(2) Spec.: *Certhia familiaris*, called also the Common Creeper, the Tree Creeper, the Tree Climber, &c. The bill is slender and curved, the head and neck streaked with black and yellow-brown, with a white line above each eye; back, rump, and scapulars tawny; quills dusky, tipped and edged with white or light brown; coverta variegated, a yellowish-white bar across the wing; lower parts of the bird white. Length three inches. Common in

Britain, where it climbs trees and is perpetually in motion, but manages to hide itself from observation. Nest in the hollows or beneath the bark of trees; eggs six.

¶ (1) Brown Creeper: [CREEPER, 6 (2)].

(2) Bush Creepers:

Ornith.: Birds of the family Sylviidae, and the sub-family Mniotiltinae. They are found in the warmer parts, both of the eastern and of the western hemispheres, flying in small flocks and hunting insects amongst bushes, in which also they build. [MNIOTILTINÆ.]

(3) Tree Creepers:

Ornith.: Birds of the sub-family Dendrocolaptinae. They occur in the South American forests, and have the habits of true creepers.

(4) True Creepers: [CERTHINÆ.]

(5) Trumpet Creeper:

Bot.: *Tecoma radicans*. (American.)

(6) Wall Creeper: A bird, *Tichodroma muraria*, which seeks after insects in old walls, clinging to them as the ordinary Creeper does to trees.

creep-höle, s. [Eng. creep, and hole.]

1. Lit.: A hole or retreat into which an animal may creep to escape danger.

2. Fig.: A subterfuge; an excuse.

creep'-ie, **creep'-ÿ**, s. [Gael. *creaban* = a four-legged stool.] A cutty-stool. (Scottish.)

creepie-chair, s. The chair or stool of repentance.

"When I mount the creepie-chair,
Wha will sit beside me there?"
Burns: *The Rantin' Dog the Daddie o' t*.

creep'-ing, *crepynge, pr. par., a., & s. [CREEP, v.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb).

B. As adjective:

I. Literally:

1. Crawling or moving along the ground.
"... of every creeping thing of the earth..."
Genesis vi. 20.

2. Growing along the ground, a wall, &c.
"What are the casements lined with creeping herbs."
Cooper: *The Task*, bk. iv.

II. Fig.: Moving cunningly and secretly; crafty, sly.

"Very crafty, very cunning,
Is the creeping Spirit of Evil."
Longfellow: *Hiawatha*, xiv.

C. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: The act of crawling or moving along the ground.

"They cannot distinguish creeping from flying."
Dryden.

2. Fig.: The act of moving cunningly and secretly; craft.

II. Naut.: Dragging by grapnels for the recovery of a lost cable or rope. The most remarkable instance on record is the recovery of the Atlantic cable, broken in mid-ocean.

creeping-bur, s. (See extract.)

"The creeping bur is *Lycopodium clavatum*."
App. Agr. Surv. Cathn., p. 197.

creeping crow-foot, s. *Ranunculus repens*, a common British plant, with creeping scions and furrowed peduncles.

creeping-ivy, s. The procumbent form of *Hedera Helix*.

creeping-root, s.

Bot.: A root, the branches of which run chiefly near the surface of the ground. (Thomé.) The same as CREEPING-STEM (q.v.).

creeping-sheet, s. The feeding-apron of a carding-machine.

creeping-stem, s.

Bot.: A slender stem which creeps horizontally below the surface of the ground, sending out at intervals roots and new plants. Example, *Triticum repens*. It is essentially the same as a rhizome, only it is subterranean.

creeping-thyme, s. *Thymus Serpyllur*

creep'-ing-ly, adv. [Eng. creeping; -ly.]

† I. Lit.: In a creeping or crawling manner, as a reptile.

II. Figuratively:

1. Slowly, by degrees, imperceptibly.

fäte, **fät**, **färe**, **amidst**, **whät**, **fäll**, **father**; **wë**, **wöt**, **höre**, **camel**, **hër**, **there**; **pine**, **pît**, **sire**, **sir**, **marine**; **gö**, **pöt**, **er**, **wöre**, **wölf**, **vörk**, **whö**, **sön**; ***müte**, **cüb**, **cüre**, **unite**, **cür**, **rüle**, **füll**; **trÿ**, **Sÿrian**. æ, œ = ä. ey = ä. qu = kw.

"The joy, which wrought into Pygmalion's mind, was even such as, by each degree of Zeimane's words, creepingly entered into Philoche's."—*Sidney: Arcadia.*

2. Cunningly, craftily.

"How silly and creepingly did he address himself to our first parents! which surely his pride would never have let him do, could he have effected their downfall by force, without temptation."—*South, vol. viii, ser. 4.*

* **creep'-le**, s. [CRIPPLE.]

1. A creeper, a reptile, a creeping animal.

"There is one creeping beast or long creeper (as the name is in Devonshire) that hath a rattle in his tail, that doth discover his age."—*Morton.*

2. A cripple.

"She to whom this world must itself refer As suburbs or the microcosm of her, She, she is dead, she's dead when thou know'st this, Thou know'st how lame a creeper this world is."—*Donne.*

creep'-mouise, a. & s. [Eng. creep, and mouise.]

A. As adj.: Quiet, still.

"You may be as creep-mouse as you like."—*Mrs Austen: Mansfield Park*, ch. xv. (Davies.)

B. As subst.: A kind of children's game.

"Not so old but I can play at creep-mouse yet: creep, mouse, creep, catch her, catch her."—*Caroline: The Fortune-hunters*, p. 25 (1689).

* **creep'-y**, a. [Eng. creep; -y.] Crawling as with fear.

"One's whole blood grew curdling and creepy."—*Browning: The Glove*, (Davies.)

creese, crease, s. [Malay kris, kres.] A Malay dagger.



CREESES.

"The cursed Malayan creese."

Tennyson: The Princess, ProL, 51.

* **creis**, v.t. & i. [CREASE.] To curl.

"Buddill and fule his creise and yellow hare, That are made creis, and curle now as wele."—*Douglas: Virgil*, 410, 2.

creish, creesh, s. [O. Fr. *cratise*.]

1. Lit.: Grease.

"With walmis unweildable, did furth wag, In creish that did increas."—*Dunbar: Banmetayne Poems*, p. 30, st. 9.

2. Fig.: A blow.

"Now some for this, wi' satire's leech, Hae gien auld Edinbrough a creish."—*Ferguson: Poems*, II, 98.

creish, creesh, v.t. [CREISH, s.] To grease.

"... would you creish his bonny brown hair wi' your nasty oyle..."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. x.

¶ To creish one's life: To give one money as a veil or gift; also as a bribe. (Scott.)

"We could na get a chiel to shaw us the gate, alpuist we had creish'd his lif' [life] wi' a shillin'."—*Journal from London*, p. 6.

creish'-ing, pr. par., a., & s. [CREISH, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The act of greasing.

creish'-y, creisch-le, a. [Eng. creish; -y.] Greasy.

"I ken be his creishy mow, He bes bene at ane teist."

Lynday: Pink, S. P. R., II, 52.

cre-mail-lerc', s. [Fr.]

Fortif. An indented horizontal outline.

cre-mā-ni-um, s. [Mod. Lat., from Gr. *κρεμάννυμι* (*kremannumi*) = to hang, to hang np.]

Bot.: A genus of Melastomaceae. The species are small trees or shrubs, with the flowers, which are white, in small panicles, and a blue or violet berry. *Cremanium reclinatum* and *C. tinctorium* furnish a yellow dye.

cre-mās-tēr, s. [Gr. *κρεμαστήρ* (*kremastēr*) = a suspender.]

1. Anat.: The muscle of the spermatic cord.

2. Entom.: Kirby's name for the hook-like processes at the posterior end of many lepidopterous pupae, by which they suspend themselves during pupation.

cremaster muscle, s. [CREMASTER, 1.]

crem-as-tēr-ic, a. [Mod. Lat. *cremaster* (q.v.), and Eng. suff. -ic.]

Anat.: Pertaining to the cremaster; as, the cremasteric fascia, cremasteric artery.

cre-mā-te, v.t. [Lat. *crematus*, pa. par. of *cremo* = to burn.] To burn; especially to dispose of a corpse by fire instead of burying it.

"... whose corpse was the first cremated in America."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, June 21, 1882.

cre-mā-tion, s. [Lat. *crematio*, from *crematus*, pa. par. of *cremo* = to burn.]

1. Gen.: A burning, a destroying by fire.

2. Spec.: The act of cremating or disposing of a corpse by burning instead of burying it. "And the Chinese without cremation or usual interment of their bodies, make use of tree and much burning, while they plant a pine-tree by their grave."—*Brown: Tree Burial*, ch. 1.

¶ Cremation was practised among the Greeks and Romans. The mass of the Hindoos properly so called thus dispose of their dead, while the Mohammedans have recourse to burial. It has been to some extent adopted in the United States, and though much prejudice against it exists, it is slowly gaining adherents. In parts of Europe it is making more progress.

cre-mā-tion-ist, s. [Eng. cremation; -ist.] An advocate of the practice of cremation.

cre-mā-tōr-ŷ, a. & s. [Lat. *cremator*.]

A. As adj.: Pertaining or relating to cremation.

B. As subst.: An apparatus for cremating a corpse.

"The doctor had espoused the cause of cremation, and undertook to build a crematory on his own property."—*Cremation in America: Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 25, 1878.

crème, s. [Fr.] Cream.

crème d'absinthe, s. A bitter aromatic liquor made from two composite plants, *Artemisia Mutellina* and *A. spicata*. Both are alpine species.

* **cremeled**, * **kremelyd**, a. [Ger. *krömeln* = to crumble (q.v.).] Crumbled, chopped fine.

"Coloure hit with safrone in haat, And kremelyd aweet of schepe."—*Liber Cure Cocorum*, p. 36.

crem'-ō-carp, s. [Mod. Lat. *cremocarpium*, from Gr. *κρεμάννυμι* (*kremannumi*) = to hang, to hang up, and *καρπός* (*karpos*) = fruit.]

Bot.: A kind of fruit consisting of an inferior, dry, indehiscent pericarp, with two or more cells. Example, the fruit of the Umbellifere. De Candolle calls the two halves of a cremocarp mericarps.

cre-mō-lōb-i-dā, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *cremolobus*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -idā (q.v.).]

Bot.: A small family of plants, order Brassicaceae.

cre-mōl'-ō-būs, s. [Gr. *κρεμάννυμι* (*kremannumi*) = to hang, to hang up, and *λοβός* (*lobos*) = the lobe of the ear. So named because the fruit, a silicula, is suspended.]

Bot.: A genus of Brassicaceae, the type of the family Cremolobiaceae. The species have racemes of yellow flowers and are natives of Peru and Chili.

Cre-mō-nā (1), s. [A town in the north of Italy.]

1. Ord. Lang.: The town mentioned in the etymology.

2. Music: A name given to the violins made at Cremona during the seventeenth century by Andrea and Antonio Amati, and in the beginning of the eighteenth century by Antonius Stradivarius, his pupil, and Giuseppe Guarnerius, the pupil of Stradivarius.

Cremona-fiddle, s. The same as CREMONA, 2.

"A lady whisking about her long train, which was then the fashion, threw down and broke a fine Cremona fiddle; upon which Swift cried out, 'Mantua vix misere nilium vicina Cremona!'"—*Sheridan: Life of Swift*.

cre-mō-na (2), s. [A corruption of Ger. *krummhorn*; Fr. *crochorne* = crooked horn.]

Music: A reed stop in the organ. [CREMONA.]

* **cre'-mor**, s. [Lat.] A milky substance; a soft liquor resembling cream.

"The food is swallowed into the stomach, where mingled with dissolvent juices, it is reduced into a chyle or cremor."—*Aug.*

* **cremosin**, a. & s. [CRIMSON.]

cre-nā-te, **cre-nā-tēd**, a. [Mod. Lat. *crenatus*, from *crena* = a notch.]

1. Ord. Lang.: Notched.

"The cells are prettily crenated, or notched, quite round the edges; but not straited down to any depth."—*Woodward.*

2. Bot., &c. (of leaves, &c.): Having the teeth rounded. When these are again crenated the term used is bicrenate. The same as CRENELLED.

cre-nā-tō, adv. [Mod. Lat., from *crenatus* = notched.] With crenatures.



CRENATO.

1. Crenate leaf, Ground-ivy. 2. Bicrenate leaf, Horse-radish. 3. Crenato-serrate leaf, Dymalacetella. 4. Crenato-dentate leaf, Primrose.

crenato-dentate, a.

Bot., &c.: Having the margin with triangular notches.

crenato-serrate, a.

Bot.: Having the serrations rounded instead of straight.

cre-nāt'-ū-lā, s. [Dimin. of Lat. *crenatus* (q.v.).]

Zool.: A sub-genus of Molluscs, genus Perna. It consists of thin, oblong, compressed shells. Eight recent species are known from North Africa, the Red Sea, and China, and four fossil. (Woodward, ed. Tate.)

cre-nā-tūre, s. [Mod. Lat. *crenal(us)*; Eng., &c., suff. -ure.]

Bot.: A crenel, a small rounded tooth.

crēn'-cle, * **cren-kle**, s. [Dut. *krinkel* = a curl, ring; Icel. *kringla* = a disc, circle, or orb.]

Naut.: The same as CRINGLE (q.v.).

* **crēn'-cled**, pa. par. or a. [CRINKLED.]

* **cre-nēl**, * **crenell**, * **crenelle**, s. [O. Fr. *crenel*; Fr. *creneau* = a battlement, dimin. of O. Fr. *cren*, *crenan* = a notch; Lat. *crena*.] [CARNEL.]

I. Fortification:

1. A loop-hole in a parapet, wall, or stockade, through which to discharge musketry.

2. A battlement; an embrasure in an embattled parapet.

"'Tis no deceit! distinctly clear Crenell and parapet appear, While o'er the pile that meteor drear Makes momentary pause."—*Scott: The Bride of Triermain*, III, 8.

II. Old Armour: The peak at the crest of a helmet.

III. Bot.: A rounded tooth of a crenelled or crenate leaf. (Generally pl., *crenels*.)

* **cre-nēl-ēt**, s. [A dimin. from O. Fr. *crenel*.] An embrasure or loop-hole.

"Through the sloping crenels of the higher towers."—*C. Reade: Cloister and Hearth*, ch. xliii. (Davies.)

cre-nēl'-lā, s. [Latinised dimin. of O. Fr. *crenel*. So named from having its hinge-margin crenulated behind the ligament.]

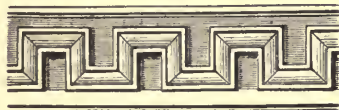
Zool.: A sub-genus of Modiola (Horse-mussel). The shell is short and tumid, partly smooth and partly ornamented with radiating striae; interior brilliantly nacreous. The species occur from low water to forty fathoms deep, spinning a nest or hiding among the

roots of sea-weeds and corallines. Twenty-four species are known from Britain, Nova Zembla, New Zealand, &c. Twelve fossil species have been found, the latter from the Upper Greensand onwards. (Woodward, ed. Tate.)

† **crē-nēl-lā-te**, *v.t.* [Mod. Lat. *crenellatus*, from O. Fr. *crenel*.] [CRENEL.]

Fort. (Of a parapet or breast-work): To furnish with crenelles or indentations for the garrison to fire through.

crē-nēl-lā-tēd, **crē-nēl-ā-tēd**, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Eng. *crenellat(e)*; -ed.]



CRENELLED.

1. *Arch.*: Embattled; furnished with crenelles or crenellated mouldings.

"... the machicolated and crenellated walls of the cathedral close, ..."—*Kemble: Saxons in Eng.*, bk. ii., ch. 7.

2. *Her.*: An epithet for an ordinary, indented as crenelles.

crenellated moulding, *s.*

Arch.: A description of moulding in which the beads have rectangular dentations. (*Knight*.)

* **crē-nēl-lā-tion**, *s.* [Eng. *crenellate*.]

1. The act of embattling.

2. The state or condition of being embattled.

3. An indentation or notch.

4. An embrasure.

"Octavo ramparts flanked with quarto crenellations."—*Lytton: Castles*, bk. xii., ch. vi. (*Darwin*.)

* **crenelle**, *s.* [CRENEL, CARNEL.]

crē-nēlled, * **carneled**, * **kerneled**, *a.* [CRENELLED.]

1. *Fort. & Arch.*: Embattled; crenellated.

2. *Bot.*: The same as CRENATE (q.v.).

* **crenelles**, *s. pl.* [CRENEL.]

* **crengle**, *s.* [CRINOLE.]

crē-nīc, *a.* [Gr. *κρήνη* (*krēnē*) = a spring; Eng. suff. -ic.]

crenic acid, *s.*

Chem.: Organic acids exist in vegetable mould and in the ochreous deposits of ferruginous waters. They are extracted by boiling the deposit with potash, filtering, supersaturating the liquid with acetic acid, and adding acetate of copper, which gives a dark-brown precipitate containing apocrenic acid. The filtrate is saturated with ammonium carbonate, and acetate of copper again added, which gives a greenish-white precipitate containing crenic acid. The precipitates are decomposed by suspending them in water and passing H₂S gas through the liquid. Crenic acid is obtained as a pale yellow powder, soluble in alcohol, but its salts are insoluble. Crenic acid has an acid, astringent taste. Its formula is supposed to be C₁₂H₁₂O₃.

† **crē-nī-lā-brūs**, *s.* [Lat. *crena* = a notch, & connective, and *labrus* = an unknown fish. So named from having the margin of the operculum denticulated.] [LABRUS.]

Ichthy.: A genus of spiny fishes belonging to the family Labridæ. Seven species are British, viz. —

1. *Crenilabrus melops* or *tinca*: The Gilt-head, Connor, Golden Maid, &c.

2. *Crenilabrus norvegicus* or *cornubicus*: The Goldfinny or Goldsinny.

3. *Crenilabrus gibbus*: The Gibbous Wrasse.

4. *Crenilabrus luscus*: The Scale-rayed Wrasse.

5. *Crenilabrus multidentatus*: The Corkling, called also Ball's Wrasse.

6. *Crenilabrus rupestris*: Jago's Goldsinny.

7. *Crenilabrus microstoma*: The Small-mouthed Wrasse or Rock-cook.

crēn-ū-lā-te, **crēn-ū-lā-tēd**, *a.* [A dimin. formation from O. Fr. *crenel*. Cf. *crenellate*.]

Bot., &c.: Finely crenate, having the margin divided into small crenels, i.e., rounded teeth.

crē-ōle, *s.* [Fr. *criole*; Sp. *criollo*, a contr. of *criadillo*, dimin. of *criado* = one brought up, bred; *crear*, Lat. *creo* = to create, to bring up.]

1. A native of the West Indies or of Spanish America, but not of native blood.

2. One of any colour born within or near the tropics of America.

"At the same time an irregular army of Spaniards, creoles, negroes, mulattoes, and Indians marched across the Isthmus from Panama ..."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xlv.

crē-ōl-i-an, *s.* [Eng. *creol(e)*; -ian.] A creole.

"The moment a nobleman returns from his travels, a Creolian arrives from Jamaica, or a dowager from her country seat, I strike for a subscription."—*Goldsmith: Vicar of Wakefield*, ch. xx. (*Latham*.)

crē-ōph-il-ūs, *s.* [Gr. *κοῦας* (*kreas*) = flesh, and *φίλος* (*philos*) = a friend.]

Entom.: A genus of Beetles belonging to the order Staphylinidæ. *Crepophilus maxillosus* is British.

crē-ō-sōl, *s.* [Eng. &c. *creas(ole)*, and alcohol.]

Chem.: C₈H₁₀O₂ or C₆H₃(CH₃)<OH/O·C·H₃.

Dimethyl-pyrocatechin. A colourless liquid found in beech-tar, boiling at 220°. It reduces silver nitrate when boiling. It forms with acetic anhydride an acetate, which by oxidation with potassium permanganate, and saponification with potash, yields vanillic acid.

crē-ō-sōte, *s.* [CREASOTE.]

crē-pān-ce, **crē-pā-ne**, *s.* [Lat. *crepans*, pr. par. of *crepo* = to burst.]

Farr.: An ulcer seated in the forepart of a horse's foot; a wound in one of the hind feet caused by the shoe of the other striking and cutting it.

crēp-i-dō-dēr-a, *s.* [Gr. *κρηπίς* (*krēpis*), genit. *κρηπίδος* (*krēpidos*) = a half boot worn by men, and *δέρος* (*deros*) = skin (?).]

Entom.: A genus of Beetles, family Chrysomelidæ. It is akin to *Haltica*. Sharp enumerates twelve British species.

crē-pīd-ū-lā, *s.* [Lat. = a small sandal, dimin. of *crepida* = a slipper or sandal.]

Zool.: A genus of gastropodous Molluscs, family Calyptræidæ (Bonnet Limpets). The shell is oval and limpet-like, the hinder half of its interior with a shelly partition. Known recent species fifty-four, from the West Indies, the Mediterranean, Africa, India, and Australia; fossil, fourteen species, from the Eocene onward. (Woodward, ed. Tate.)

* **crepil**, * **crepul**, *s.* [CRIPPLE.]

crē-pīs, *s.* [Lat. *crepis* = a plant, perhaps *Helminthia echinoides*.]

Bot.: A genus of Composite plants, tribe Lactuceæ. They are known as Hawkbeards. Pappus soft, deciduous, white in colour; achenes without a beak. There are various British species. *Crepis virens* is common in dry pastures, on the roofs of cottages, and elsewhere. It is from 1 to 3 ft. high, and has yellow flowers. *C. paludosa* is found in moist woods and rocky places. It is 6 ft. high. *C. lacera*, a Neapolitan species, is considered by the southern Italians to be poisonous.

crēp-i-tā-te, *v.i.* [Lat. *crepitatus*, pa. par. of *crepito* = to rattle, to crack, to crackle, to clatter, to rustle, freq. of *crepo* = to rattle, to crack, to crack. Imitated from the sound. Cf. Eng. *crack*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: To crackle; to burst with a series of short, sharp small reports, as salt does in fire.

2. *Med.*: To emit or give out a kind of rattling sound. [CREPITATION, II. 1.]

¶ To *crepitare* is to make a series of minute explosions; to *detonare* is to make a single explosion with a loud report.

crēp-i-tā-tīng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CREPITATE.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *subst.*: Crepitation.

crēp-i-tā-tion, *s.* [Fr. *crépitation*; Low Lat. *crepitatio*, from *crepitatus*.] [CREPITATE.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of bursting with a series of minute explosions, each causing a short and sharp but not a loud noise.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Med.*: A certain rattling sound detected by auscultation in the lungs in cases of pneumonia.

2. *Surg.*: The noise of fractured bones when a surgeon feels them to ascertain whether or not there is a fracture, and in the event of there being one, then at what spot.

crēp-i-tūs, *s.* [Lat.] The same as CREPITATION (q.v.).

crēp-ōs, *s.* [Fr.]

Fabric.: A thin stuff resembling crape, made of wool, silk, or mixed.

crēpt, *pret. & pa. par.* [CREEP.]

* **crē-pūs-cle**, * **crē-pūs-cyle**, *s.* [Lat. *crepusculum*, a dimin. from *creper* = dusky.] Twilight.

crē-pūs-cū-lar, *a.* [Lat. *crepuscul(um)*, and Eng., &c., suff. -ar. In Fr. *crepusculaire*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Lit.*: In any way pertaining to or connected with the twilight.

† 2. *Fig.*: In a state intermediate between light and darkness; not very clear, somewhat obscure.

"The application of the rules of evidence to this semi-historical and crepuscular period."—*Lewis: Creek War*, bk. xiv., § 8, vol. ii., p. 494.

II. *Zool.*: Pertaining to animals which are active in the dusk or twilight.

"Others feed only in the twilight, as bats and owls and are called crepuscular."—*Hewell: Bridgewater Treatise* (1852), p. 33.

crē-pūs-cū-lār-i-a, *s. pl.* [Lat. *crepuscul(um)* = the twilight, and pl. adj. suff. -aria.]

Entom.: A tribe of Lepidopterous Insects, including those called Sphinxes or Hawkmoths. They are twilight fliers, as distinguished from Diurna, which, as the name implies, fly during the day, and Nocturna, which fly by night. The antennæ of the Crepuscularia taper to the end, where they have a club which is pointed at the apex instead of the oval club of the Diurna (Butterflies) or the filiform antennæ of the Nocturna (Moths). The larvæ have sixteen legs, and some of them hairs on the back. Stainton calls the Crepuscularia of Latreille Sphingina, and divides them into four families, Zygenidæ, Sphingidæ, Sesiidæ, and Egeriidæ (q.v.).

crē-pūs-cū-line, *a.* [Lat. *crepuscul(um)*, and Eng., &c., suff. -ine. In Fr. *crepusculaire*, m., *crepusculaire*, f.] The same as CREPUSCULAR and CREPUSCULOUS (q.v.).

"He has made apertures to take in more or less light, as the observer pleases, by opening and shutting like the eye, the better to fit glasses to crepuscine observations."—*Spratt: Hist. of the S. S.*, p. 314.

* **crē-pūs-cū-loūs**, *a.* [Eng. *crepuscul(e)*; -ous.]

1. *Lit.*: Pertaining to the twilight; crepuscular.

2. *Fig.*: Obscure, not clear or distinct.

"The beginnings of philosophy were in a crepuscular obscurity; and its yet scarce past the dawn."—*Glanville: Vanity of Dogmatizing*, ch. 12.

* **crecco**, * **creсын**, * **crees**, *v.t.* [Lat. *crecco*.] To grow, to multiply.

"He bid them *crecco* and multiply."—*Gower*, iii. 276.

* **crēs-çençe**, *s.* [Lat. *crecens*, pr. par. of *crecco* = to grow, to increase.] Increase, increasing.

"To these adverse, the lunar eacts dissent, With convulsion of opposed bent; From west to east by equal influence tend, And towards the moon's attractive crescence bend."—*Brookes: Universal Beauty*, bk. iii.

crecendo (pron. **crē-shēn-dō**), *adv.* [Ital.]

Music: Increasing; a gradual increase in the force of sound. Expressed by the sign cresc. or the abbreviation *cres.* The sign was first employed in England by Matthew Locke, in 1676. (*Stainer & Barrett*.)

crēs-çent, * **crēs-sent**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *crecens*, pr. par. of *crecco* = to increase, to grow.]

A. As *adjective*:

1. Increasing, growing; in a state of increase.

fāte, **fāt**, **fāre**, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē. ey = ā. qu = kw.

"The nightly hunter, lifting up his eyes
Towards the crescent moon with grateful heart."
Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. iv.

2. Crescent-shaped.

"A small crescent membranous sac."—Owen: *Anat. of Invertebrates*.

B. As substantive:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. Anything shaped like the moon in her state of increase.

"And two fair crescents of translucent horn
The brows of all their young increase adorn."
Pope: *Odyssey*.

2. The moon in her state of increase, when in her receding from the earth she shows a curved appearance terminating in points or horns.

"Jove in dusky clouds involves the skies,
And the faint crescent shoots by fits before their eyes."
Dryden.

3. The figure of a new moon borne on the national standard of Turkey; and hence figuratively used for the Turkish power or Mohammedanism itself.

¶ The Turks did not bring their symbol—the Crescent—with them from Central Asia, but adopted it on conquering Constantinople in 1453. Part of that city had been built on the site of Byzantium, which was a Greek city flourishing in Xenophon's time. Being besieged in B.C. 340 by the Macedonians, led by Philip, the father of Alexander the Great, that crafty general made an effort to surprise the place on a dark night. The inhabitants, however, had their danger revealed to them by a "light" which "shone suddenly from the north." It was probably the moon, and in gratitude for the aid it had rendered them, the Byzantines built an altar to Diana, and assumed the crescent as the symbol of their city. It is found on various extant Byzantine coins long before the Turks had appeared in Europe.

"He stood alone among the host;
Not his the loud fanfare boast
To plant the Crescent o'er the Cross."
Byron: *Siege of Corinth*, xii.

II. Technically:

1. Arch.: A range of buildings in the form of a half-moon or crescent.

2. Heraldry:

(1) The half-moon; an honourable ordinary represented sometimes with the horns turned upwards.

(2) A name applied to four orders of knight-hood.

(a) An order instituted in 1268 by Charles I., King of Naples and Sicily.

(b) A revival of the first, instituted by René of Anjou, in 1464.

(c) An order instituted by Mohammed II., Sultan of Turkey.

(d) An order instituted in 1801 by Selim, Sultan of Turkey.

3. Vet.: A defect in a horse's foot, when the coffin-bone falls down.

4. Mus.: A musical instrument, consisting of a staff with arms and suspended bells, used in a band.

* 5. Agric.: An ox-bow.

"A crescent about the neck: *torques, torquis, lunula*."—Cath. *Anglic.*

crescent-formed, *a.* Formed or shaped like a crescent.

crescent-like, *a.* Like a crescent in shape or form.

crescent-lit, *a.* Lit up by the moon in a crescent state.

"Or while the balmy glooming crescent-lit,
Spread the light haze along the river-shores."
Tennyson: *The Gardener's Daughter*.

crescent-shaped, *a.*

1. Ord. Lang.: Shaped like a crescent; lunate, lunated.

2. Bot.: Resembling the figure of the crescent. Example, the glandular apex of the involucral leaves of many Euphorbias. (*Lindley*.)

crescent-wise, *adv.* In shape of a crescent.

* **crēs-cent**, *v.t.* [*CRESCENT*, *s.*] To form into or border with crescents.

"A dark wood crescents more than half the lawn."—*Seward's Letters*, vi. 195.

crēs-cēn-tāde, *s.* [*Eng. crescent*, and *Eng.*, &c., suff. *-ade*.] A word modelled after the manner of crusade. A religious war waged in defence of "the Crescent," i.e., of the Mohammedan faith.

"It has been sought to make out that many Liberals had desired to go to war against Turkey on behalf of its Christian subjects, in fact to carry on a crusade against a *crescēnade*."—*Mr. Forayth, M.P.*: *Parl. Deb.* (*Times*, Feb. 17, 1877.)

crēs-cēn-tēd, *a.* [*Eng. crescent*; *-ed*.]

1. Adorned with a crescent or crescents.

2. Crescent-shaped.

"Phoebe bends towards him *crescented*."

Keats: Endymion, bk. iv.

crēs-cēn-tī, *in compos. only*. [*Lat. crescentis*, *crescentis*, pr. par. of *cresco* = to increase, increasing.] (See compound.)

crescenti-pinnatisect, *a.*

Bot. (Of a pinnated leaf): Having its lobes gradually becoming larger as they approach its end.

crēs-cēn-tī-a (t as sh), *s.* [Named after Pietro Crescenti, of Bologna, who lived in the 13th century, and wrote various treatises on agricultural subjects, the principal one being "Opus Ruralium Commodorum," dedicated to Charles II. of Sicily.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the order Crescentiaceae (Crescentiads). Calyx deciduous, of two equal sepals. Corolla campanulate, with a short fleshy tube and a ventriclose 5-cleft unequal crisped limb; stamens 4, didynamous, with the rudiments of a fifth; fruit gourd-like, with a solid external shell, and an internal one-celled pulpy many-seeded cavity. The genus consists of large trees with solitary flowers rising from the trunk or branches. *Crescentia cujele* is the Cujete, or Common Calabash-tree. [CALABASH.] It inhabits Central America and the West Indies. The subacid pulp is eaten by the negroes, and is made into poultices. The hard shell is used for a bottle, and in Bermuda for a pitcher with which to draw water for drinking and other purposes from the enclosed rain-water tanks.

crēs-cēn-tī-ā-cē-æ (t as sh), *s. pl.* [*Mod. Lat. crescentia* (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*.]

Bot.: Crescentiads, an order of perigenous exogens. It consists of small trees, with alternate or clustered exstipulate leaves and flowers growing out of the old stems or branches. The calyx is undivided, but ultimately splits into irregular pieces. The corolla is monopetalous and irregular, somewhat two-tipped, the stamens 4, didynamous, with the rudiments of a fifth one; the ovary one-celled; the fruit succulent, hard, with parietal placenta.

crēs-cēn-tī-ads (t as sh), *s. pl.* [*Mod. Lat. crescentia* (q.v.), and pl. suff. *-ads*.] The name given by Lindley to the order Crescentiaceae (q.v.).

† **crēs-cēn-tic**, * **crēs-cēn-tic-al**, *a.* [*Eng. crescent*; *-ic*.] Like a crescent; crescent-shaped.

"... disposed somewhat in a *crescentic* form."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i, ch. x, p. 256.

+ **crēs-cēn-tic-al-ly**, *adv.* [*Eng. crescentic*; *-ly*.] In shape or fashion of a crescent; crescent-wise.

"Fifth segment truncate, sixth *crescentically* emarginate."—*Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc.*, vol. xiii, p. 113 (1873).

* **crēs-cive**, *a.* [*Lat. cresco* = to grow, to increase.] Increasing, growing.

"And so the prince occurred his contemplation
Under the veil of wilderness; which, no doubt,
Grew like the summer-grass, fastest by night,
Unseen, yet *crescive* in his faculty."

Shakspeare: Ben. V., i. 1.

crē-sōl, *s.* [*Eng.*, &c., *crē(a)sote*], and (*alcohol*); *Ger. kresole*.]

Chem.: C_7H_8O or $C_6H_4\text{OH}\text{CH}_3$. Also called Cresyl alcohol, Cresylic phenol, Oxytoluene. It occurs in the ortho (1-2), meta (1-3), and para (1-4) modifications.

Ortho-cresol: Obtained by fusing ortho-toluene-sulphate of potassium with potassium hydrate, or by the action of nitrous acid on ortho-toluidine. It melts at 31°, and boils at

185°. Melted with caustic potash it yields salicylic acid. It gives a blue colour with ferric chloride.

Meta-cresol: Obtained by heating thymol propyl-phenol with phosphoric anhydride; propylene gas is given off, and the resulting compound fused with potash; then, dissolving in water and agitating with ether, meta-cresol is obtained as a transparent, thick liquid, boiling at 201°. It gives a blue colour with ferric chloride; fused with caustic potash it yields meta-oxy-benzoic acid.

Para-cresol: Obtained by distilling urine with hydrochloric acid; also by the action of nitrous acid on para-toluidine, and by fusing para-toluene-sulphate of potassium with potassium hydrate. It forms colourless crystals, melting at 36° into a transparent colourless liquid smelling like putrid wine, boiling at 199°. It gives a blue colour with ferric chloride; fused with potassium hydrate, it yields para-oxy-benzoic acid. It is said to be formed in the decomposition of albumen and tyrosin, &c.

crē-gōt-ic, *a.* [*Eng.*, &c., *crē(a)sot(e)*, and suff. *-ic*.] Pertaining to, or containing, more or less of cresosote.

cresotic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_9H_8O_3$ or $C_6H_3(CH_3)_2\text{COOH}$. Oxytoluic acids are formed by heating the corresponding sodium cresol in a stream of carbon dioxide. Pure para-cresol yields para-cresotic acid, melting at 145°. Pure ortho-cresol yields ortho-cresotic acid, melting at 160°. It gives a deep violet colour with ferric chloride.

crēsp'-ic, *s.* [*Lat. crassus piscis* = a coarse fish.] A small whale; apparently the same with that commonly called the Grampus.

"Malcolm IV. likewise gave them [the monks of Dunfermline] a grant of the half of the blubber (*admidium adipinis*) of the *crēspis* or small whales, which should be taken between the Tay and Forth, for the use of the church, ad luminaria coram altari-bus prenominate ecclesie."—*Stat. Acc.* xiii, 451, N. V.; also *Sibbald's Fife*, p. 225.

crēs, * **cresse**, *s.* [*A.S. cresse, cyrse, cressæ*. Cognate with Dut. *kers*; Sw. *karse*; Ger. *kresse*. (*Skeat*.)]

1. Gen., Ord. Lang., & Bot.: Various cruciferous plants. In these the word *cress* is often used as the second one in a compound term.

"His court with nettles, moats with *cresses* stord."

Pope: Moral Essays, iii. 181.

¶ Halliwell thought that in one ancient manuscript it meant a rush, but Messrs. Britten and Holland doubt the existence of this signification. In the subjoined list of compounds, *Lapsana communis* (10), and a few others, are not cruciferous plants.

2. Spec.: The Golden Cress, *Lepidium sativum*, or any other species belonging to the same genus.

(1) *American Cress*: *Barbarea praecox*. It is cultivated. It is called also the Belleisle Cress (q.v.).

(2) *Australian Cress*: A variety of the Common Garden Cress. It is called also the Golden Cress (q.v.).

(3) *Bank Cress*: [So called from its growing on hedge banks.] *Sisymbrium officinale*.

(4) *Barstord Cress*: The common name for the genus *Thlaspi*.

(5) *Belleisle Cress*: [*BELLEISLE-CRESS*].

(6) *Bitter Cress*: [*BITTER-CRESS*].

(7) *Brown Cress*: [*BROWN-CRESS*].

(8) *Carl's Cress*, *Charl's Cress*: [*CARL'S CRESS*, *CHURL'S CRESS*].

(9) *Cow Cress*: [*COW-CRESS*].

(10) *Dock Cress*: *Lapsana communis*.

¶ Pratt calls it Succory Dock-cress. (*Britten & Holland*.)

(11) *French Cress*: *Barbarea vulgaris*.

(12) *Garden Cress*: *Lepidium sativum*. This is the cress preeminently so called.

(13) *Golden Cress*: [(2)].

(14) *Indian Cress*:

(a) *Sing.*: *Tropaeolum majus*.

(b) *Pl.*: The order Tropaeolaceae.

(15) *Land Cress*: (a) *Barbarea praecox*, (b) *Cardamine hirsuta*.

(16) *Meadow Cress*: A book-name for *Cardamine pratensis*.

boil, **boy**; **pōit**, **jōwī**; **cat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **chin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**: **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **-īng**. **-cian**. **-tian** = **shan**. **-tion**. **-sion** = **shūn**; **-tion**. **-sion** = **zhūn**. **-cious**. **-tious**. **-sious** = **shūs**. **-ble**. **-dle**, &c. = **bel**, **dēl**.

(17) Mouse-ear Cress: *Arabis Thaliana*. (Treas. of Bot.)

(18) Normandy Cress: *Barbarea praecox*.

(19) Para Cress: *Spilanthes oleracea*.

(20) Penny Cress: A modern book-name for *Thlaspi arvense*.

* (21) Peter's Cress: *Crithmum maritimum*. (Treas. of Bot.)

(22) Rock Cress: (a) the genus *Arabis*, * (b) an old name for *Crithmum maritimum*.

(23) Sciatia Cress: A species of *Lepidium* (?), good for the sciatia. (Britten & Holland.)

(24) Spanish Cress: *Lepidium Cardamines*. (Treas. of Bot.)

(25) Spring Cress: *Cardamine rhomboidea*. (Treas. of Bot.)

(26) Swine's Cress: (a) *Senecio Coronopus* (*Coronopus Ruellii*), (b) *Lapsana communis*, (c) *Senecio Jacobaea*. (Britten & Holland.)

(27) Thale Cress: *Arabis Thaliana*. (Treas. of Bot.)

(28) Tooth Cress: The genus *Dentaria*. (Treas. of Bot.)

(29) Tower Cress: *Arabis Turrita*.

(30) Town Cress: *Lepidium sativum*.

(31) Violet Cress: *Ionopsidium acaule*. (Treas. of Bot.)

(32) Wall Cress:

(a) Gen.: Any species of *Arabis*.

(b) Spec.: *Arabis Thaliana*.

(33) Wart Cress: [So named from the wart-shaped fruit].

(a) Gen.: The genus *Senecio*.

(b) Spec.: *Senecio Coronopus* (*Coronopus Ruellii*).

(34) Water Cress: [WATER-CRESS].

(35) Winter Cress:

(a) Gen.: The genus *Barbarea*.

(b) Spec.: *Barbarea vulgaris*.

(36) Wild Cress: *Thlaspi arvense*.

(37) Yellow Cress: (a) *Nasturtium palustre*, (b) *N. amphibium*. (Treas. of Bot.)

cress-oils, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Garden Cress, *Lepidium sativum*, distilled with steam, yields a volatile aromatic oil, which is separated by agitation with benzene from the distillate. It boils at 226°, and is benzyl-cyanide, $C_6H_5CH_2CN$; when heated to 200° with hydrochloric acid, or by boiling with alkalis, it yields phenyl-acetic acid, $C_6H_5CH_2COOH$. Benzyl cyanide can also be obtained synthetically by heating benzyl chloride with potassium cyanide. It is isomeric with toluonitril, $C_6H_5CH_3CN$. Water-cress, *Nasturtium officinale*, yields an oil, boiling at 261°, being phenyl-propionitril, $C_6H_5CH_2CH_2CN$; on fusing it with potash it yielded a salt of phenyl-propionic acid.

cress-rocket, *s. Vella Pseudo-cytisus*.

crēs-sēl'-la, *s.* [Fr. *crécelle* = a rattle.]

Eccles.: A wooden rattle. (Used as a substitute for a bell in Roman Catholic churches from the Mass on Holy Thursday till the Mass on Holy Saturday.)

* **crēs-sēt**, *s.* [O. Fr. *cras-sel*.]

* I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: A basket of open iron-work in which wood or coal is burned as a beacon. In former times the cresset was used where lighthouses are now erected, and its modern use is principally at wharves and boat-landings. (Knight.)



CRESSET.

Far downward, in the castle-yard,
Full many a torch and cresset glared."
Scott: *The Lay of the Last Minstrel*, ll. 26.

2. Fig.: A burning light; a meteor.

"I cannot blame him: at my nativity,
The front of heaven was full of fiery shapes,
Of burning cresses."
Shakespeare: *1 Henry VI.*, III. 1.

II. Coopering: An iron basket or cage to hold fire, char the inside of a cask, and make the staves flexible. (Knight.)

crēst, * **creast**, * **create**, * **crist**, *s.* [O. Fr. *creste*, from Lat. *crista*.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:

1. A plume or tuft of feathers or comb on the top of the head of a bird.

"The male has also a small, longitudinal, leaden-colored, fleshy crest or comb."
Darwin: *Descent of Man* (1871), pt. II, ch. xiv., vol. II, p. 129.

2. Any tuft or excrescence on the head of an animal.

"Oft he bowed
His turret crest, and sleek enamelled neck."
Milton: *P. L.*, II. 625.

3. In the same senses as B. 4.

"The crag is won, no more is seen
His Christian crest and haughty mien."
Byron: *The Giaour*.

II. Figuratively:

1. A badge.

"Let's write good angel on the devil's horn,
Tis not the devil's crest."
Shakespeare: *Measure for Measure*, II. iv.

* 2. The end, the extreme, the top.

"Two golden rhyngs, the which thou shalt putte
in either creste of the broche."
Wycliffe: *Kzod.* xxviii. 23.

* 3. Pride, spirit, courage, fire.

"Bristle up
The crest of youth against your dignity."
Shakespeare: *1 Henry IV.*, I. 1.

4. The ridge or top of a wave.

5. The ridge or highest part of a mountain or hill.

"Pierce then the heavens, thou hill of streams
And make the snows thy crest!"
Hemans: *Eryri Wen*.

* 6. A balk or ridge of land.

"Creyte of londre eryda. Porca."
—Prompt. Parv.

B. Technically:

1. Architecture:

(1) The ridge of a roof; hence *crest-tiles*, which lie on the comb of a roof and shed water both ways.

(2) Any ornament or carved work on the top or ridge of anything; also used for the ornamental finishing surrounding a screen or canopy of a building.

2. Engin. & Fort.: The top of a parapet, embankment, slope, or wall.

3. Vet.: The upper part of the neck of a horse. [CREST-FALLEN.]

4. Heraldry:

(1) A plume or tuft of feathers, hair, or other similar material, affixed to the top of the helmet; and hence, sometimes the helmet itself.

"So saying, a noble stroke he lifted high,
Which hung not, but so swift with tempest fell
On the proud crest of Satan."
Milton: *P. L.*, bk. vi.

* (2) The ornament on the helmet.

(3) A figure originally representing the ornament on the helmet, but now used to denote any figure placed on a wreath, coronet, or cap of maintenance, above the helmet and shield in a coat of arms.

¶ Crests are of considerable antiquity. Their first introduction is attributed by Herodotus to the Carians; and their revival to Richard Cœur de Lion, who in 1189 wore one, consisting of a plume of feathers, in his helmet.

5. Bot.: A fleshy appendage of fruits and seeds in the form of a crest. The middle lobe of the inferior petal of the Polygala is in the form of a crest. (Balfour.)

6. Anat.: A prominent border or elevation running some way along the surface of a bone. It is called also a line or ridge. Thus there is an external occipital crest, a nasal crest, a sphenoidal crest, &c.

crest-fallen, *a.*

1. Ord. Lang. & Fig.: Dispirited, dejected, abashed.

"When I have feasted with Queen Margaret?
Remember it, and let it make thee crest-fall'n:
Ay, and alloy this thy abortive pride."
Shakespeare: *2 Hen. VI.*, IV. 1.

2. Vet.: A term used when the upper part of the neck upon which the mane grows sinks down on either side.

crest-tile, *s.*

Architecture:

1. A saddle-tile, one having a double slope, on the ridge of a roof. It is also called a ridge-tile (q.v.).

2. In Gothic architecture tiles decorated with leaves, foliage, or similar design, which run up the sides of a gable or ornamented canopy.

* **crest-wounding**, *a.* Wounding—*i. e.*, disgracing one's nobility; attainting.

"O unseen shame! invisible disgrace!
O unfelt sore! crest-wounding private scar!
Reproach is stamp'd in Collatinius' face.
And Tarquin's eye may read the mot afar."
Shakespeare: *The Rape of Lucrece*, 827–30.

crēst, * **creast**, * **crestyn**, *v. t.* [CREST, *s.*]

* 1. To ornament or furnish with a crest.

"Crestyn or arayn wyth a creste. Cristo."
—Prompt. Parv.

* 2. To serve as a crest for.

"His legs bestrid the ocean: his reared arm
Crested the world: his voice was propertied
As all the tunéd spheres."
Shakespeare: *Ant. & Cleop.*, v. 2.

* 3. To form a crest or top to; to crown.

"The feudal towers that crest its height
Frown in unconquerable might."
Hemans: *The Troubadour & Rich. Cœur de Lion*.

* 4. To mark with lines or streaks, as the plume of a helmet.

"Like as the shining skie in summer's night,
What time the dayes with scorching heat abound,
Is crested all with lines of fire light,
That it prodigious seems in common peoples sight."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, IV. l. 13.

crēst'-ēd, *a.* [Eng. *crest*; -ed.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Adorned with or wearing a crest.

"On his brave head a crested helm he plac'd."
Pope: *Homers Iliad*, bk. xv. 568.

2. Wearing a comb.

"The crested bird shall by experience know,
Jove made not him his master-piece below."
Dryden: *Cock & Fox*.

3. Surmounted or crowned.

II. Bot.: Having an elevated, irregular, or notched ridge, resembling the crest of a helmet. (Used chiefly of seeds or of the appendages of the anthers in some heaths, as *Erica triflora* and *E. comosa*.)

"The petal becomes crested as in *Polygala*."
Balfour: *Bot.*, 4 372.

¶ (1) Crested Dog's-tail Grass:

Bot.: *Cynosurus* 1. *Corydalis*, 2. *Sarracenia*, & *Sanguinaria*.

crisatus. A grass a foot or a foot and a half high, with a second raceme, and 3–5 flowered spikelets. It is common in Britain on dry pastures.

(2) Crested Grebe:

Ord. Lang. & Ornith.: A Grebe, *Podiceps cristatus*. It is called more fully the Great Crested Grebe, or sometimes the Great Tipped Grebe, or merely the Grebe. [GREBE.]

crēst'-īng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CREST, *v.*]

A. & B. As *pr. par.* & *particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. As *subst.*: The act of adorning with a crest.

† **crēst'-lēss**, *a.* [Eng. *crest*; -less.] Destitute of or not entitled to a crest; not of a noble family.

"His grandfather was Lionel, Duke of Clarence,
Third son to the Third Edward, king of England,
Spring crestless yeomen from so deep a root?"
Shakespeare: *1 Hen. VI.*, II. 4.

crēst'-ma-rine, *s.* [Eng. *crest*, and *marine*.]

A plant, *Crithmum maritimum*.

crō-syl, *s.* [Eng., &c. *cre-(n)(s)ote* (q.v.); and Gr. *ύλη* (*hylē*) = ... matter as a principle of being.]

Chem.: An aromatic monad radical ($C_6H_4CH_3$).

crō-syl'-ic, *a.* [Eng. *cresyl*; -ic.] Pertaining to cresyl.

cresylic alcohol, *s.* [CREOSOL.]

crō-ta, *s.* [Lat. (as *adj.*) = from *Creta*, (as *subst.*) = Cretan earth—*i. e.*, chalk, or a similar kind of earth.] Chalk.

creta preparata, *s.*

Phar.: Prepared chalk, $CaCO_3$. Chalk freed from most of its impurities by elutriation, and afterwards dried in small masses, which are usually of a conical form. Used in *Hydargyrum cum Creta*, *Mistura Creta*, *Pulvis*

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, cancl, fōr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; try, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē. ey = a. qu = kw.

Creta aromatiensis, Pulvis Creta cum Opio. Chalk is an antacid, and acts as an astringent. It is used in cases of diarrhoea.

crē-tā'-cē-ōus, a. [Lat. *cretaceus* = chalk-like.]

I. Ord. Lang.: In any way pertaining to chalk.

"Nor from the sable ground expect success,
Nor from *cretaceous*, stubborn and jejune." Phillips.

II. Technically:

1. *Min., & Geol., &c.*: Consisting in larger or smaller amount of chalk.

2. *Bot. (Of colours)*: Like chalk, chalky; very dull white with a dash of grey.

¶ (1) *Cretaceous system or formation*:

Geol.: The system or formation of which at least in England and some other countries, chalk (Latin *creta*) is the characteristic rock. Pure chalk of nearly uniform aspect and composition, stretches from N.W. to S.E., from the north of Ireland to the Crimea, a distance of about 1,311 English miles; the breadth of this great band, from the south of Sweden to the south of Bordeaux in France, being about 966 miles. But this area does not measure the superficial area of the chalk formation, which is founded not on the mineral character of chalk or any other rock, but on contemporaneousness of deposit, as proved by the identity, or at least the close similarity, of the organic remains. [CRETACEOUS PERIOD.]

The Cretaceous formation has generally been divided into an Upper and a Lower series, the former familiarly called the Chalk and the latter the Greensand. Chalk is not a bad popular name for the first series, but Greensand is less appropriate, the green or chloritic grains which originated the name being local and uncharacteristic. A better term is Neocomian, from Neocomium, the old Latin name of Neuchâtel, where it is extensively deposited.

Lyell, in his "Student's Elements of Geology" (1871), the last edition of his Manual or Elements, thus divided the Cretaceous rocks and the period during which they were laid down:

(a) Upper Cretaceous or Chalk period:

1. Maestricht Beds and Faxe Limestone.
2. Upper White Chalk, with flints.
3. Lower White Chalk, without flints.
4. Chalk Marl.
5. Chloritic Series, or Upper Greensand.
6. Gault.

(b) Lower Cretaceous or Neocomian:

1. Upper Neocomian } Wealden Beds
2. Middle " } (Upper part).
3. Lower " }

The Cretaceous formation is the uppermost member of the Secondary or Mesozoic rocks. The Wealden rocks, with which it begins, are fluviatile, or in parts fluvi-marine, never marine. Coniferae, Cycadeae, and Ferns flourished on the adjacent lands, while Dicotyledonous Angiosperms were absent. It was still the reign of reptiles and specially of the giant Iguanodon, and other huge swimming and stalking reptilian creatures. Flying reptiles, such as Pterodactylus, were also present. In the Cretaceous strata of the United States the most remarkable discovery is that of the toothed birds, Ichthyornis and Hesperornis. Huge dinosaurs and other reptiles have also been found, some similar to those of Europe, others peculiar. With the Lower Neocomian marine conditions began and continued till the end of the Cretaceous period; the water, when the chalk was deposited, being apparently deep. The seas of those times were inhabited by such cephalopodous genera as Ammonites, Baculites, Hamites, and Turritites, whilst among the lamellibranchiate molluscs was the abnormal genus Hippurites. Where islands existed pterodactyls, winged reptiles, few forth, though birds doubtless existed too. But the organisms whose remains have left the most extensive traces were minute foraminiferous animals, Globigerinae, and humble plants called Diatoms, the former forming chalk, and the latter, aided by sponges, forming flint. (Lyell, &c.)

(2) *Cretaceous period*:

Geol.: The period from first to last during which the Cretaceous formation was in process of deposition. The gap between the Cretaceous and the Eocene rocks, as yet very partially filled up, indicates a great lapse of geological time, the history of which is still unknown. One or two arches have been cast

from the side of the Secondary and one or two from that of the Tertiary, across fragments of the chasm, but the mass of it still remains unbridged. Sir Charles Lyell thinks that the gap may be as great as all the time which has elapsed from the Eocene till now.

It is not correct to say that we are living in the Cretaceous period. [CHALK.] Nor is it true, as many unacquainted with geology believe, that recent discoveries have proved the Cretaceous period less remote than it was formerly held to be. The discovery that certain cretaceous species and genera once deemed extinct still exist, does not bring cretaceous times one day nearer; it only shows that vastly remote as they are, they have not produced as great a revolution as they were held to have done in the character of the animal life.

† **crē-tā'-cē-ōus-ly, adv.** [Eng. *cretaceous*; -ly.] In a manner like chalk; as chalk.

Crē-tan, * Crē-ti-an, a. & s. [Eng. *Cret(e)*; -an.]

A. As adj.: Of or pertaining to the island of Crete.

B. As subst.: A native or inhabitant of Crete.

"The Cretians are always liars. . . ."—Titus i. 12.

* **crē-tā'-tēd, a.** [Lat. *cretatus*.] Rubbed or made white with chalk.

crē-tic, * crē-tick, s. & a [Lat. *creticus* (pes); Gr. *κρητικός* (πούς) (*crētikos pous*) = the Cretan foot or measure.]

A. As substantive:

Pros.: A measure in Greek and Latin poetry; a poetic foot consisting of one short syllable between two long ones — — —.

"The first verse here ends with a trochee, and the third with a *cretic*."—Bentley: *Diss. upon Phalaris*.

B. As adjective:

Pros.: Of or pertaining to the measure described under A.

crē-ti-čism, s. [Lat. *creticus*; Gr. *κρητικός* (*crētikos*) = pertaining to Crete, and suff. -ism.] The same as CRETISM (q.v.).

crē-tin, s. [Fr. *crétin*. By some believed to be from Lat. *Christianus*, because helpless imbeciles appeal to Christian sympathy. More probably from Fr. *kreide*, *cräie* = chalk, from the blanched appearance of the cretin's skin.] The name given in the Valais and other Alpine valleys to one suffering from a particular kind of idiocy prevalent there. [CRETINISM.]

crē-tin-ism, s. [Fr. *crétinisme*.]

Physiol. & Med.: A kind of idiocy prevalent in various Alpine valleys. In most, if not in all cases, the afflicted person has an ugly swelling called a goitre on his neck. This varies in size from a walnut to a quarter loaf. The existence of such a protuberance does not, however, necessarily imply idiocy. The mental deficiency varies in degree, being in some cases so great that the unhappy person thus affected is unable to do anything for himself, and cannot even articulate words, but makes a sound like that of the inferior animals; in others there are some faint glimmerings of mind. Various causes of the disease have been assigned.

crē-tism, s. [Gr. *κρητισμός* (*crētismos*) = Cretan behaviour, i.e., lying.] A lie, a falsehood. The term is derived from the old proverb alluded to by St. Paul in Titus i. 12. [CRETAN.]

crē-t'onne, s. [Fr.]

Fabric: A kind of cotton fabric manufactured with pictorial patterns printed on one side. It is used for curtains, furniture covers, &c.

† **crē-tōge, a.** [Lat. *cretosus*, from *creta* = chalk.] Chalky.

creutz-er, s. [KREUTZER.]

creûx (x silent), s. [Fr. = hollow.]

Engin. & Sculpt.: The reverse of relief; thus, to carve *en creux* is to carve below the surface.

crē-vasse, s. [Fr. *crevasse*; Prov. *crebassa*; Low Lat. *crepatia*, from *crepo* = to rattle, to crack, to creak.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A crevice, a chink. [CREVICE.]

2. A break in the embankment of a river; an artificial lake, tank, &c., caused by the pressure of the water. (American.)

(1) *Gen.*: A crack or fissure in any body, as in an embankment.

(2) *Spec.*: A long deep fissure in the snow and ice of a glacier. [II.]



CREVASSE.

II. Geol. & Ord. Lang.: A deep fissure in the snow and ice of a glacier, in general extending to the rocky mountain side on which the glacier rests.

crevasse-stopper, s. A kind of floating dock which is brought broadside against the bank and sunk in place, to act as a dam. When it is fairly anchored, the sheet-piling is driven down into the bed both on the chord and arc side of the structure. (Knight.)

crēv-ēt, s. [CRUET.] A crucible or melting-pot.

crēv-īce, * cravas, * crevasse, * crevesse, * crevis, * crevisse, s. [Fr. *crevasse*, from Fr. *crever* = to burst asunder, from Lat. *crepo*.] A crack, a cleft, a narrow opening, a fissure. [CREVASSE.]

"And still, all deadly aim'd and hot,
From every crevice comes the shot."
Byron: *The Siege of Corinth*, v. 22.

* **crēv-īce, v.t.** [CREVICE, s.] To crack, to flaw, to make a crevice in.

"So laid, they are more apt in swagging down to pierce with their points, than in the jacent posture, and so to crevice the wall."—Watson: *Architecture*.

crēv-īced, a. [Eng. *crevi(e)*; -ed.] Full of crevices or chinks.

"Tricking through the crevice'd rock."
Cunningham: *Day*.

* **crevis (1), s.** [CREVICE.]

* **crevis (2), * crevisse, s.** [CRAWFISH.]

crew, * crue (ew as ū), s. [Icel. *krú*, *grú*, *grút* = a swarm, a crowd; *krúa* = to swarm. (Skeat.)]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. In the same sense as II.

2. A number of persons associated or assembled for any purpose.

"The king's owne troupe came next, a chosen crew,
Of all the campe the strength, the crowne, the flowe."

Fairfax: *Godfrey of Bolognia*, bk. xviii, § 22.

3. Used spec. in a bad sense: a gang, a mob.

"He was shyly assisted in the work of extortion by the crew of parasites who were in the habit of drinking and laughing with him."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

II. Nautical:

1. The company of seamen who man a boat, vessel, or ship. Properly the term includes officers as well as men, but it is now generally restricted to the latter.

"... the Tarantines sank four of the ships, and took one with the crew."—Lertis: *Cred. Eur. Roman Hist.* (1856), ch. xiii, pt. ii, § 37, vol. ii, p. 476.

2. The men assisting a gunner, boatswain, or carpenter.

crew, pret. of v. [CROW, v.]

crew'-əl (ew as ū), * crewell, * cruel, & a. [Etym. uncertain; possibly the same as Dut. *kleuel* = a clew or ball of thread.]

A. As subst.: Fine two-threaded worsted, now used for embroidery; and in the sixteenth century for girdles, fringes, &c., to ornament the dresses of the lower classes.

"With here and there a tuft of crimson yarn,
Or scarlet crewel, in the cushion fix'd."

Cosper: Task, bk. I, 53, 54.

B. As adj.: Made of the material described in A.

"Ere we contriute a new crewel garter
To his most worsted worship."
B. Jonson: Alchemist.

crew'-els (ew as ū), *s. pl.* [A corruption of Fr. *écrouelles*.] The scrofula.

"... having a belov'd child sick to death of the
crewels, was free to expostulate, ..."
Scott: Heart of Mid-Lothian, ch. xiv.

crew'-et (ew as ū), *s.* [CRUET.]

crēx, *s.* [Imitated from the voice of the bird.]
Ornith.: A genus of gallatorial birds, family
Rallidae, sub-family Rallinae. *Crex pratensis*
is the Corn-crake (q.v.).

crēy'-at, *s.* [The name of the plant in various
languages and dialects in India.] *Andro-*
graphis or *Justicia paniculata*. It is the basis
of a celebrated French bitter tincture called
Drogué amère.

* **criande**, *pr. par.* [CRV.]

crib, * **cribbe**, * **cryb**, * **crybbe**, *s.* [A.S.
crib, *crib*. Cogn. with Dut. *krib*; Icel. *krybba*;
Dan. *krybbe*; O. H. Ger. *chripfa*; M. H. Ger.
krippe; Ger. *krippe*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

1. A rack or manger of any beast.

"In a cryb was he layde."
Towneley Myst., p. 117.

2. A stall for cattle.

"Where no oxen are, the crib is clean: hnt much
increase is by the strength of the ox."
Prov. xiv. 4.

* **3.** A wicker-basket.

"They putte hym in a litle cribe, ischape as a litle
bote, and dede hym in to the see."
Trevisa, iv. 353.

4. A child's cot.

5. A small cottage, a hovel.

"Why rather, sleep, blest thou in smoky cribe,
Upon uneasy pallets stretching thee,
Than in the perfumed chambers of the great?"
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., iii. 1.

6. A reel for winding yarn. (Scotch.)

II. Figuratively:

1. Anything stolen, a theft; a plagiarism.

2. A translation or key used by schoolboys,
&c. (*Colloquial.*) (*Lytton: Pelham, ch. ii.*)

* **3.** The stomach. (*Slang.*)

4. A house. [CRACK, v., A. ¶ (1).]

B. Technically:

1. Agric.: A granary with slatted sides for
ear corn.

2. Timber trade: A small raft of timber.
(*Canadian.*)

3. Civil Engineering: A structure of logs to
be anchored with stones. Cribbs are used for
bridge-piers, ice-breakers, dams, &c. [*DAM.*]

4. Cards:

(1) A popular name for cribbage (q.v.).

(2) In the game of cribbage, a hand of cards
made up of two thrown out by each player.

5. Roman Church: A representation of the
manger in which Jesus was born.

crib-biter, *s.*

Veterinary: A horse given to crib-biting
(q.v.).

"... there is no surer test of neglectful supervision
than the existence of a crib-biter, or of a sore-back."
Day: The Race-horse in Training, 1880, ch. v., pp. 37-8.

crib-biting, *s.*

Veterinary: A bad habit in a horse, often
occasioned by uneasiness in breeding of teeth,
and from being ill-fed when hungry. It
consists in seizing in the teeth the manger,
rack, &c., and sucking in the air with a
peculiar noise, known as wind-sucking. It
frequently causes colic or gripes.

"Horses when idle often contract bad habits—crib-
biting, wind-sucking, kicking in the stable."
Day: The Race-horse in Training, ch. v., p. 37.

crib-strap, *s.*

Ménage: A neck-throttler for crib-biting
and wind-sucking horses.

crib, *v.t. & i.* [CRIB, *s.*]

A. Transitive:

1. Lit.: To shut up in a crib or narrow
habitation; to confine.

"Now I am cahn'd, cribb'd, confin'd, bound in
To saucy doubts and fears."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, III. 3.

2. Fig.: To steal, to appropriate, to plagiarize.

"... I have a habit of never writing letters but at
the office; 'tis so much time cribbed out of the Com-
pany."
Lamb: Essays of Elia; Letter to Wilson.

* **B. Intrans.:** To be shut up or confined
in a crib.

"Who sought to make the glory of the nation and
Church truckle under a Scotch canopy, and bishops to
crib in a presbyterian trundle-bed."
Bp. Gauden: Anti-Basil-Berith, 1661, p. 85.

crib'-bage, * **crib'-bidge**, *s.* [Prob. from
crib, *s.*]

Cards: A game at cards played usually by
two players, but sometimes by three or even
four. The whole pack of cards is used, and
the leader deals out five (or sometimes six)
cards to each player. The crib is made up of
two cards thrown out by each player, the
non-dealer discarding first. The points are
counted by the number of separate sets of
fifteen formed by the pips, and also by pairs
of any cards and runs or successions of three
or more cards in regular order. The crib, or
cards discarded, belong to the dealer, who
scores all the points gained by it.

"For cards, the philologie of them is not for an
essay. A man's fancy would be sum'd up in crib-
bidge."
John Hall: Horse Vactiva, p. 150 (1646).

cribbed, *pa. par. or a.* [CRIB, *v.*]

crib'-bing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CRIB, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See
the verb.)

C. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: The act of enclosing in a crib or
narrow place.

2. Fig.: Stealing, thieving, plagiarizing.

II. Min.: Internal lining of a shaft with
frame-timbers and plank-backing, to prevent
caving, stop percolation of water, &c. The
different styles are known as spiking-cribs
and wedging-cribs.

* **crib'-ble**, *s. & a.* [Lat. *cribellum*, dimin. of
cribrum = a sieve.]

A. As substantive:

1. A sieve.

2. Coarse flour or meal.

"Farro ... bran, the cribble of meal, that is
bouted or sifted out."
Minshew: Span. Dict.

B. As adj.: Coarse, as flour or meal.

* **cribble-bread**, *s.* Bread made of coarse,
unsifted flour.

"The gardens, with digging for novelties, are turned
over and over, because we will not eat common cribble
bread."
Transl. of Bullinger's Sermons, p. 243.

* **crib'-ble**, *v.t.* [CRIBBLE, *s.*] To sift, to
riddle.

* **crib'-bled**, *pa. par. or a.* [CRIBBLE, *v.*]

* **crib'-bling**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CRIBBLE, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See
the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of sifting or riddling.

cri'-bēl'-la, *s.* [From Lat. *cribellum* = a small
sieve, dimin. of *cribrum* = a sieve.]

Zool.: A genus of Star-fishes, family Asteri-
adæ, sub-family Solasterine. There are but
few rays, covered with spine-bearing warts;
the intermediate spaces porous, with the
avenues bordered by two sets of spines.
Cribella oculata and *C. rosea* are common on
the British coasts.

* **cri'-brā'-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *cribratus*, *pa. par.*
of *cribro* = to sift.] The act of sifting or
separating by means of a sieve.

cri'-brā'-tōr'-ēs, *s. pl.* [From Lat. *cribro* =
to sift. So called from the way in which the
birds take their food.]

Ornith.: Macgillivray's name for a section
of the Wading Birds. It contains the Geese
and the Ducks. The name has not been
generally adopted.

crib'-ri form, *a.* [Lat. *cribrum* = a sieve,
and *forma* = form, appearance.] Like or re-
sembling a sieve; pierced with numerous
holes. (Used in anatomy, botany, &c.)

1. Anat.: There is a cribriform lamella or
plate of the ethmoid bone, separating the
nasal cavities from the brain, pierced with
holes for the transmission of the filaments of
the olfactory nerves. There are also a cribriform
portion of the temporal bone, the *lamina*

cribrosa, having in its lower part small aper-
tures through which the divisions of the
auditory nerve pass; and a cribriform fascia
of the hip, perforated by numerous small
foramina for the passage of bloodvessels and
lymphatics.

"... the white commisure which has a cribriform
appearance, from being perforated by numerous blood-
vessels."
*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat., vol. I,
ch. x., p. 256.*

2. Bot.: There are certain cribriform cells,
tubes, or vessels, thin-walled and delicate,
described by Nägeli as lying outside the cam-
bium. It is believed that the descending sap
passes through them. (*L. Brown.*)

* **crib'-rōse**, *a.* [As if from a Lat. *cribrosus*,
from *cribrum* = a sieve.] Perforated like a
sieve; cribriform.

cri'-gē-tō-dōn, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *cricketus*, and
Gr. *δένος* (*odous*), *δέντρος* (*odontos*) = a tooth.]

Palæont.: A genus of fossil Muridæ, allied
to *Cricketus* (q.v.). Various species occur in
the Miocene of France. (*Nicholson.*)

cri'-gē-tūs, *s.* [Of unknown etymology.]

1. Zool.: A genus of Muridæ, sometimes
with allied genera made a sub-family. The
incisors are $\frac{2}{2}$, the molars $\frac{3-3}{3-3}$ = 16; there

are four digits and a vestige of a thumb on the
fore feet, and five on the hind ones. *Cricketus*
vulgaris is the Hamster, found in many parts
of Europe and Asia, not, however, in Britain.

2. Palæont.: The genus occurs in the Plo-
cene of Europe, and a species found in the
Post-Tertiary is probably the *Hauster, Crice-*
tus vulgaris.

crich'-tōn'-ite (*ch* silent), *s.* [Named by
the Comte de Bournon, in honour of Dr.
Crichton.]

Min.: A variety of Menaccanite. Found
at St. Christophe and at Ingelsberg. (*Dana.*)
A variety of Ilmenite. (*Brit. Mus. Cat.*) *Dana*
ranks Ilmenite partly under Menaccanite and
partly under Mengite.

crick (1), * **cricke**, * **crykke**, *s.* [A variant
of *creek* (q.v.), and allied to *crook*. (*Skeat.*)]
A spasmodic affection of some part of the
body, especially of the neck, which makes it
impossible to move the part.

"With water he giveth it for the dropsie; to those
also that with a cricke or crumpe have their necks
drawne backward."
Doddland: Plinie, bk. xx., ch. v.

* **crick** (2), *s.* [CREAK.] The creaking or
noise of a door.

* **crick-crackle**, *v.i.* To sound with a
small crack.

"Not much unlike unto a fire in stubble,
Which, sodain spreading, still the flame doth double,
And with quick succour of some southern blast,
Crick-crackling, quickly all the country waste."
Sylvester: Du Bartas, 232, 2.

crick'-ēt (1), * **crykett**, * **crykette**, *s.*
[O. Fr. *cricket*, *crequet* = a cricket; Wel.
criciad; Dut. *kriek*. From O. Fr. *criquer* =
to creak, to rattle; Dut. *krikkraken* =
to crackle; *riccellu* = to chirp. (*Skeat.*)]
[CREAK.]

Ordinary Language and Entomology:

1. Sing.: The name given to any insects of
the genus *Acheta*, or of the tribe *Achetina*.
The antennæ are long and tapering, the wings
are laid flat upon the back. When at rest
they are folded, but are so long that they
project behind the wing-cases. The tail ends
in two bristles, besides which the female has
an ovipositor. The best known species are
the following: The Common Cricket or House
Cricket, *Acheta domestica*. Its appropriate
habitat is the kitchen hearth, where it makes
its presence known by its song. The Field
Cricket is *Acheta campestris*, which is found
in burrows among stones and sand. The
Mole Cricket, *Gryllotalpa vulgaris*, has curious
mole-like hands or hand-like organs, admirably
adapted for digging.

"Far from all resort and mirth,
Save the cricket on the hearth."
Milton: Il Penseroso.

2. (Pl.): The English name of the *Achetina*,
a sub-family of Gryllidæ, or it may be made a
family Achetidæ or a tribe Achetina.

cricket-bird, *s.* [So called from the note
of the bird resembling that of the cricket.]

Ord. Lang. & Ornith.: A bird, the Grass-
hopper Warbler, *Sylvia locustella*. It occurs
in Britain.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt,
or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whē, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē. ey = ā. qu = kw.

crick-ét (2), *s.* [Fr. *cricquet*; the remote etymology is uncertain.]

1. *Sports*: The national game of England, played by two sides, generally of eleven players each. At a distance of twenty-two yards apart the wickets, that is, three stumps, are pitched; on the tops of these stumps are transverse pieces of wood called *bails*. As soon as it has been determined which side is to bat first, the game begins. The batsmen take their places one at each wicket: the players on the opposite side are placed in different positions about the field, wherever it appears most advantageous to their captain. [FIELD.] One bowls the ball from behind the bowling-crease [CREASE] at one wicket, and endeavours with it to hit the stumps at the other end. This the batsman endeavours to prevent, by hitting the ball away with his bat. The batsmen must not move out of their ground, that is, outside the popping-crease, except at the risk of being *put out*, that is, of having to give up batting to another of their own side. Should the batsman drive the ball a sufficient distance, the two batsmen endeavour to cross from one wicket to the other before the ball can be returned to the wicket by the fielders. Each time the batsmen thus change wickets a "run" is scored, which is put to the credit of the striker. Should one of them fail to reach his ground before one of the opposite side can knock the bails off the stumps, he is out. A batsman can also be out by any of the fielders catching a ball hit by him before it touches the ground, or by the bowler knocking off the bails of his wicket, or if he places any part of his body in such a position as to prevent the ball from hitting the wicket. When all the players of one side are out, the other side begins to bat, while their opponents take their places in the field, and the game is won by the side which scores the greatest number of runs. Cricket is supposed to be a development of the old English game of club-ball which was played with a crooked stick. The word itself is first mentioned in 1598. [BOWLER, INNINGS, FIELDER, OVER, *s.*; WICKET.]

2. A low stool, or a low table or portable shelf for kitchen uses.

cricket-ball, *s.* The ball used in the game of cricket. It weighs from $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{3}{4}$ oz., and measures from 9 to $9\frac{1}{4}$ in. in circumference. It is made of layers of cork and yarn, covered with thick leather.

cricket-bat, *s.* The bat used in the game of cricket. It is made of willow, generally with a cane handle. It must not be more than 38 in. in height, or $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. in width.

cricket-club, *s.* A club associated for the purpose of playing cricket. The chief club in England, by a committee of which the rules of cricket as now played were drawn up, is the Marylebone Cricket Club, whose ground is at Lord's in London.

crick-ét-ër, *s.* [Eng. *cricket*; -*er*.] One who plays the game of cricket.

"Stay, here's Kent, fertile in pheasants, cherries, hops, yeomen, codlins, and cricketers."—*Coleman the Younger: The Poor Gentleman*, ch. iv.

crick-ét-ing, *s.* [Eng. *cricket*; -*ing*.] The act of playing at cricket.

cri-oò, *in compos.* [Gr. *κρίκος* (*krikos*) = a ring.] In form like a ring. (Used as the first element in a compound word.)

crico-arytenoid, *a.*

Anat.: Partly resembling a ring and partly a pitcher. There are crico-arytenoid joints, ligaments, and muscles.

crico-thyroid, *a.*

Anat.: Partly resembling a ring and partly a door. There are a crico-thyroid artery, a membrane, and joints.

"... the thyro-hyoid and crico-thyroid membranes."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i, ch. iii., p. 72.

cri-oò-düs, *s.* [Gr. *κρίκος* (*krikos*) = a ring, and *είδος* (*eidos*) = form.]

Palæont.: A genus of Ganoid fishes, family Glyptodontiiform, and the sub-family of it (unnamed), which has cycloid scales. Traquair places the genus doubtfully under the Holoptychiidae.

cri-coid, *a.* [Gr. *κρίκος* (*krikos*) = a ring, and *είδος* (*eidos*) = form, shape.]

Anat.: In form resembling a signet ring.

cricoid cartilage, *s.*

Anat.: One of the cartilages of the larynx: It is a ring of gristle, forming the top of the trachea or windpipe.

"... the thyroid and cricoid cartilages and the rings of the trachea."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i, ch. iv., p. 91.

cried, *pret. & pa. par.* [CRY, *v.*]

cri-ër, * **crÿ-ër**, *s.* [Eng. *cry*; -*er*.]

1. *Gen.*: One who cries or proclaims.

2. *Spec.*: A public officer appointed to proclaim the orders or directions of a court, &c.; also a person engaged to give public notice in the streets of matters concerning the inhabitants. [TOWN-CRIER.]

"He openeth his mouth like a *crier*."—*Ecclesiasticus*, xx. 15.

crice, *s.* [Dut. *kriek* = a cricket.] A small parasite that sometimes infests the human body; apparently a species of tick.

"Fidgin Davie clew his haift,
Hotchin thrang o' crices an' fleas."
Remains of Wuthalade Song, p. 106. (Jamieson.)

* **criket**, *s.* [CRICKET (1), *s.*]

crile, **crÿle**, *s.* [CROYL.]

1. A dwarf.

"The tane was a wee bit hurkin crile of an earthly thing, as shrinkit an' wan as he had then seven years i' the grave."—*Bronnie of Hodgebeck*, l. 15.

2. A child or beast that has not thriven. (Jamieson.)

crim. con. [An abbreviation for CRIMINAL CONVERSATION (q.v.).]

crime, * **crÿme**, *s.* [Fr. *crime*, from Lat. *crimen* = an accusation, a fault; Port. *crime*; Ital. *crimine*.]

* 1. A fault, a ground of accusation, a charge.

"I rue
The error now which is become my *crime*."
Milton: P. L., ix., 1181.

2. Any act contrary to some law human or divine; a failure to perform some act ordered by law; a gross violation of some law.

"A crime or misdemeanor is an act committed or omitted, in violation of a public law, either forbidding or commanding it."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. i.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between the population of all countries live by crime. In the United States crime is largely due to recent immigrants, of the lowest European type.

3. Any great act of wickedness; a sin.

"No crime was thine, if 'tis no crime to love."
Pope: Essay on an Unfortunate Lady.

* 4. The cause or source of any crime.

"Great God! it planted in that blessed stodd
With his Almighty hand, and did it call
The tree of life, the crime of our first fathers fall."
Spenser: F. Q., i. xi. 46.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *crime*, *vice*, and *sin*:—"A crime is a social offence; a vice is a personal offence: every action which does injury to others, either individually or collectively, is a crime; that which does injury to ourselves is a vice. The crime consists in a violation of human laws; the vice in a violation of the moral law; the sin in a violation of the Divine law: the sin, therefore, comprehends both the crime and the vice; but there are many sins which are not crimes and vices: crimes are tried before a human court, and punished agreeably to the sentence of the judge; vices and sins are brought before the tribunal of the conscience; the former are punished in this world, the latter will be punished in the world to come, by the sentence of the Almighty: treason is one of the most atrocious crimes; drunkenness one of the most dreadful vices; religious hypocrisy one of the most heinous sins. Crimes cannot be atoned for by repentance; society demands reparation for the injury committed: vices continue to punish as long as they are cherished: sins are pardoned through the atonement and mediation of our blessed Redeemer, on the simple condition of sincere repentance. Crimes and vices disturb the peace and good order of society, they affect men's earthly happiness only; sin destroys the soul, both for this world and the world to come: crimes sometimes go unpunished; but sin carries its own punishment with it: murderers who escape the punishment due to their crimes commonly suffer the torments which attend the commission of such flagrant sins. Crimes are particular acts; vices are habitual acts of commission; sins are acts of commission or omission,

habitual or particular: personal security, respect for the laws, and regard for one's moral character, operate to prevent the commission of crimes or vices; the fear of God deters from the commission of sin . . ." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

(2) He thus discriminates between *crime* and *misdemeanour*: "The former of these terms is to the latter as the genus to the species; a *misdemeanour* is in the technical sense a minor crime. House-breaking is under all circumstances a crime; but shop-lifting or pilfering amounts only to a *misdemeanour*. Corporal punishments are most commonly annexed to crimes; pecuniary punishments frequently to *misdemeanours*. In the vulgar use of these terms, *misdemeanour* is moreover distinguished from *crime*, by not always signifying a violation of public law, but only of private morals; in which sense the former term implies what is done against the state, and the latter that which offends individuals or small communities." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

* **crime-fûl**, *a.* [Eng. *crime*; *ful*(l).] Involving a ground of accusation; criminal, wicked; contrary to law or right.

"Sponged and made blank of *crimeful* record all
My mortal archives."
Tennyson: St. Simon Stylites.

* **crime-lëss**, *a.* [Eng. *crime*; -*less*.] Free from crime or fault; faultless, innocent.

"My foes could not procure me any scathe,
So long as I am loyal, true, and *crimeless*."
Shakspeare: 2 Henry VI., ll. 4.

crim-in-al, * **criminnal**, *a. & s.* [O. Fr. *criminal*; Lat. *criminnalis*, from *crimen* (genit. *criminis*) = a crime, a charge; Fr. *criminel*; Ital. *criminale*; Port. & Sp. *criminal*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. *Of things*: Of the nature of a crime; involving a crime; contrary to duty, law, or right.

"For on his backe a heavy load he bare
Of nightly stealths, and pillage severall,
Which he had got about by purchase *criminnal*."
Spenser: F. Q., i. lii. 16.

2. *Of persons*: Guilty of a crime; tainted with crime.

"The neglect of any of the relative duties, renders us *criminnal* in the sight of God."—*Rogers*.

II. *Law*: Relating to crimes; opposed to civil (q.v.).

"The discussion and admeasurement of which (the general nature of crimes and their punishment), forms in every country the code of *criminnal* law."—*Blackstone: Comm.*, bk. iv., ch. i.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *criminal* and *guilty*: "Criminal respects the character of the offence; guilty respects the fact of committing the offence. The criminality of a person is estimated by all the circumstances of his conduct which present themselves to observation; his guilt requires to be proved by evidence. The criminality is not a matter of question, but of judgment; the guilt is often doubtful, if not positively coucealed. The higher the rank of a person, the greater his criminality if he does not observe an upright and irreproachable conduct: where a number of individuals are concerned in any unlawful proceeding, the difficulty of attaching the guilt to the real offender is greatly increased. Criminality attaches to the aider, abettor, or encourager; but guilt, in the strict sense, only to the perpetrator of what is bad. A person may therefore sometimes be criminal without being guilty. He who conceals the offences of another may, under certain circumstances, be more criminal than the guilty person himself. On the other hand, we may be guilty without being criminal: the latter designates something positively bad, but the former is qualified by the object of the guilt. Those only are denominated criminal who offend seriously, either against public law or private morals; but a person may be said to be guilty, either of the greatest or the smaller offences. He who contradicts another abruptly in conversation is guilty of a breach of politeness, but he is not criminal. Criminal is moreover applied as an epithet to the thing done; guilty is mostly applied to the person doing . . ." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

B. As substantive:

1. One who is guilty of a crime; one who has committed some great offence against law, duty, or right; a malefactor, a culprit, a felon.

bôil, bôy; pòut, jôwl; cat, fell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect. Xenophon, exist. -ing. -cian, -tian = ştan. -tion, -sion = şhün; tion, -sion = zhün. -cious, -tious, -sious = şhüş. -ble, die, &c. = bəl, dəl.

"Suppose a civil magistrate should have a criminal brought before him, accused, for instance, of murder, burglary, or the like, and the fact is proved, would you not have him in that case to pronounce the sentence that the law has awarded to all such malefactors?"—*Shaw*, vol. vi, ser. 6.

2. One who is accused of crime.

"Was ever criminal forbid to plead?
Curb your ill-manner'd zeal!"
Dryden: Spanish Friar.

* 3. (Pl.): Criminal cases.

"By the civil law, albeit probation, especially in *criminals*, cannot proceed unless the defender be present, yet the chief criminal doctors except the case of false injustice."—*Strait: Suppl. Dec.*, p. 159.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *criminal*, *culprit*, *malefactor*, *felon*, and *convict*: "When we wish to speak in general of those who by offences against the laws or regulations of society have exposed themselves to punishment, we denominate them *criminals*: when we consider them as already brought before a tribunal, we call them *culprits*: when we consider them in regard to the moral turpitude of their character, as the promoters of evil rather than of good, we entitle them *malefactors*: when we consider them as offending by the grosser violations of the law, they are termed *felons*: when we consider them as already under the sentence of the law, we denominate them *convicts* . . ." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

¶ * (1) Criminal conversation:

Law: An action for adultery committed with a married woman. Nominally it is abolished by laws of recent enactment, but its essence remains in the right which a husband possesses to prosecute the adulterer, claiming damages against him. The individual arraigned generally figures as co-respondent in a suit, the respondent to which is the erring wife, against whom the injured husband may petition for a divorce or for judicial separation.

(2) Criminal information:

Law: An action in the Court of Queen's Bench, nominally at the instance of the Queen, without a previous indictment by a grand jury. It is of two kinds: (1) *Ex officio*, for misdemeanours and not for treasons or felonies. The offences for which it is put in force are chiefly blasphemy, libelling the Queen's ministers; and (2) *By an individual*, with the permission of the Court, for gross batteries, riots, immoralities, libel, &c.

(3) Criminal jurisdiction: [JURISDICTION].

(4) Criminal law:

Law: The law which defines what wrong acts are serious enough to be considered crimes, and indicates the penalty affixed by the legislature to each. Formerly it was almost of Draconian severity, but the exertions of men of philanthropic character, in the early part of this century, gave rise to a strong public feeling in favor of humane reform, and punishment has now become much less severe. The criminal law of the United States is closely based upon that of England, the accused person, for example, not being compelled to testify, as in most other countries. In the United States, however, there are public prosecutors, the district attorneys, whose duty it is to act for the state against the accused. In some states there may also be private prosecution. There is no such official in English law.

(5) Criminal letters:

Scots Law: A form of criminal prosecution in Scotland, nominally at the instance of the Crown, corresponding to the first kind of criminal information in England. (*Criminal information*.)

(6) Criminal prosecution:

Scots Law: The whole proceedings in a prosecution of a person for a criminal offence.

(7) Criminal statutes:

Law: Statutes relating to crimes.

† *crim-in-al-ist*, s. [Eng. *criminal*; -ist.] One versed in criminal law. (*Sprague*.)

crim-i-nāl-i-ty, s. [Eng. *criminal*; -ity.] The quality of being criminal or guilty; guilt.

"He had almost as much as declared his conviction of her criminality last night."—*C. Brontë: Jane Eyre*, ch. xvi.

crim-in-al-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *criminal*; -ly.] In a criminal or guilty manner; guiltily.

"As our thoughts extend to all subjects, they may be criminally employed on all."—*Rogers*.

* *crim-in-al-nēss*, s. [Eng. *criminal*; -ness.] Criminality.

"It being no undertaking of ours to confess first, and then excuse our schism, or avert the criminality of it."—*Hammond: Works*, vol. ii, p. 181.

crim-in-āte, v. t. [Lat. *criminator*, pa. par. of *crimino* = to accuse; *crimen* = a crime, a charge.]

1. To accuse of or charge with a crime.

"... divers have been pleased to take occasion to criminate the Bible, as if, its bulk considered, it were but a barren book."—*Boyle: Works*, vol. ii, p. 288.

2. To involve in a crime; to render liable to a charge.

"Both were impelled by the strongest pressure of hope and fear to criminate him."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

crim-in-ā-tēd, pa. pa. or a. [CRIMINATE.]

crim-in-ā-tiŋg, pr. par., a., & s. [CRIMINATE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of accusing, charging, or involving in a crime.

crim-in-ā-tion, s. [Lat. *crimatio*.] The act of accusing; an accusation, a charge.

"The time of the Privy Council was occupied by the *criminations* and recriminations of the adverse parties."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

* *crim-in-ā-tive*, a. [Eng. *criminal*(e); -ive.] Pertaining to or containing a charge, or accusation; criminatory; accusing.

"The courtiers are often furious and . . . *crimination* against the judges."—*North: Life of Lord Guilford*, i. 200. (*Davies*.)

* *crim-in-ā-tōr-ŷ*, a. [Eng. *criminal*(e); -ory.] The same as CRIMINATIVE (q.v.).

"And now does the *crimination* evidence, and now the prisoner was asked the thrilling and awful question, 'what he had to say in his own behalf!'"—*Sir E. L. Bulwer: Eugene Aram*, bk. xi, ch. iv.

* *crim-in-ōūs*, a. [Lat. *criminosus*.]

I. Of persons: Criminal, guilty.

"They are led manacled after him as less *criminosus*."—*Bishop Hall: Contemplations on the Old and New Testaments: The Crucifixion*.

II. Of things:

1. Criminal; exceedingly wicked or guilty.

"The punishment that belongs to that great and *criminosus* guilt, is the forfeiture of his right and claim to all merces, which are made over to his Christ."—*Hammond*.

2. Involving a heavy charge; heinous.

"He perceived him to be more estranged than before time through the slanders and *criminosus* imputations which M. Lolliva, companion and governor to the said Calva, had put into his head."—*Holland: Suetonius*, p. 94.

* *crim-in-ōūs-lŷ*, adv. [Eng. *criminosus*; -ly.] In a criminal manner; guiltily, wickedly, criminally.

"Some particular duties of piety and charity, which were most *criminosus* omitted before."—*Hammond*.

* *crim-in-ōūs-nēss*, s. [Eng. *criminosus*; -ness.] The quality of being criminosus; criminality, guilt.

"I could never be convinced of any such *criminosus*ness in him, as willingly to expose his life to the stroke of justice, and malice of his enemies."—*King Charles*.

* *crim-ō-ŷin*, a. & s. [CRIMSON.]

* *crimp* (1), a. [Connected with *crumble*, *crumb*, &c. (q.v.).]

1. Lit.: Friable, brittle, easily crushed or crumbled.

"Now the fowler, warn'd
By these good omens, with swift early steps,
Treads the *crimp* earth, ranging through fields and glades."—*Philips*.

2. Fig.: Not consistent; not forcible; weak.

"The evidence is *crimp*; the witnesses swear backward and forwards, and contradict themselves, and his tenants stick by him."—*Arbuthnot: John Bull*.

* *crimp* (2), * *crimpe*, a. [A contr. of *scrimp* (q.v.), or perhaps a softened form of *cramped*.] Scarce, cramped.

crimp, v. t. [An attenuated form of *cramp* (q.v.); cogn. with Dut. *krimpen*; Sw. *krympa*; Ger. *krimpen* = to shrink.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To curl or crimp.

"To *crimp* the little frill that bordered his shirt-collar."—*Dickens*.

2. To pinch, to seize.

3. To decoy into any service or cause.

"Coaxing and conring with intent to *crimp* him."—*Carlyle: Miscell.*, iii. 197. (*Davies*.)

II. Technically:

1. Cookery: (See extract.)

"The operation of *crimping* fish consists in dividing the muscular fibre before it has become rigid, and immersing it in spring-water. A small part treated in this manner contracts and hardens within five minutes."—*Mago: Physiol.*, p. 88.

2. Nautical:

(1) To decoy into military or naval service.

(2) To decoy into a low lodging-house.

[CRIMP (2), s.]

* *crimp* (1), s. [Etym. unknown.] A game at cards.

"Laugh, and keep company, at glee, or *crimp*."

B. Jonson: Magn. Lady.

crimp (2), s. [CRIMP, v.]

1. Naut. & Mil.: One who decoys men into the military or naval services; one who, having first plied men well with drink, induces them to sign articles and ship as sailors.

2. One who keeps a low lodging-house, into which sailors and others are decoyed and then robbed.

3. A dealer in coals. (Provincial.)

"The brokers of these coals are called *crimps*."—*De Poe: Tour through Great Britain*, ii. 144.

* *crimp-sergeant*, s. A sergeant who was sent forth to "crimp" or decoy young men into the army.

* *crimp-age*, s. [Eng. *crimp* (2); -age.] The act or system of crimping; the money paid to a crimp for men shipped as sailors. The system is now illegal.

crimped, pa. par. or a. [CRIMP, v.]

crimp-ēr, s. [Eng. *crimp*; -er.]

I. Ord. Lang.: One who or that which crimps.

II. Technically:

1. Shoemaking: A curved board over which the upper of a boot or shoe is stretched, to give it the required shape.

2. Toilet: A double pin or any similar contrivance in which hair is crimped so that it may acquire a wavy appearance.

3. Fabric: A machine for crimping or ruffling textile fabrics has usually a pair of fluted rollers between which the article is passed, in which are two fluted cylinders, the lower in fixed bearings, the upper vertically adjustable; one or both being hollow for the reception of a heated iron.

4. Wire-working:

(1) A machine in which wire is given a sinuous form, to adapt it the more readily to take its position in woven wire-work.

(2) A machine in which wire-cloth is crimped by pressure between dies, each of which has projecting teeth which come opposite the interstices of the other die.

5. Saddlery: A press or break in which leather is moulded into form between dies. (*Knight*.)

crimp-lŋg, pr. par., a., & s. [CRIMP, v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

I. Ord. Lang.: The act of curling or crimping.

II. Technically:

1. The act or process of crimping fish.

2. The act or system of decoying men into the naval or military services.

"There was, in the Transatlantic possessions of the crown, a great demand for labour; and this demand was partly supplied by a system of *crimping* and kidnapping at the principal English seaports."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

crimping-house, s. A low lodging-house into which men are decoyed, afterwards plied with drink and induced to sign articles as sailors or to enlist as soldiers.

crimping-iron, s. An instrument for pinching, puckering, or fluting cap-fronts, frills, skirts, &c. [CRIMPER, II. 3.]

crimping-machine, s. [CRIMPER.]

crimping-pin, s. An instrument for pinching or puckering the border of a lady's cap.

† *crimp-le*, v. t. [A dimin. or freq. form of *crimp* (q.v.).] To contract, to corrugate, to shrink, to curl up or to together.

"He passed the cautery through them, and accordingly *crimped* them up."—*Wiseeman: Surgery*.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē. ey = ā. qu = kw.

crimp'-led, *pa. par. or a.* [CRIMPLE.]

crimp'-ling, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CRIMPLE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: The act of contracting, corrugating, or curling.

crim'-són, * **crimosin**, * **crimosyn**,

* **crimosine**, * **cremosine**, * **cram-mysyn**, *a. & s.* [Ger. *karmesin*: Fr. *cramoisi*; Sp. *carmesi*; Port. *carmesim*; Ital. *cremoso*, *cremist*, *chermist*, *cremisino*, *carmesino*; Low Lat. *carmesinus*; all from Arab. *quarmaz* = pertaining to the kermes; *quarmaz*, *quermes* = the cochineal insect. Mahu and Skeat believe this to be from Sans. *krimija* = produced from a worm: *krimi* = a worm, and *jan* = to generate.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. *Lit.*: Red with a slight admixture of blue, the colour of blood, of a blush, of lips in the sanguine temperament, of some flowers, and occasionally of parts of the sky.

"Early, before the Morn with crimson ray
The windows of bright heaven opened had."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, II, xi. 8.

"Of those, the famed in song, who proudly died
When Rio Verde rolled a crimson tide."
Hemans: *The Abencerrage*.

2. *Fig.* (Of a sin or fault): Deep dyed in its guilt. It is founded on the following passage in Isaiah i. 18: "... though your sins be as scarlet, they shall be as white as snow; though they be red like crimson, they shall be as wool."

B. *As subst.*: Red with a slight admixture of blue. [A. 1.]

"Can you blame her then, being a maid yet rosed
over with the virgin crimson of modesty, ...?"
Shakespeare: *Henry V.*, v. 2.

¶ **Obvious compounds**: *Crimson-lined*, *crimson-spotted*.

crimson-clover, *s.* The common name given by agriculturists to *Trifolium incarnatum*.

crimson-threaded, *a.* Marked with thin or fine lines of red.

"When from crimson-threaded lips
Silver-treble laughter trieth."
Tennyson: *Lilian*, III.

crimson-warm, *a.* Warm to redness.

† **crim'-són**, *v.t. & i.* [CRIMSON, *s.*]

A. *Trans.*: To dye with crimson; to make crimson or red; to redden.

"... and here thy hunters stand,
Sign'd in thy spoils, and crimson'd in thy lethe."
Shakespeare: *Julius Caesar*, III, i.

B. *Intrans.*: To become crimson or red; to be suffused with a crimson or red colour; to redden.

"Ancient towers ... beginning to crimson with the
radiant lustre of a cloudless July morning."
De Quincey.

crim'-sóned, *pa. par. or a.* [CRIMSON, *v.*]

crim'-són-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CRIMSON, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: The act of making of a crimson colour; the act or state of becoming crimson.

cri'-nal, *a.* [Lat. *crinalis*, from *crinis* = hair.] Of or pertaining to the hair.

"It [hair] is usually parted in the centre, from the
crinal front line to the nape of the neck."
Burton: *Lake Regions of Cent. Equat. Africa*, p. 85, § 1.

† **cri-nā-téd**, *a.* [Lat. *crinis* = hair.] Having or wearing hair; hairy; crinose.

* **crinch** (1), **crintch**, *v.i.* [CRINGE, *v.*] To crouch together.

"How now? what makes you sit down so tenderly?
you crintch in your buttocks like old father
Patrick."
Trimming of Thomas Nashe, 1527. (Nares.)

* **crinch** (2), *v.t.* [CRANCH, CRUNCH.]

* **criñ'-cüm**, **criñ'-küm**, *s.* [Cf. *grincomes*.] An old slang name for the venereal disease (gen. in pl.).

"For jealousy is but a kind,
Of clap and crinum of the mind."
Butler: *Hudibras*, III, l. 704.

* **crine**, **cryne**, *v.i.* [Gael. *crion* = to wither away.]

1. To shrink, to shrivel, by reason of heat, exposure to the air, or otherwise.

"All witch hut slict of thy greit micht ay crinis."
Palices of Honour, III, 94.

¶ One who is shrivelled by age is said to be *crinyt* in.

I half bene fornest ay in feild,
And now sae lang half born the scheld,
That I an *crinyt* in for eild
This lile, as ye may se."

2. It is used improperly by Douglas, to denote the action of diminishing money by clipping it.

"Sum treitcheour *crynis* the cunye, and kepls corne
stakkis."
Virgil, 238, 64.

* **crine**, *s.* [Lat. *crinis* = hair.] Hair.

"Priests whose sacred crine
Felt never razed."
Sylvester: *Du Bartas*, p. 482. (Latham.)

crined, *a.* [Lat. *crinis* = hair.]

Her.: An epithet in blazonry for an animal having its hair of a different tincture.

* **crin-et**, *s.* [Lat. *crinis* = hair, and Eng. dim. suff. -*et*.] A very fine hair-like feather; a black feather on a hawk's head. (Gascogne: Works, 1587.) (Halliwell.)

cringe, *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *cringan*, *crinegan*, *crincan*.]

* **A.** *Transitive*:

1. To contract, to draw together.

"The pope *cringed* ... in the Italian way, but said
he had not time then to hear those papers."
Burnet: *Hist. of the Reformation* (1831).

2. To distort.

"Whip him, fellows,
Till, like a boy, you see him *cringe* his face,
And whine about for mercy."
Shakespeare: *Ant. & Cleop.*, III, 12.

B. *Intrans.*: To bend lowly and humbly to any one; to crouch, to fawn, to pay servile court to.

"Flatterers have the flexor muscles so strong, that
they are always bowing and *cringing*."
Arbuthnot.

† **cringe**, *s.* [CRINGE, *v.*] Humble bowing or fawning; servile court or flattery.

"They (what can they less?)
Make just reprisals: and with *cringe* and shrug,
And bow obsequious, hide their hate of her."
Cowper: *Task*, bk. II, 644-6.

* **cringe'-ling**, *s.* [Eng. *cringe*, *s.*; dim. suff. -*ling*.] A cringer, a servile courtier or flatterer; a fawner.

† **cringe'-ér**, *s.* [Eng. *cringe* (*e*); -*ér*.] One who cringes or pays servile court to another; a flatterer, a fawner.

cring'-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CRINGE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: The act of paying servile court to or fawning upon one.

"A small matter it was which turn'd him [Jehoshaphat]
from following the ways of God, in which he had made
so good a beginning, he was moved only by the flat-
teries, bowings, and *cringings* of his wicked courtiers
to him."
Goodwin: *Works*, vol. III, pt. I, p. 193.

† **cring'-ing-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *cringing*; -*ly*.] In a cringing, servile, or fawning manner.

criñ'-gle, *s.* [Dut. *krinkel* = a curl, a bend; Icel. *kringla* = a circle.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A withe for fastening a gate.

2. *Naut.*: A rope made into a grommet and containing a thimble, and worked into the bolt-rope of a sail for the attachment of a bridle or other rope. The head-*cringle* is lashed by the head-earring to the straps on the yard-arm. The *cringles* on the lee are for the attachment of the reef-tackle.

* **criñ-i-cül'-tu-ral**, *a.* [Lat. *crinis* = hair; *cultura* = cultivation, culture.] Relating to the culture or growth of the hair.

criñ-i-gēr, *s.* [Lat. = hair-bearing, hairy.]

Ornith.: A genus of Thrushes, belonging to the family Merulidae, and comprehending those species which have strong setæ on the bill, and whose feathers on the back of the neck have sometimes a setaceous termination.

* **criñ-nig'-ēr-ous**, *a.* [Lat. *criniger* = bearing hair; Eng. adj. suff. -*ous*.] Bearing or overgrown with hair; hairy.

* **criñ-nip'-ar-ous**, *a.* [Lat. *crinis* = hair; *pario* = to produce.] Hair-producing.

"Bears' grease or fat is also in great request, being
supposed to have a *crispiparous* or hair-producing
quality."
Poetry of Anti-Jacobin, p. 83 (note). (Davies.)

* **criñ-nī'-tal**, *a.* [Eng. *crinit(e)*; -*al*.] Hairy; as applied to a star, having a tall or train.

"He the star *crinit* adored."
Stanhurst: *Æneid*, II, 728.

criñ-nī, *a.* [Lat. *crinitus* = hairy; *crinis* = hair.]

1. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Lit.*: Hairy.

2. *Fig.*: Having a tail or train of light like a tuft of hair.

"How comate, *crinitis*, caudate stars are form'd."
Fairfax: *Tass.* xiv. 44.

II. *Bot.*: Bearded; covered with hair in small tufts.

* **criñ-i-tör'-y**, *a.* [Eng. *crinit(e)*; -*ory*.] Relating to or consisting of hair.

"... away came every vestige of its *crinitory* cover-
ing."
Theodore Hook: *Gilbert Gurney*, vol. II, ch. III.

* **criñ'-kle**, * **crencle**, * **crinckle**, *v.i. & t.* [Dut. *krinkelen* = to curl, to wind.]

A. *Intrans.*: To wind in and out; to make short frequent bends and turns; to be formed in crinkles.

"Unless some sweetness at the bottom lie,
Who cares for all the *crinkling* of the pie!"
King: *Cookery*.

B. *Trans.*: To form or construct with frequent bends and turns; to mould into inequalities.

"And for the house is *crencled* to and fro,
And hath so quaint wales for to go,
For it is shapen as the mase is wrought."
Chaucer: *Leg. of Good Women*; *Arriadne*.

criñ'-kle, *s.* [CRINGLE, *s.*] A wrinkle, a twist, a short bend or turn.

"It is the *crinkles* in this glass making objects
appear double, ..."
Search: *Light of Nature*, pt. III, ch. 26.

* **crinkle-crankle**, *s.* A wrinkle.

"Full of *crinkle-crankles*."
Colgrave.

* **criñ'-kled**, *pa. par. or a.* [CRINKLE, *v.*]

* **criñ'-kling**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CRINKLE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As substantive*:

1. A twist, a short bend or turn.

"... so many windlesses and *crinklings*, before it
came to the sea."
Hollnahl: *Disc. of Brit.*, ch. xv.

2. A rumpling or crackling; a squeaking.

"The curious *crinkling* of a silke stocking."
Return from Parmusia, 1666. (Nares.)

criñ'-kl'y, *a.* [Eng. *crinkl(e)*; -*y*.] Full of crinkles or twists; much twisted or wrinkled; having short bends or turns.

* **criñ-küm-crañ-küm**, *s.* [A redupl. form from *crinkle* (q.v.).] A twisting or bending about; a zig-zag; anything much ornamented or carved.

"All taste, zig-zag, *crinkum-crankum*, in and out,
right and left."
Colman & Garrick: *Cland. Marriage*, II, 2.

criñ-no (pl. *crinones*), *s.* [Lat. *crinis* = the hair.]

1. *Med. (pl.)*: A disease characterised by the growth of rigid black hairs from the skin of the back, arms, and legs, attended by febrile symptoms and emaciation. It affects infants.

2. *Entom.*: A genus of Entozoa infesting chiefly horses and dogs.

criñ-noid, *a. & s.* [Gr. *κρίνον* (*krinon*) = a lily, and *εἶδος* (*eidos*) = form, appearance.]

A. *As adjective*:

Zool. & Paleont.: Pertaining or relating to the Echinoderms of the order Crinoidea (q.v.). (Owen.)

B. *As subst.*: A member of the order Crinoidea.

"Of *crinoida*, or the lily-shaped tenants of the deep ..."
Murchison: *Siluria*, ch. viii.

criñ-nōi'-dal, *a.* [Eng. & c. *crinoid* (q.v.), and suff. -*al*.] Pertaining to crinoids, abounding in crinoids or their remains.

¶ *Crinoidal limestone*:

Geol.: A name sometimes given to certain slates studded with the broken joints of encrinural stems. It is sometimes called Encrinural Marble.

criñ-nōi'-dē-a, *s. pl.* [CRINOID, *s.*] [From the lily-like appearance of the stalked and branched animals so named.]

1. *Zool.*: Crinoideans. An order of Echinodermata, in which the body is fixed during the whole or a portion of the existence of the animal to the sea-bottom, by means of a longer or shorter jointed and flexible stalk. There are five to ten "arms," each provided with branches or pinnulae; the body is com-

posed of articulated plates, perforated centrally by a canal. The mouth is central and looks upwards. The embryo is free. At the summit of the stem is placed a calyx. The Crinoidea are divided into three families—(1)



CRINOIDEA (SEA-LILY).

Cystocrinidae, found only fossil, (2) Eocrinidae or Sea-lilies, and (3) Comatulidae (Hair-stars), the last two both recent and fossil. The living Crinoids, however, are but few, and occur sparingly in most seas. The Pentacrinidae are stalked during the whole of their existence, while the Comatulidae are ultimately free. The Crinoidea are called also PINNIGRADA (q.v.).

2. *Paleont.*: The Crinoidea are found from Silurian times on through the whole Paleozoic period, reaching their maximum in the Carboniferous rocks. Other forms flourish through the whole Mesozoic period. Most of these are stalked, but forms resembling the modern Comatula have been found in the Jurassic and the Cretaceous rocks. (Nicholson, &c.)

crī-nōi-dō-ans, *s. pl.* [CRINOIDEA.]

Zool.: The English book-name of the Crinoidea (q.v.).

crīn-ō-line, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *crinis* = hair, and *linum* = flax.]

Fabric: Originally, a horse-hair and cotton fabric for setting out a lady's skirts. The term is now commonly applied to the hoop-skirt, which has its periods of revival. Hoops were worn in 1740 three feet across the hips. (Knight.)

"One can move so much more quietly without crinoline."—Miss Fong: *The Trial*.

¶ The modern crinoline, by that specific name, came into fashion in France and England in 1855.

crī-nōse, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *crinosus*, from Class. Lat. *crinis* = hair.] Hairy.

* **crī-nōs-i-tŷ**, *s.* [Eng. *crinos*(*c*); -ity.] The quality of being crinose or hairy; hairiness.

crī-nūm, *s.* [Latinized form of Gr. *κρίνον* (*krinon*) = a lily of any kind. The Latin word used by Pliny is *crinon*, not *crinum*. *Crinum* is Mod. Lat.]

Bot.: A genus of Endogens, order Anaryllidaceae, tribe Amaryllizæ. The perianth is long and tubular, with the limb reflexed or equal; the stamens six, the capsule membranous, bursting unequally; the seeds globose. The species are very beautiful. They are ornaments of our gardens. *Crinum asiaticum* is the Poison Bulb of the East Indies. It has a cylindrical bulb, which remains above the ground. It is a powerful emetic, and is used in the East Indies to produce vomiting after poison has been taken. *Crinum elegans* was introduced into greenhouses from the East Indies in 1823, and *C. amabile* more recently. The latter is now common.

crī-ō-ēr-ās, *s.* [Gr. *κρίος* (*krios*) = a ram, and *képas* (*keras*) = a horn.]

Palaont.: A genus of Cephalopodous Molluscs, family Ammonitidae. The shell is discoidal, but the whorls are not in contact. Thirteen species are known. They occur in Britain and France from the Neocomian to the Upper Greensand.

* **crī-ō-ēr-āte**, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *criocer*(*as*), and Eng. suff. -ate.]

Palaont.: A fossil of the genus *Crioceras*, (q.v.). More generally written *Crioceratite* (q.v.).

crī-ō-ēr-a-tite, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *crioceras* (genit. *crioceratis*) (q.v.), and suff. -ite (q.v.).]

Palaont.: A fossil of the genus *Crioceras*. [CRIOCRATE.]

crī-ō-ēr-i-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *criocer*(*as*) and suff. -idæ.]

Entom.: A family of Tetramerous Beetles, akin to the Chrysomelidae, in which they are merged by some entomologists. Type, *Criocerus* (q.v.).

crī-ō-ēr-īs, *s.* [Gr. *κρίος* (*krios*) = a ram, and *képas* (*keras*) = a horn.]

Entom.: A genus of Beetles, by some placed under the Chrysomelidae, by others made the type of a family Crioceridae (q.v.). Sharp in 1871 enumerated three British species. One—*Criocerus asparagi*—is the Asparagus Beetle. The perfect insect and the larva, the latter like green jelly, may be seen in the south of England on asparagus plants.

crī-ō-sphīnx, *s.* [Gr. *κρίσφιγξ* (*krisosphinx*) = (see def.), *κρίος* (*krios*) = a goat, and *σφίγξ* (*sphinx*) = a sphinx.]

Egypt. Myth.: The name given by Herodotus to a sphinx with the head of a ram, as distinguished from one with the head of a man or of a woman. No Greek sphinxes seem to have been of this type; all are Egyptian.

* **crī-ōus**, *a.* [Eng. *cry*; -ous.] Clamorous, noisy.

"A fool woman and *crious*."—Wycliffe; *Prov.* ix. 13.

* **crippe**, *s.* [For *scrip* (q.v.).] A scrip, a bag. "This sustenance is in my *crippe*."—Pott. *Relig. and Love Poems*, p. 158.

crip-pid, *pa. par. or part. adj.* [See def.] Perhaps a variant of *cripped* = pinched, squeezed. (N.E.D.) It occurs in Wycliffe's Bible (*Lev.* xlii. 24).

crip-ple, * **creep**, * **crepel**, * **creple**, * **crepul**, * **crepyll**, * **cripel**, * **cripil**, * **criple**, * **crupel**, * **cruppell**, * **cripylle**, *s. & a.* [A.S. *cripp*, from *creopan* = to creep, cognate with O. H. Ger. *kriepel*; M. H. Ger. *kriepel*, *krupeil*; Icel. *kryppill*; Dut. *krupeil*; Dan. *krøbling*, *krybe* = to creep; Ger. *krippel*.]

A. As subst.: One who having lost or wanting the use of his limbs is unable to walk; one who creeps, halts, or limps.

"As you see yourself so shamefully halt, that neuer lame *cripple* that lay impotent by the wailes in creeping oute vnto a dole, halted half so sore."—Sir T. More: *Workes*, p. 1126.

B. As adj.: Crippled, lame; without the use of one's limbs.

"And chide the *cripple* tardy-gaited night,
Who, like a foul and ugly with, doth *hnap*."
Shakespeare; *Hen. V.*, iv. (chorus).

cripple-justice, *s.* A designation contemptuously given to one who is lame, and at the same time proud of his personal appearance.

cripple-men, *s. pl.* Oat-cakes toasted before the fire, probably denominated from the crooked shape they often assume from being set on edge while toasting. (Scotch.)

cripple-timber, *s.* Studding or scantling used in narrowing situations, where they are necessarily shorter than their fellows, as the cripple-studding from the rafters to the floor-joists in attics finished with a collar-beam ceiling. A jack-timber. (Knight.)

crip-ple, *v.t. & i.* [CRIPPLE, *s.*]

A. Transitive:

1. *Lit.*: To make lame; to deprive of the use of the limbs; to lame.

"Could he have had his pleasure vild,
He had *crippled* the joints of the noble child."
Scott; *Lay of the Last Minstrel*, iii. 13.

2. *Fig.*: To disable; to deprive of the power of moving or exerting oneself.

"Does Russia desire to extend her own territory, or to *cripple* her natural foe, or to benefit oppressed fellow Christians, or to provide herself with means of future aggression?"—*Times*, Nov. 16, 1877.

* **B. Intrans.**: To creep, to walk as a cripple.

"He *crepeh* *cripelande* forth."—*Beastie*, 130.

crip-pled, *pa. par. or a.* [CRIPPLE, *v.*]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. *Lit.*: Lame, lamed; deprived of the use of the limbs.

2. *Fig.*: Disabled.

"Away, with a hop and a jump, went Paul,
And, as he whistled along the hall,
Entered Jane, the *crippled* crone."
Longfellow: *The Blind Girl of Castel-Cuille*.

* **crip-ple-dōm**, *s.* [Eng. *cripple*; -dom.] The state or condition of being a cripple.

"What with my *crippledoms* and thy plety . . ."

C. Reade: *Cloister and Hearth*, ch. iv. (Davies.)

* **crip-ple-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *cripple*; -ness.] The state or condition of being crippled; lameness.

crip-plēr, *s.* [Eng. *cripp*(*le*); -er.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who or that which cripples, lames, or disables.

2. *Leather-working*: A board with a corrugated under-surface and a strap above to hold it to the hand, used in boarding or graining leather, to give it a granular appearance and render it supple. The leather is folded with the grain side in contact, and rubbed on the flesh side with the pommel, which is another name for the cripper.

crip-pliāg, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CRIPPLE, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: The act of making crippled or lame; laming.

2. *Fig.*: The act of disabling.

II. Building: One of a set of spars or beams set up as a support against the side of a building.

* **crip-plŷ**, *a.* [Eng. *cripp*(*le*); -y.] Crippled; like a cripple.

"Because he so *cripply* he beant't to work no more."

—Mrs. Trollope: *Michael Armstrong*, ch. iii.

* **crips**, *a.* [CRISP.]

"Hir heere that oundye was and *crips*."

Chaucer: *House of Fame*, iii. 296.

cris, *s.* [CREESE.]

cris-crōss-rōw, *s.* [CRISS-CROSS-ROW.]

* **crise**, *s.* [Fr.] A crisis. [CRISIS.]

"Art and care . . . will quicken the *crise* if the distemper is not too strong."—Cicero: *Health*, &c., p. 174. (Latham.)

cris-i-a, *s.* [Gr. *Κρίσις* (*Krisis*), a mythological name.]

Zool.: A genus of Polyzoa or Bryozoa, the typical one of the family Crisiidae (q.v.).

cris-i-ā-dæ, **cris-i-ā-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *crisia* (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Zool.: A family of Cyclostomatous Polyzoa or Bryozoa, founded by Milne-Edwards. They have tubular cells and terminal cell-mouths. The polyzoarium is divided into distinct internodes connected by a horny substance.

crī-sis, *s.* [Gr. *κρίσις* (*krisis*) = a separating . . . a crisis, and *κρίνω* (*krinō*) = to decide; Fr. *crise*.]

I. Ord. Lang.: A decisive or turning-point in any matter; the point of time at which any affair comes to its height.

"Free in his will to choose or to refuse,
Man may improve the *crisis* or abuse."

Cowper: *The Progress of Error*, 25, 26.

II. Technically:

1. *Polit.*: The point of time when affairs are in such a state that the fate of a ministry depends on the issue.

"The probability of an alarming *crises*."

Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

2. *Medical*:

(1) The point when a disease is at its height, the turning-point of a disease, the time when what may be called the powers of life and the powers of death decisively struggle against each other in a disease, recovery or a fatal issue speedily following as the one or the other combatant prevails. The period of crisis is not the same in every disease; in some maladies it is so regular that it can be determined beforehand.

(2) The symptoms which attend such a period of change.

"Wise leeches will not vain receipts obtrude;
Deaf to complaints, they wait upon the ill,
Till some safe *crisis* authorize their skill."

Dryden.

¶ For the difference between *crisis* and *conjunction*, see CONJUNCTION.

* **cris-ō-lite**, * **cris-ō-lŷte**, *s.* [CHRYSO-LITE.]

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sire, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē. ey = a. qu = kw.

* **crisom**, * **crisme**, *s.* [CHRISOM.]

* **cris-ô-pâce**, * **crÿs-ô-pâce**, *s.* [CHRYSO-
PRAISE.]

crisp, * **crips**, * **crispe**, * **kyrspe**, *a. & s.*
[A.S., from Lat. *crispus* = curled; O. Fr. *crepe*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *crespo*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Ordinary Language:

* 1. Curled, curly.

"Bulls are more *crisp* on the head than cows."—*Bacon*.

* 2. Winding, twisting, crooked, indented.

"You nymphs call'd Naiads, of the winding brooks,
With your sedged crowns, and ever-harmless looks,
Leave your *crisp* channels. . . ."

Shakespeare: Tempest, iv. 1.

* 3. Brittle, friable; breaking off short and clean.

"The cakes at tea ate short and *crisp*."—*Goldsmith: Vicar of Wakefield*, ch. xvi.

* 4. Fresh-looking; having a fresh appearance.

"It [laurel] has been plucked nine months, and yet looks as hale and *crisp* as if it would last ninety years."—*Leigh Hunt*.

* 5. Cheerful, brisk, lively.

"The snug small room with the *crisp* fire . . ."

Dickens.

* 6. Lively, not dead or palled; sparkling.

"Your neat *crisp* claret . . ."

Beaumont & Fletcher.

* 7. Cracking sharply, as snow under the foot when there is a sharp frost.

II. Bot.: Having undulated or curled margins.

"Other petals have a *crisp* or wavy margin."—*Bal-
four: Botany*, § 374.

* **B. As substantive:**

1. Fine linen or cobweb lawn.

"I haue forget how in a robe,
Of cleanly *crisp* side to his knees,
A bouy boy out of the globe,
Gaued to sir Grace the siluer keia."

Burlet: Watson's Coll., II. 13.

* 2. The crackling of pork.

crisp, *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *crispio*.]

* **A. Transitive:**

1. To curl, to form into curls or knots.

"Sprites of wine is not only unfit for inflammations in general, but also *crisps* up the vessels of the dura mater and brain. . . ."

Sharp: Surgery.

* 2. To wrinkle, to ripple.

"From that sapphire fount the *crisped* brooks
Rolling on orient pearl and sands of gold,
Ran nectar, visiting each plant."

Milton: P. L., iv. 237.

* 3. To interlace.

"Along the *crisped* shades and powers
Reveals the spruce and cold spring."

Milton: Comus, 964-5.

* **B. Intransitive:**

* 1. To curl, to grow in curls.

"Their hair *crisps*, that grows longer than the
Africans."—*Sir T. Herbert: Travels*, p. 337.

* 2. To ripple.

"To watch the *crisping* ripples on the beach."

Tennyson: The Lotus-Eaters; Choric Song, 5.

* 3. A term used to denote the crackling sound made by the ground under one's feet, when there is a slight frost.

"The days were short, the nights were long,
Wi' frost the yird was *crisping*."

A. Scott: Poems, p. 68.

cris-pâte, **cris-pâ-têd**, *a.* [Lat. *crispatus*,
pa. par. of *crispio* = to curl.]

Bot.: Crisped, irregularly curled or twisted.

* **cris-pâ-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *crispatio*, from
crispio.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act or process of curling.

"Heat causeth plosity and *crispation*, and so like-
wise beards in men."—*Bacon: Natural History*, § 672.

* 2. The state of being curled; curling.

"Some differ in the hair and feathers, both in the
quantity, *crispation*, and colours of them."—*Bacon*.

II. Surg.: A term applied to a slight morbid or natural contraction of any part, as that of the minute arteries of a cut wound when they retract. (*Mayne*.)

* **cris-pâ-türe**, *s.* [Lat. *crispatus*, pa. par. of
crispio.] The same as CRISPATION (q.v.).

* **crisped**, * **crisped**, *pa. par. or a.* [CRISP, *v.*]

1. Ord. Lang. (See the verb).

* 2. Bot.: Having the margin excessively divided in an irregular manner, and twisted. It is called also curled. Example, several varieties of the garden endive. (*Lindley*.)

* **cris-pêl**, * **crispel**, *s.* [Eng. *crisp*; dimin.
suff. -el.]

Old Cookery: Fritters.

"*Cryppela*. Take and make a fole of gode past as
thyme as paper. . . ."—*Forne of Curry*, p. 29.

cris-pêr, *s.* [Eng. *crisp*; -er.]

* 1. Ord. Lang.: One who or that which curls or crisps.

* 2. Cloth-making: An instrument for crisping the nap of cloth, i.e., covering the surface with little curls, such as with petersham or chinchilla. A crisping-iron (q.v.). (*Knight*.)

* **crisp-hood**, * **cryspheed**, *s.* [Eng. *crisp*;
-hood.] Crispness.

"*Cryspheed*, or cryspnesse. *Crispitudo*."—*Prompt.
Parv.*

Oris-pin, *s.* [Lat. *Crispinus*.]

1. As proper name: The patron saint of the craft of shoemakers.

* 2. Gen.: A shoemaker.

cris-ping, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CRISP, *v.*]

* **A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.:** (See the verb).

C. As substantive:

1. The act of curling or twisting.

* 2. The state of being curled or crisped.

crisping-iron, *s.*

1. The same as CRISPER, 2.

* 2. A curling-tongs.

"For never powder, nor the *crisping-iron*,
Shall touch these dangling locks."

Beaumont & Fletcher: Queen of Corinth.

* **crisping-pin**, *s.* A curling-iron or tongs.

"The changeable suits of apparel, and the mantles,
and the wimples, and the *crisping-pins*."—*Isa.* iii. 22.

* **crisping-wire**, * **crisping wier**, *s.*

A *crisping-pin*.

"That utensil . . . which they call a bodkin, wier,
curling pin, or *crisping wier*, calamistrum."—*Withal: Dictionary* (ed. 1636), p. 276.

* **cris-pis-ül-cant**, *a.* [Lat. *crispisulcans*, from *crispus* = wavy, and *sulco* = to make a furrow or track, to dart.] Wavy or undulated, as lightning is represented.

cris-pite, *s.* [Named from Crispalt, St. Gothard, where it occurs.]

Min.: A variety of Rutile. It is called also SAGENITE (q.v.).

* **crisple**, *s.* [Eng. *crisp*; dimin. suff. -le.] A curl.

"The winde new *crisples* makes in her loose haire."

Goffrey de Bulloigne, 1594.

crisp-nëss, * **cryspenesse**, *s.* [Eng. *crisp*;
-ness.] The quality or state of being crisp.

"*Cryspheed* or *cryspenesse*. *Crispitudo*."—*Prompt.
Parv.*

* **crisp-ÿ**, *a.* [Eng. *crispy*; -y.] Curled, curling.

"Turn not thy *crispy* tides, like silver curl,
Back to thy grass-green banks to welcome us."

Cornelia, O. Pl., II. 281.

criss-cross, *s. & a.* [For *Christ's Cross*.]

A. As substantive:

1. A mark or cross made by one who cannot write.

* 2. A child's game.

B. As adj.: In opposite directions; opposed, contrary.

* **criss-cross-row**, * **cris-crosse-row**, *s.*

1. Lit.: The alphabet, so called from a cross being placed at either end.

"It is folly for a schoolmaster to put his scholar into the Psalter, that cannot learn his *criss-cross-row*."

Barnard: Sermon on Catechizing (1613), p. 18.

* 2. Fig.: The beginning, the first start.

"She is not come to the *criss-cross-row* of her perfection yet."—*Southern*.

* **criss-cross**, *v.t.* [CRISS-CROSS, *s.*] To mark or cover with cross lines.

"It's *criss-crossed* up and down in all the leaves."—*Letture Hour*, No. 682, 1865, p. 34.

* **cris-t**, *s.* [CHRIST.]

cris-ta, *s.* [Lat. = a tuft on the head of animals; specially a cock's comb, a crest.]

Anat.: A ridge, projection, or border. Thus there is a *crista frontalis*, which is a ridge down the frontal bone of the head, and a thick process called the *crista galli* (cock's comb) of the ethmoid bone.

* **cris-tal**, * **cris-tallo**, *a. & s.* [CRYSTAL.]

cris-täl'-dre, *s.* [A corruption of *Christis* (Christ's) ladder (q.v.).] Christ's ladder, a plant, *Erythraea Centaureum*.

cris-täte, **cris-tä-têd**, *a.* [Lat. *cristatus* from *crista* = a crest, a tuft.]

1. Bot.: The same as CRESTED (q.v.).

2. Entom.: Tufted with hairs.

"The mesosternum is always more or less *cristate*."

—*Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc.*, Vol. xiii., p. 118 (1873).

cris-täl'-lâ, *s.* [Dimin. of Lat. *cristatus* =

= crested.]

Zool.: A genus of Polyzoa or Bryozoa, the typical one of the family CRISTATELLIDÆ (q.v.). It has a free and locomotive polyzooary. The single species, *C. mucedo*, is found in fresh water.

cris-täl'-lî-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cristatella* (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Zool.: A family of Polyzoa or Bryozoa founded by Prof. Allman. It belongs to the order Phylactolamata.

cris-tä'-tô, *in compos.* [Lat. *cristatus*, and *o* connective.]

As the first word in a compound: Crested.

cristato-rugose, *a.*

Bot.: Crested and furrowed; having the wrinkles of a surface deep and sharp-edged. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

cris-täl-lär'-î-a, *s.* [Dimin. of Lat. *crista* = a crest, and fem. sing. or neut. pl. adj. suff. -aria.]

Zool.: A genus of Foraminifera, the typical one of the family Cristellaridæ or Cristellaridæ (q.v.).

cris-täl-lär'-î-ô-a, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cristellaria* (q.v.), and neut. pl. adj. suff. -iden.]

1. **Zool.:** According to Reuss, a family of Foraminifera, one of those with a perforate test, and that division of them in which that test is calcareous, glassy, and finely porous. The species are nautiloid. Dr. Carpenter, Prof. K. Parker, and Prof. T. Rupert Jones recognised the family.

2. **Palæont.:** They extend from the Cretaceous period till now.

cris-täl-lä-rî'-î-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cristellaria*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.] The same as CRISTELLARIDÆ (q.v.).

* **cristen**, * **cristene**, *a. & s.* [CHRISTIAN.]

† **cris-tî-an-ite**, *s.* [CHRISTIANITE.]

crî-têr'-î-ôn (pl. *criteria*), *s.* [Gr. *κριτήριον* (*kritêrion*), from *κριτής* (*kritês*) = a judge; *κρίνω* (*kri-nô*) = to judge, to decide.]

1. A standard by which anything is or can be judged; an established law, principle, or fact by which the quality of anything may be estimated.

"The great *criterion* of the state of the common people is the amount of their wages."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

2. Any ground or basis of judging.

"Certain inferences, founded on such enduring *criteria*, can be drawn from the historical times to the dark and unknown ages. . . ."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Rom. Hist.* (1855), ch. viii., § 1, vol. i., p. 268.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *criterion* and *standard*: "The *criterion* is employed only in matters of judgment; the *standard* is used in the ordinary concerns of life. The former serves for determining the characters and qualities of things; the latter for defining quantity and measure. The language and manners of a person are the best *criterion* for forming an estimate of his station and education. In order to produce a uniformity in the mercantile transactions of mankind one with another, it is the custom of government to set up a certain *standard* for the regulation of coins, weights, and measures. The word *standard* may likewise be used figuratively in the same sense. The Bible is a *standard* of excellence, both in morals and religion, which cannot be too closely followed. It is impossible to have the same *standard* in the arts and sciences, because all our performances fall short of perfection, and will admit of improvement." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

crith, *s.* [Gr. *κριθή* (*kritê*) = barley, . . . a barleycorn.] A term introduced by Hoffmann, and signifying 0.0896 grammes—the weight of a litre of hydrogen at 0° Centigrade, and under a barometric pressure of 0.76 metres.

bôil, bôy; pout, jôwî; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -îng.
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shûn; -tion, -sion = zhûn. -cious, -tious, -sious = shûs. -ble, -ple, &c. = bel, pel.

"The weight of 1 litre of hydrogen being called 1 *crith*, the volume-weight of other gases, referred to hydrogen as a standard, may be expressed in terms of this unit. For example, the relative volume-weight of chlorine being 35.5, that of oxygen 16, that of nitrogen 14, the actual weights of 1 litre of each of these elementary gases at 0°C. and 0.76 m. pressure, may be called respectively 35.5 *criths*, 16 *criths*, and 14 *criths*. So, again, with reference to compound gases, the relative volume-weight of each is equal to half the weight of its product-volume. Hydrochloric acid, for example, consists of 1 volume of hydrogen and 1 volume of chlorine = 2 volumes; or by weight 1 + 35.5 = 36.5 units, whence it follows that the relative volume-weight of hydrochloric acid is $36.5 \div 2 = 18.25$ units, which last figure, therefore, expresses the number of times that 1 litre of hydrochloric acid gas weighs at 0°C. temperature and 0.76 metres pressure, and the *crith* being 0.0696 grammes, we have $18.25 \times 0.0696 = 1.2692$, as the actual weight in grammes of a litre of hydrochloric acid gas. . . . Thus by aid of the hydrogen litre weight, or *crith*, 0.0696 grammes employed as a common multiple, the actual or concrete weight of 1 litre of any gas, simple or compound, at standard temperature and pressure, may be deduced from the mere *algebraic* figure expressing its volume-weight relatively to hydrogen."—*Hofmann: Modern Chemistry*, pp. 131, 132.

crith'-mum, *n.* [Gr. *κρίθμος* (*krithmos*), *κρίθμω* (*krithmō*), *κρίθμος* (*krithmos*) = samphire. According to Hooker and Arnott from Gr. *κρίθ* (*krithē*) = barley, to the grain of which the fruit of the plant has some resemblance.]

Bot. : A genus of Umbelliferous plants, family Sesiellidae. The involucres are many-leaved; the carpels separate, with five elevated, sharp, somewhat winged ribs, and marked with numerous vittae; fruit elliptic. *Crithmum maritimum*, a plant with bitrinate fleshy leaves, is the Sea-samphire alluded to by Shakespeare [SAMPHIRE] in connection with the cliffs of Dover, where it grows. It is found on various parts of the English sea coast, but is rare in Scotland. It occurs along the Atlantic coast in Europe, in the Mediterranean, the Black Sea, &c. It is one of the best ingredients in pickles.

***crith'-ō-mān-gŷ**, *n.* [Gr. *κρίθ* (*krithē*) = barley, and *μαντεία* (*mantēia*) = prophecy, divination.] An ancient method of divination performed by examining the dough or matter of the cakes offered in sacrifices, and the meal strewn over the victims to be killed.

crit'-ic, ***crit'-ick**, ***crit'-ique**, *s. & a.* [Gr. *κριτικός* (*kritikos*), *κριτής* (*kritēs*) = a judge; *κρίνω* (*kriṇō*) = to judge, to decide.]

A. As substantive :

1. One who is skilled to judge of and criticise the merit of literary or artistic productions; a connoisseur, an adept.

"Then comes the struggle for degrees,
With all the oldest and ablest critics."
Longfellow: The Golden Legend, vi.

2. A judge, an examiner.

"Ah, ne'er so dire a thirst of glory boast,
Nor in the critic let the man be lost."
Pope: Essay on Criticism, 522, 523.

3. One who is given to carping or cavilling; a severe judge or censor; a caviller.

"Where an author has many beauties consistent
With virtue, piety, and truth, let not little critics
exalt themselves." . . . —*Watts*.

4. The art of criticism; a critique (q.v.).

"If ideas and words were distinctly weighed,
and duly considered, they would afford us another sort
of logic and *critick*."—*Locke*.

*5. An act of criticism; a criticism, a critique.

"But you with pleasure, own your errors past,
And make each day a critique on the last."
Pope: Essay on Criticism, 570, 571.

***B. As adj.** : Of or pertaining to criticism or critique; critical.

" . . . the praise of dressing to the taste
Of *critic* appetite." . . .
Cowper: The Task, bk. III., 460, 461.

critic-proof, *a.* Which cannot be found fault with by critics.

"This simile were apt enough,
But I've another, *critic-proof*."
Cowper: An Epistle to Robert Lloyd, Esq. (1794).

***crit'-ic**, ***crit'-ick**, *v.t.* [CRITIC, *s.*] To play the critic; to criticise.

"They do but trace over the paths that have been
beaten by the ancients; or comment, *critick*, and
flourish upon them."—*Temple*.

crit'-ic-al, ***crit'-ic-all**, *a.* [Eng. *critic*; *-al*.]

1. Ordinary Language :

1. Of or pertaining to critics or criticism; containing, or of the nature of, a criticism.

"Poets, and orators, and painters, and those who
cultivate other branches of the liberal arts, have with-
out this *critical* knowledge succeeded well in their
several provinces and will succeed."—*Burke: On the
Sublime and Beautiful*.

2. Qualified to criticise or pass judgment upon any literary or artistic production; exact, nice, accurate.

"It is submitted to the judgment of more *critical* ears to direct and determine what is graceful and what is not."—*Holder*.

3. Nice, exact.

" . . . who . . . understands the *critical* niceties of learning." . . . —*Stillingfleet*, vol. III., ser. 3.

4. Inclined to make nice distinctions; over-nice, scrupulous, fastidious.

"Virgil was so *critical* in the rites of religion, that he would never have brought in such prayers as these, if they had not been agreeable to the Roman customs."—*Bishop Stillingfleet*.

5. Inclined to cavil or find fault; exacting, captious.

"O gentle lady, do not put me to 't;
For I am nothing, if not *critical*."
Shakesp.: Othello, II. 1.

¶ In the following senses more directly from *Crisis* (q.v.).

6. Pertaining to or constituting a crisis; decisive; forming a turning or deciding point in the issue of any matter or business.

" . . . he would serve her at this *critical* conjuncture with sincere good will."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

7. Attended with danger or risk; in a state of danger or uncertainty; hazardous.

"Our circumstances are indeed *critical*."—*Burke: Late State of the Nation*.

8. Forming a change or turning point.

"The moon is supposed to be measured by seven, and the *critical* or decretory days to be dependent on that number."—*Brownie: Vulgar Errors*.

II. Medical :

1. Of or pertaining to the crisis or turning-point of a disease.

2. Producing a crisis, as a *critical* sweat.

¶ (1) Critical angle :

Optics : An angle of incidence of, such a value that when light enters a medium at that number of degrees, the angle of refraction becomes a right angle. If there be a greater angle than this the ray of light cannot emerge, but becomes totally reflected.

(2) Critical philosophy :

Metaph. : A name sometimes given to the metaphysical system of Kant, from his most important work, "The Critique of Pure Reason."

***crit'-i-cal'-i-ty**, *s.* [Eng. *critical*; *-ity*.] The quality of being critical; criticalness. (*Gray*.)

crit'-ic-al-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *critical*; *-ly*.]

1. In a critical manner; according to the rules of criticism; exactly, nicely, accurately, closely.

"Difficult it is to understand the purity of English,
and *critically* to discern good writers from bad, . . ."
Dryden.

*2. At the exact point of time.

"Coming *critically* the night before the session."—*Burnet: Hist.*

*3. In a critical position, place, or condition.

***crit'-ic-al-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *critical*; *-ness*.]

1. The quality of being critical; exactness, accuracy, or closeness of examination or treatment; nicety.

2. Incidence at a particular point of time.

crit'-ic-ās-tēr, *s.* [Formed from *critic*, on the analogy of *poetaster* (q.v).] A petty critic.

"The rancorous and reptile crew of poetasters, who decompose into *criticasters*."—*Swinnburne: Under the Microscope*, p. 36. (*Davies*.)

crit'-i-pise, **crit'-i-pize**, *v.t. & i.* [Eng. *critic*; *-ize*.]

A. Transitive :

1. To examine into or judge critically, closely, or carefully.

2. To animadvert upon as faulty; to find fault with.

"An eye accustomed to the pomp of war would have found much to *criticise* in the spectacle."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. 12.

3. To examine critically the merits of any work of literature or art; to pass judgment upon.

"Nor shall I look upon it as any breach of charity,
to *criticise* the author so long as I keep clear of the person."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 262.

B. Intransitive :

1. To examine into anything critically; to pass judgment upon any work of literature or art as a critic; to point out the merits and demerits of any person or thing.

"They who can *criticise* so weakly, as to imagine I have done my worst, . . ."
Dryden.

2. To animadvert upon or find fault with anything. (Followed by the prep. *on*.)

"Nor would I have his father look so narrowly into these accounts, as to take occasion from thence to *criticise* on his experience."—*Locke*.

crit'-i-pised, **crit'-i-pized**, *pa. par. or a.* [CRITICISE.]

crit'-i-piser, **crit'-i-pizer**, *s.* [Eng. *criticise* (*e*); *-er*.] One who criticises; a critic.

" . . . pert *criticisers* and sancy correctors of the original before them."—*Blackwall: Sac. Class.* (1731), II. 265.

crit'-i-pising, **crit'-i-pizing**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CRITICISE.]

A. & B. As pa. par. & particip. adj. : (See the verb).

C. As subst. : The act or art of examining any work critically; a criticism.

crit'-i-pism, ***crit'-i-pismo**, *s.* [Eng. *critic*; *-ism*.]

1. The act of examining critically into the merits and demerits of any work.

2. The art, system, rules, and principles which regulate the practice of the critic.

" . . . err against the first principle of *criticism*, which is, to consider the nature of the piece, and the intent of its author."—*Pope: Homer's Odyssey* (Post.).

3. The act of animadverting upon or finding fault with anything; animadversion, censure.

" . . . the bill, which was indeed open to verbal *criticism* . . ."
Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xv.

4. A critical judgment or examination; a critique.

"There is not a Greek or Latin critic, who has not shewn, even in the style of his criticism, that he was a master of all the eloquence and delicacy of his native tongue."—*Addison*.

*5. A critical or minute point.

"Was it because he stood on this punctilio or *criticism* of credit."—*Fuller: Ch. Hist.*, V. iv. 26. (*Davies*.)

†**crit'-i-pi-za-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *criticise* (*e*); *-able*.] Capable of deserving of being criticised.

crit'-i-pize, *v.* [CRITICISE.]

crit'-i-pized, *pa. par. or a.* [CRITICISED.]

crit'-i-pizer, *s.* [CRITICISER.]

crit'-i-pizing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CRITICISING.]

***cri-tick-in**, *s.* [Eng. *critic*; dimin. suff. *-kin*.] A little or contemptible critic.

"Mr. *Critickin*—for as there is a diminutive for cat so there should be for *critic*—I defy you."—*Southey: The Doctor*, ch. lxxii. (*Davies*.)

crit'-ique, ***crit'-ic**, *s.* [Fr.]

*1. A critic.

"I thought at first he would have plaid the ignorant *critique* with every word."—*B. Jonson: Cynthia's Revels*.

*2. The science or art of criticising; criticism.

3. A critical judgment or dissertation upon anything, especially of some literary or artistic work.

"I should as soon expect to see a *critique* on the poetry of a ring as on the inscription of a medal."
Addison: Medals.

***crit'-ique**, *v.t.* [CRITIQUE, *s.*] To examine or pass judgment upon as a critic; to criticise.

criz'-zel, **criz'-zle**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] *cf.* Fr. *crisser* = to crackle. (*N.E.D.*) A kind of roughness on the surface of glass, rendering it dull.

criz'-zel-ing, *s.* [Eng. *crizzel*; *-ing*.] The same as *CRIZZEL* (q.v.).

***crō**, *s.* [Ir. *cró* = death.] The compensation or satisfaction made for the murder of any man, according to his degree.

"The Cro of aue Erie of Scotland is seven tymes twentie kye, or for ilk work, thrie pieces of gold *Or*;—of aue Earles souer, or of aue Thane, is aue hundred kye;—of the some of aue Thane,—thrie-score sax kye;—of aue husbandman—saxtene kye."—*Reg. Maj. B.*, IV., c. 26.

croāk, ***croke**, *v.t. & i.* [An onomatopoeic word. A.S. **crucian*. Cogn. with O. Dut. *krochen*; M. H. Ger. *kroechen*; Ger. *kraechen*; Goth. *krukjan*; Lat. *crocio*, *crocio*; Gr. *κραῖς* (*krāis*), *κραῖς* (*krāis*). *cf.* also *crak*, *creak*, and *crow*.]

A. Intransitive :

1. Literally :

1. To make a hoarse, low sound in the throat; as a frog, a raven, &c.

"So when Jove's block descended front on high,
Loud thunder to its bottom shook the bow,
And the hoarse nation *croak'd*—God save King
Log."
Pope: Dunciad, I. 350.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sire, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, ūnite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē. ey = ā. qu = kw.

*2. To make any low, hoarse sound.

II. Figuratively:

1. To utter words in a dismal or grumbling tone; to grumble, to forbode evil.

"Marat croaks with such reasonableness, air of sincerity, . . ."—*Carlyle: French Revolution*, pt. III, bk. II, ch. I.

2. To die. (*Slang*.)

3. To suffer decay from age, &c.

B. Transitive:

I. Literally:

1. To utter in a low hoarse sound; as a frog, a raven, &c.

"But in the branches of the oak
Two ravens now began to croak,
Their nuptial song, a gladsome air."
Wordsworth: Oak and the Broom.

*2. To announce by croaking.

"The raven himself is hoarse,
That croaks the fatal entrance of Duncan
Under my battlements."
Shakespeare: Macbeth, I. 5.

†II. Fig.: To utter in a croaking or dismal voice.

"But Marat will not drown: he speaks and croaks explanation. . . ."—*Carlyle: French Revolution*, pt. III, bk. II, ch. I.

croak, *s.* [CROAK, *v.*] The low harsh sound made by a frog, a raven, &c.

"Was that a raven's croak, or my son's voice?" *Lee*

croak'-ër, *s.* [Eng. *croak*; -*ër*.]

I. Lit.: One that croaks.

II. Figuratively:

1. One who is always grumbling or talking despondingly; a querulous person.

†2. A corpse. (*Slang*.)

***croak'-i-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *croaky*; -*ly*.] In a croaky manner. (*Carlyle*.)

croak'-ing, ***crok'-ing**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CROAK, *v.*]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. As substantive:

I. Literally:

1. The act of uttering a low hoarse sound; as a frog, a raven, &c.

2. The low hoarse sound, as of a frog or a raven.

"While the tongue quivereth withall they make that croaking above said."—*Holland: Plinie*, bk. XI, ch. xxxvii.

3. Any low murmuring sound; a rumble.

" . . . their whole time and pains is laid out to the croaking of their own bellies."—*Locke: Human Understanding*, bk. IV, ch. xx.

II. Fig.: The act of grumbling or talking despondently.

croaking lizard, *s.* [So called from the croaking noise it makes.] A Gecko Lizard, *Thecadactylus leviss*, found in Jamaica.

†**croak'-y**, *a.* [Eng. *croak*; -*y*.] Croaking, hoarse.

"His voice was croaky and shrill."—*Carlyle: Life of Sterling*, pt. II, ch. IV.

croan, *s.* [CRONE.]

croan-berry, *s.* [CRONE-BERRY.]

Crō'-āt, *a. & s.* [Wendish *Chroabates*, *Hrowathes*, *Hrowathes*, the name of a Wendish tribe which, coming from Bohemia, occupied the country of Croatia.]

A. As *adj.*: Pertaining to the country of Croatia, formerly a province in the south of Austria, now included within the Austro-Hungarian empire.

B. As *subst.*: A native of Croatia, a province of the Austrian empire.

crō'-ca-lite, *s.* [Ger. *krokalith*, from Lat. *crocus*; Gr. *κρόκος* (*krokos*) = saffron; a connective, and *λίθος* (*lithos*) = stone.]

Min.: A sub-variety of Natrolite. It is a red zeolitic mineral from the Ural mountains.

***crocards**, *s. pl.* [Etymol. doubtful. Cf. *crokaril*.] A kind of old base money. (*Wharton*.)

***croce**, *v.t.* [CROSS, *v.*] To go across, to cross.

"The general may dismiss such regiments—to go home be the nearest way to their own shyness, when they cross Tweed."—*Acta Cha. I.* (ed. 1814), p. 370.

***croce** (1), *s.* [CROSS.]

***croce** (2), ***croche**, ***crowche**, *s.* [O. Fr. *croce*; Low Lat. *crocia*.]

1. A bishop's crozier. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

2. A shepherd's crook.

***croce** (3), *s.* [Prob. from *cross*.] One of the sails in a ship, perhaps a cross-sail.

"Hels him the croce, (he bad) at mak thaim boun,
And fessyn bonettis beneath the mane sale down."
Doug.: Virgil, 156, 11.

***crō'-çō-ōūs**, *a.* [Lat. *croceus*, from *crocus* = saffron.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Having the qualities of or resembling saffron.

2. *Bot.*: Saffron-coloured, deep yellow, with a shade of brown.

crō'-çō-tin, *s.* [Lat. *crociis*; *t* connective; Eng. suff. -*in* (*Chem.*.)]

Chem.: C₃₄H₁₆O₁₁. A dark red amorphous powder, obtained by boiling crocin in an atmosphere of carbon dioxide with dilute sulphuric acid. Stuffs mordanted with tin salts acquire by boiling with crocin a dingy yellow-green colour, which by ammonia is turned bright yellow. The yellow robes of the Chinese mandarins are dyed with the fruit of *Gardenia*.

***croche**, *s.* [O. Fr. Cf. *crook*, and Gael. *croic* = a deer's antler.] A little knob which grows at the top of a deer's horn.

***cro-chet** (1), ***crochett**, *s.* [CROCHET.]

crō'-chét (1 silent) (2), *s.* [Fr. dimin. from *croc* = a hook.] A kind of knitting performed with a little hook, the materials used being cotton, worsted, or silk.

crochet-lace, *s.* Hand-knitted lace.

crochet-needle, *s.* A needle with a hooked end, used for catching the thread and drawing it through the loop in crochet-work.

crochet-type, *s.* Type with fancy faces, to set up in imitation of lace, crochet, or worsted work. (*Knight*.)

crō'-chét (1 silent), *v.t.* [CROCHET (2), *s.*] To knit or make in the style of crochet.

***croche-e-teur**, *s.* [Fr.] A common porter.

"Rescued! 'Slight I would
Have hired a crocheur for two carduees.
To have done so much with his whip."
Beaum. & Fléch.: *Hon. Man's T.*, III. 1.

***crō'-çī-ar-ý** (ci as shi), *s.* [Mid. Eng. *croiser* = a crozier; suff. -y.] [CROZIER.]

Eccles.: The official who carries the cross before an archbishop.

crō'-çid'-ō-lite, *s.* [Ger. *krokodyolith*, from Gr. *κροκός* (*krokis*), *κροκό* (*krokus*) = wool, in allusion to the fibrous structure.]

Min.: A fibrous opaque mineral, in aspect like asbestos. Hardness, 4; sp. gr. 3.2–3.26; lustre, silky; colour, blue or green. Compos.: silica, 51–53; protoxide of iron, 26–34; soda, 5.6–7.0; water, 2.5–5.5, &c. Occurs in South Africa, in Moravia, and in Norway. (*Dana*.)

crō'-çin, *s.* [Lat. *crociis*; Eng. suff. -*in* (*Chem.*.)]

Chem.: C₂₉H₁₂O₁₅. A yellow colouring substance, occurring in Chinese yellow, obtained from the fruit of *Gardenia grandiflora*. It is a bright red powder, soluble in water and in alcohol; with strong sulphuric acid it turns indigo-blue, then violet. Boiled with dilute acid in an atmosphere of CO₂ it yields crocin and sugar.

crock (1), *s.* [A.S. *croeca*. Cogn. with O. Fr. *krokha*; Dut. *cruijk*; Icel. *krukka*; Sw. *kruka*; Dan. *krukke*. Skeat thinks it is probably from Gael. *crog* = a pitcher, a jar; Ir. *crogan*; Wel. *croek*, *crochan*.]

1. An earthenware vessel; a pot, a pitcher, a cup.

" . . . these crocks were mostly sufficiently kiln-baked to withstand percolation."—*Dr. Hume: Ancient Media*, p. 334.

2. (For definition see extract.)

"Black or a pot of a pot, or a kettle, or chimney-stock, is called crock. —*Idem: South & East Country Words*.

3. A pot covered with dirt or soot.

As black as a crock."—*C. Brontë: Jane Eyre*, ch. xviii.

crock-saw, *s.* A bar of iron, toothed like a saw, which hangs at the back of the fire to carry pots and crocks. (*Blackmore: Lorna Doone*.)

crock (2), *s.* [Etym. unknown.]

1. *Lit.*: A ewe that has given over bearing. (*Burns: The Two Herds*.)

2. *Fig.*: Any useless or worthless animal, especially a horse. (*Slang*.)

croök (3), *s.* [Etym. unknown.] A little stool.

"I hid her come out of the crowd, and seated her upon a little croök at my left hand."—*Tatler*, No. 116.

croök, *v.t. & i.* [CROCK (1), *s.*]

A. *Trans.*: To black with soot of a pot, kettle, &c.

"I couldn't condescend to touch with kitchen tongs, without croöking myself by the contact."—*Dickens: Nicholas Nickleby*, ch. xiii.

B. *Intrans.*: To give off soot or smut.

***crocker**, ***crockere**, ***crokkere**, *s.* [Eng. *croök* (1), *s.*; -*er*.] A maker of earthenware vessels; a potter.

"As a vessel of a crockere."—*Wycliffe: Ps. II. 9*.

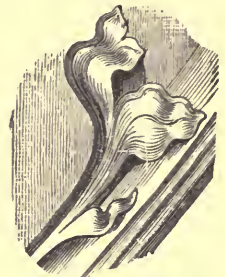
croök'-ër-ý, *s.* [Eng. *crocker*; -*y*.] Earthenware; vessels manufactured of clay, baked and glazed.

" . . . articles of domestic crockery . . ."—*Dr. Hume: Ancient Media*, p. 330.

crockery-ware, *s.* The same as CROCKERY (q.v.).

croök'-ët, *s.* [Fr. *crochet* = a little hook.]

1. *Arch.*: An upwardly projecting carved ornament on a Gothic gable or flying-buttress.



CROCKET.

"The earliest crockets are to be found in the Early English style . . ."—*Glossary of Architecture*.

†2. Applied to the croches or knots on a stag's head.

"Of the antlers and the crockets."—*Blackmore: Princess of Thule*, ch. xxv.

croök'-ët-éd, *a.* [Eng. *crocket*; -*ed*.]

1. *Lit. & Arch.*: Furnished or ornamented with crockets.

*2. *Fig.*: Ornamented as with crockets.

croök'-ët-ing, *s.* [Eng. *crocket*, *s.*; -*ing*.] Ornamentation with crockets; a row or series of crockets.

"The crockings of the upper arches."—*Ruskin: Stones of Venice*, vol. I, pref. viii.

croök'-ý, *a.* [Eng. *croök* (1), *s.*; -*y*.] Covered with soot or smut.

crōc'-ō-dile, ***cokedrill**, *s. & a.* [Dan. *crocodil*; Sw. *Dut. krokodil*; Ger. *krokodill* Fr. *crocodile*; Prov. *cocodrili*, *cocodrili*; Sp. & Port. *cocodrilo*; Ital. *cocodrilo*; Lat. *crocodilus*; from Gr. *κροκόδειλος* (*krokodēilos*), properly an Ionic word, = (1) a kind of lizard, (2) the crocodile or alligator of the Nile.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ord. Lang. & Zool.:

1. *Spec.*: A huge reptile, in general contour most resembling a great lizard, found in or near the Nile and some other rivers. It is the *Laerta crocodilus* of Linnaeus, the *Crocodilus vulgaris* of Cuvier. Its jaws project moderately; there are six cervical plates; the dorsal shields or scuteons are quadrangular and surrounded by six rows of slightly elevated carinae. The hinder feet are palmated, their posterior border with a festooned crest. It is about twenty-five feet long. At least four varieties of it exist. It was held sacred among the ancient Egyptians. The Nile was and is its best known habitat. It darts with rapidity through the water after the fish, which is its appropriate food, but is dangerous also to dogs, or to human beings entering the water or lingering incautiously on the bank. A species of Crocodile (*C. acutus*) is found in tropical America, and occurs in the waters of Florida, in company with the much more common Alligator.

boil, **boy**; **pōūt**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**, **sin**, **aş**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph = f**
-clan, **-tlan = shən**. **-tion**, **-sion = shūn**; **-ñion**, **-ñion = zhūn**. **-cious**, **-tious**, **-sious = shūs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, **-c = bpl, dpl**.

The Leviathan of Job is almost certainly the crocodile, but in other parts of Scripture different animals are designated by the same word.

"By muddy shore of broad seven-mouthed Nile,
Unweaving of the perilous wandering ways,
Doth meete a cruell craftie crocodile."

Spenser: F. Q. I. v. 18.

2. *Gen.*: Any closely allied animal. [CROCODILUS, CROCODILIDÆ.]

II. *Logic*: A fallacious dilemma mythically supposed to have been first propounded by a crocodile.

B. As adjective:

1. In any way pertaining to the animal described under A., or to its congeners.

2. Resembling the crocodile.

3. Consisting of crocodiles or animals akin to them, as the crocodile family or genus.

crocodile tears, *s. pl.* [So named from the ancient fable that the crocodile shed tears over its prey.] Hypocritical tears shed by a man of pitilessly cruel disposition.

† **crō-cō-dīl'-ē-an**, *a. & s.* [CROCODILIAN.]

crō-cō-dīl'-ī-a, *s. pl.* [Lat. *crocodil(us)*, and *pl. neut. adj. suff. -ia*.]

1. *Zool.*: A member of Reptiles, one of four which have modern representatives, the others being Lacertilia (Lizards), Ophidia (Snakes), and Chelonia (Turtles and Tortoises). They are most closely akin to the first, but differ in having a bony dermal exoskeleton in addition to the ordinary epidermic covering of scales, in having the teeth lodged in distinct sockets, and in internal anatomical characters. In all living crocodiles the centres of the dorsal vertebrae are concave in front; in the fossil species they may be either doubly concave or concave behind. The heart consists of two auricles and two ventricles: the fore feet have five toes, the hind ones four. All the species are oviparous. The order contains the modern Crocodiles, Alligators, and Caimans, with the extinct Teleosaurus and Belodonts. Professor Owen divides the Crocodilia into three suborders: (1) Proœlia, or those which have the dorsal vertebrae concave in front; (2) Amphioœlia, or those which have them concave at both ends; and (3) Opisthocœlia, in which they are concave behind. The first sub-order comprehends all the living forms, whether Crocodiles proper, Alligators, or Garials. In 1875 Professor Huxley divided the Crocodilia into three suborders, founded on characters derived from the base of the skull and from the nostrils, &c.: (1) Parasuchia, (2) Mesosuchia, and (3) Eusuchia. (See these words.) Under the first were ranked Stagonolepis and Belodon, under the second Teleosaurus, &c., and under the third Crocodilus and other modern genera.

2. *Paleont.*: Professor Huxley points out that the Parasuchia came first in time, being specialised from the Lacertilia at least as early as the Upper Trias. The Mesosuchia began not later than the Upper Trias, from which they go on to the Cretaceous period. The Eusuchia begin in the Greensand and continue till now. He is of opinion that all this is exactly accordant with what is required by the theory of evolution, and the case of the crocodiles is as cogent evidence of the actual occurrence of evolution as that of the horses. (*Q. J. Geol. Soc.*, vol. xxxi. (1875), pt. i., pp. 423-438.)

crōc-ō-dīl'-ī-an, † **crōc-ō-dīl'-ē-an**, *a. & s.* [Eng. *crocodile*, *i* or *e* connective, and *suff. -an*.]

A. As adjective:

1. *Lit. (of a reptile)*: Akin to the crocodile.

"I think it is clear that Stagonolepis is, in the main, a crocodilian reptile."—*Prof. Huxley*, in *Q. J. Geol. Soc.*, vol. xv. (1859), pt. i., p. 455.

2. *Fig.*: Crocodile-like in character; treacherous and cruel.

"O what a crocodilian world this is,
Compos'd of treach'ries and insinuating wiles!"
Quarles: Emblems.

B. As subst.: A member of the order Crocodilia (*q. v.*).

"... the dorsal scales of the same *Crocodilana* ..."—*Prof. Huxley*, in *Q. J. Geol. Soc.*, vol. xv. (1859), pt. i., p. 450.

crōc-ō-dīl'-ī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *crocodil(us)*, and *fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ*.]

1. *Zool.*: A family of Reptiles, the typical one of the order Crocodilia. It contains the Crocodiles, Alligators, and Garials (*q. v.*).

2. *Paleont.*: The genera *Crocodilus*, *Alligator*, and *Garialis* have all representatives in the Eocene beds of England.

crō'-cō-dī-line, *a.* [Lat. *crocodilinus*.] Like a crocodile.

† **crōc-ō-dīl'-ī-tŷ**, *s.* [Lat. *crocodil(us)*, and *suff. -itŷ*.]

Logic: A captious or sophistical method of argumentation. [CROCODILE, A. II.]

crōc-ō-dī-lŷs, *s.* [Lat. = the crocodile (*q. v.*).]

Zool.: A genus of Reptiles, the typical one of the family Crocodilidæ and the order Crocodilia. They have an oblong, blunt, and flattened snout, with two long canine teeth, those of the lower jaw received into a notch in the upper one. The Nilotic, or Common Crocodile, *Crocodilus vulgaris*, belongs to the genus. The Alligators of the West Indies also belong to the genus, but those of the continent of America are ranked under the genuine genus *Alligator* (*q. v.*).

crō-cō-ite, * **crō-cōig-ite**, *s.* [Ger. *crocoisit*, *crocoise*, *crokoit*, from Gr. *κρόκος* (*krokos*) = saffron.]

Min.: A hyacinth-red translucent mineral, adamantine to vitreous in lustre; hardness 2.5-3, sp. gr. 6. Compos.: Oxide of lead, 68.9; chromic acid, 31.1 = 100. Found in Siberia, Brazil, Hungary, and the Philipian Islands. (*Dana*.) *Dana* prefers the form *Crocoite*, and the *Brit. Mus. Cat.* *Crocoisite*.

crō-cōn-āte, *s.* [Eng. *crocon(ic)*, and *suff. -ate*.] A salt of croconic acid (*q. v.*).

crō-cōn'-īc, *a.* [Gr. *κρόκος* (*krokos*) = saffron.] Saffron-coloured.

croconic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_5H_2O_5$. Obtained by dissolving in water the compound formed by the union of carbon monoxide with potassium, after it has been exposed to the air for several weeks or else it explodes. It is a dibasic acid, and is obtained from the water solution in long yellow needles of croconate of potassium; oxalate of potassium remains in solution. The free acid is obtained in orange-yellow crystals, by decomposing the potassium salt with sulphuric acid. It is soluble in water. The croconates are yellow, hence the name of the acid.

crō-cō-xān'-thīn, *s.* [Lat. *crocus*, and Gr. *ξανθός* (*xanthos*) = yellow.]

Chem.: A yellow colouring matter, occurring in the flowers of *Crocus luteus*. It is not acted on by acids or bases. It is soluble in water and in alcohol, but insoluble in ether.

crō-cūs, *s.* [Lat. *crocus*; Gr. *κρόκος* (*krokos*) = the crocus.]

1. *Ord. Lung. & Bot.*: A genus of Iridaceæ. The perianth, which is single, is coloured; the tube is long and the limb cut into six equal segments. Stamens three, distinct; stigma three-lobed or three-cleft, segments widening upwards, plaited; ovary three-celled, many-seeded. The root a corm, the leaves grassy. The appropriate habitat of the crocuses is in the south and east of Europe and in Asia Minor. They are cultivated in the United States and Britain in gardens and pots for the beauty of their flowers, but none of them are indigenous to America and probably none to Britain. Some are vernal, others flower in autumn. *Crocus luteus* is the Common or Large Yellow Crocus. It was brought from Turkey in A.D. 1629. *C. mazianus*, imported from Greece in the same year, may not be distinct; nor may *C. aureus*, the Small Yellow Crocus, also from Greece. *C. lagenæforis*, another Greek species, has red-yellow, pale-yellow, and more typical yellow varieties. *C. vernus* is the Common Purple or White Spring Crocus. *C. sativus* is an autumnal plant, brought from the East. It has long been cultivated for its long reddish-orange drooping stigmas, which when dried become the saffron of the shops. According to Gussone *C. odoratus* furnishes Sicilian saffron.

"A certain young gentleman, called *Crocus*, went to pluck at cress in the field with Mercury, and being heedless of himself, Mercury's cock happened by mishap to hit him on the head, whereby he received a wound that yet long killed him altogether, to the great discomfort of his friends. Finally, in the place where he died, saffron was after found to grow, whereupon the people seeing the colour of the chive as it stood (although I doubt not but it grew there before),

adjudged it to come of the blood of *Crocus*, and therefore they gave it his name."—*Holinshed*: England, ch. viii.

2. *Hortic.*: A dry sandy soil is the best for the several crocuses. Their chief foes are slugs, which may be driven away by the application of lime-water.

3. *Phar.*: Saffron. The dried stigma and part of the style of *Crocus sativa*. It has a powerful aromatic odour, and stains the wet skin an intense orange-yellow. Saffron has a slight stimulating action. It is used as a colouring agent, as *Tinctura Croci*, and is an ingredient of the decoction of aloes, pill of aloes and myrrh, compound tincture of cinchona, ammoniated tincture of opium, and tincture of rhubarb.

* 4. *Chem.*: A name given by the alchemists to orange or red-coloured metallic oxides and oxy-sulphides. *Crocus antimoni* or *metallorum* was oxy-sulphide of antimony; *C. Martis* sesquioxide of iron, and *C. Veneris* cuprous oxide.

5. *Metal.*: A polishing powder composed of peroxide of iron. It is prepared from crystals of sulphate of iron, calcined in crucibles. The portion at the bottom, which has been exposed to the greatest heat, is the hardest, is purplish in colour, and is called crocus. It is used for polishing brass or steel. The upper portion is of a scarlet colour, and is called rouge. It is used for polishing gold, silver, and speculum metal. Rouge, the cosmetic, is made from safflower, or from carmine, which is a preparation of cochineal. (*Knight*.)

* **croe**, *s.* [CREW.] A crew or company.

croft (1), *s.* [A corruption of *carafe* (*q. v.*)] A glass water-bottle.

"The bishop . . . pushed the croft to the vicar."—*Savage*: *R. Medlicott*, bk. iii. ch. xiii.

croft (2), **craft**, * **crofte**, *s.* [A.S. Cogn. with Dut. *kroft* = a hillock.]

1. A close or piece of enclosed ground adjoining a house.

"I knew a Scottish peasant who possessed
A few small *crofts* of stone-encumbered ground."
Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. v.

2. A small farm. "This have I learn'd,
Tending my flocks hard by, 'Till 'th' hilly *crofts*
That brow this bottom glade."
Milton: *Comus*, 530-32.

croft-land, *s.* The land of superior quality, which, according to the old mode of farming, was still cropped.

"Lime and manure were unknown, except on a few acres of what is called *croft-land* . . ."—*P. Timewell*: *Dumfr. Statist. Acc.*, l. 181.

croft-ēr, **craft-er**, * **croiteir**, *s.* [Eng. *croft*; *er*.] One who cultivates a croft; esp. in Scotland, one of the joint tenants of a holding. These often combine fishing with the tillage of their ground.

"There cannot be too many day-labourers, nor too few large *crofters*, who hold their grounds of the farmers."—*Ag. Surv. Aberd.* (Prof. Ols.), p. 14.

croft-īng, *s.* [Eng. *croft*; *-ing*.]

1. The state of being successively cropped. "By turning this croft-land into grass, the labour and manure that has yearly been bestowed upon it, may be employed in improving and enriching the other third part, and bringing it into *crofting*."—*Maxwell*: *Sel. Trans.*, p. 12.

2. Transferred to the land itself which is cropped in this way.

"The lands are generally divided into *crofting* and *outfield-land*.—The *crofting* consisteth of four breaks.—They shall dung no part of their former *crofting*, till these four new breaks are brought in."—*Maxwell*: *Sel. Trans.*, p. 31.

3. Exposing linen on the grass to the influence of air and sunshine, after being bucked or soaked in an alkaline lye.

* **crōg'-an**, *s.* [Gael. *crog* = a crock.] A term used in the West Highlands, to denote a bowl, or vessel of a similar shape, for holding milk.

"Do you not remember now, Hugh, how I gave you a kaper, and a *crogan* of milk?"—*Clan-Albyn*, l. 212.

* **croch-īes**, *s. pl.* [Etym. doubtful.] A disease affecting the cattle on the coast of Moray, and described as peculiar to that district.

"The only name by which it is any where known is the *crochīes*.—At first one apprehends a dislocation, or other cause of lameness, in the hip-joint. While attending to that, the other leg is discovered to be in the same state, and in a short time the lameness appears in all the legs."—*Ag. Surv. Natrn and Moray*, p. 316.

* **croil**, *s.* [Dut. *kriel*.] A dwarf, a crooked person. (*Poehart* in *Watson's Coll.*, iii. 13.)

fāte, fāt, fāre, ʼamidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, qūte, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

***croin**, ***croon**, ***croynne**, v.t. [CROON, v.]

1. To make a continued cry or noise, as a bull.

"He said he was a lichelus bul.
That *croyned* even day and nycht."

Maitland: *Poems*, p. 360.

2. To whine, to persist in moaning; often used concerning peevish children, or adults who habitually utter heavy complaints under slight indisposition.

3. To hum or sing in a low tone.

"Whiles holding fast his gude blue bonnet;
Whiles *croyning* o'er some auld Scots sonnet."

Burns: *Tam o' Shanter*.

***croin**, ***croone**, ***croynne**, ***crune**, s. [CROON, s.]

1. A hollow continued moan.

"Like as twa bustling hulls by and by—
With front to front and home for horn attanis
Ruschaud togiddir with croons and ferefull grans."

Doug.: *Virgil*, 437, 43.

2. A simple piece of music; a chant.

3. An incantation, as being uttered with a hollow murmuring sound.

"She can o'ercast the night, and cloud the moon,
And mak the deils obedient to her crune."

Ramsay: *Poems*, ll. 95.

***croin-tër**, s. [Prob. a corruption of *crooner* (q.v.).] One of the names given, on the Frith of Forth, to the Grey Gurnard.

"Trigla Gurnardus, Grey Gurnard; Crooner, or Crointer."—Neill: *List of Fishes*, p. 14.

***crois**, s. [CROSS.]

***crois-ade**, ***crois-a'-dô**, s. [Fr. *croisade*, from *croiz* = a cross.]

1. A crusade, a holy war.

"See that he take the name of Urban, because a pope of that name did first institute the *croisado* . . ."

Bacon.

2. A crusader.

"If envy make thy labours prove thy loss,
No marvel if a *croisade* wear the cross."

Veres prefixed to *Fuller's Holy War*.

3. A cross.

"Like the rich *croisade* on th' imperial ball."

Zouch: *Poem*, l. 613.

***croise** (1), ***croisee**, s. [Fr. *croisé* = a crusader, from *croiz* = a cross.]

1. A pilgrim who carried a cross.

2. A crusader; a soldier fighting against infidels under the banner of the cross.

"The clergy, whose wealth and policy enabled them to take advantage of the necessity and weakness of the *croises*, were generally the purchasers of both."

Burke: *Abridgement of English History*.

***croise** (2), s. [CRUISE (2), s.]

***croise**, v.t. [Fr. *croiser*.] To brand with the mark of the cross; to mark in any way with a cross. [CROSS.]

"Himself the first was *croised* on his flesh."

Langtoft: p. 226.

***crois'-ant**, ***crois'-sant**, a. & s. [CRES-CENT, a.]

***A.** As *adj.*: Increasing.

"So often as she [the Moon] is scene westward after the sunne is gone downe, and shineth the forepart of the night onely, she is *croisant*, and in her first quarter."—Holland: *Plinie*, bk. xviii., c. 32.

***B.** As *substantive*:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A crescent.

"... seates a little imbowed neere the forme of a *croisant*."—*The Masque of the Inner Temple and Grayes Inn* (1612).

2. *Her.*: A cross, the ends of which terminated in crescents.

***crois'-ër-ïe**, ***croys-er-ïe**, ***croys-er-ye**, s. [O. Fr. *croisierie*.] A crusade.

"The prebete of the *croysierye* wile."

Rob. of Glouc., p. 406.

***crois'-ëy**, ***croysiey**, s. [Fr. *croisé* = a crusader.] A crusade.

"... they were greatly abashed, and then ordeined a *croysiey*, against these yuell Christen people . . ."

Berners: *Frois. Cron.*, c. 216.

***crois'-ï-ër**, s. [O. Fr. *croissier*, from *crois* = a cross.]

Ch. Hist.: A religious order, founded in honour of the invention of the Holy Cross by the Empress Helena. They followed the rule of St. Augustine. In England they obtained the name of *Crouched Friars* or *Crutched Friars* (q.v.). (Staunton.)

***croiteir**, s. [CROFTER.] A crofter. (Wharton.)

***crok** (1), s. [CROCK (1), s.]

***crok** (2), s. [CROCK (2), s.]

***crok** (3), s. [CROOK, s.]

***crok'-ard**, s. [Etym. doubtful.] A counterfeit coin, value about one halfpenny, introduced from abroad in the reign of Edward I.

***crok-ed**, a. [CROOKED.]

***cro'-kër**, s. [Eng. *crocus*]; -er.] A cultivator of or dealer in saffron.

"The *crokers*, or saffron-men . . ."—Holinshed: *England*, c. 5.

***cro**, s. [CRUMB.]

***cro'-ma**, s. [Ital.]

Music: A quaver (q.v.).

***cro**, ***cro**, ***cro**, s. [Cf. Gael. *cro* = (a) a bending, (a.) bent.] A staff with a hooked end.

"Crombe or crone (crombe, P.). *Bucus, uncus, arpus*."—*Prompt. Pare.*

***cro**, ***cro**, s. [Mid. Eng. *cro* = crumb, and *bolle* = bowl.] A bread dish (?).

"At the londes ende laye a litell *cro* bolle."

P. Plesman: *Crede*, 487.

***cro**, ***cro**, s. [Gael. *crochruach*.] The name of the chief idol of the Irish before their conversion by St. Patrick.

***cro** (1), s. [CRUMB.]

***cro** (2), s. [Gael. *cro* = bent.] A hook, a pincer.

"Rent apieces with hot burning *cro*es."—Bacon: *Works*, ll. 150.

***cro**, ***cro**, s. [Named from Cromford, in Derbyshire, near to which it was first found, about the year 1800.]

Min.: A chloro-carbonate of lead, its composition being represented by the formula $\text{PbOCO}_2 + \text{PbCl}_2$. It crystallises in the Pyramidal (Miller) or Tetragonal system (*Dana*), and mostly in simple forms of great beauty, in which the square prism predominates. Cleavages parallel to two prisms, and basal. Has occurred in late years in magnificent crystals in lead mines near Monte Ponì, Sardinia, but is still scarce. The same as *PROSGENITE* (q.v.). (*Thos. Davies, F.G.S.*)

***cro**, ***cro**, s. [Wel. = an incumbent flag, a stone of covenant (*Spurrell*); from *cro* = bending, bowed, and *lech* = a flat stone, a flag.]

Archæology:

1. *British*: An erection consisting of two or more stones standing like pillars, with a large flat or rather a slightly inclined one placed upon the top, so as to make the whole present a rude resemblance to a table. Two



CROMLECH

fine cromlechs exist at Plas Newydd in Anglesea; others, less notable, are scattered through Wales; they exist also in Scotland, Jersey, Brittany, and throughout the Celtic area. Formerly they were generally held to be old altars for sacrifices. Boriake long ago suggested that they were sepulchres, an opinion which, meeting with but little credit at first, is now the one generally held. A cromlech is called also a Dolmen (q.v.).

2. *Foreign*: Somewhat similar erections are seen in various parts of Europe, in Arabia, in India, and North and South America, other races than the Celtic one having adopted the same idea.

¶ Nature can ape the formation of at least the top of a rude cromlech. If amid the subsidence which took place during the glacial period, an iceberg grounded on the top of a submarine shoal and melted, a flat tabular stone may have been deposited horizontally upon the summit. On the re-elevation of the

land it may have remained in position. Pseudo-cromlechs of this kind are seen on various mountain-tops.

"... and, there, behold

A Druid *cromlech*!"

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. III.

***cromme**, s. [CRUMB.]

***crom-mell**, s. [CROMLECH.]

***cro'-mor'-na**, s. [Ger. *krummhorn* = a crooked horn; Fr. *croirne*.] [CREMONA.]

Music: The cromorna or krummhorn is a reed-pipe stop of an organ, tuned in unison with open-diapason, and depending for the peculiar timbre or quality of its tone upon the shape and proportions of the tube through which the sound of the tongue is emitted. (*Knight*). [STOP.]

***cro**, ***cro**, s. [CRUMPLE.]

***cro**, ***cro**, s. [Cf. Scotch *crump*, v.] Crisp, short.

"A *cro*mid cake [wafer, in A. V.] of the leeps of therf looses."—*Wycliffe*: *Exod.* xxix. 23.

***cro**, ***cro**, s. [From Oliver Cromwell, who was born at Huntingdon 25th April, 1599; made Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland 16th December, 1653; and died 3rd September, 1658.]

A. As *adj.*: Pertaining or relating to Oliver Cromwell.

B. As *substantive*:

1. A follower of Oliver Cromwell.

2. In *Ireland* (Pl.): The descendants of English settlers first sent to the sister isle by Oliver Cromwell.

"... whose descendants are still called *Cromwellians* . . ."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.* ch. II.

***cro**, ***cro**, s. [CORONACH.]

***cro** (1), ***cro**, ***cro**, s. [In sense 1 from *cro*ne; in sense 2, from O. Fr. *carogne* = a cantankerous old woman. (N.E.D.)]

*1. An old ewe.

"Fresh herrings plenty Michel brings,
With fatted *cro*, and such old things."

Tusser: *Husbandrie*; *The Farmer's Dailie Diet*.

2. An old woman.

"Wild Darrell is an altered *cro*."

The village *cro*es can tell."

Scott: *Rokeby*, v. 27.

†3. A man who talks and acts like an old woman.

"A few old batter'd *cro*es of office."—*Disraeli*.

***cro** (2), ***cro**, s. [A corruption of *crane* (1) (q.v.).] A crane. Used chiefly in the following compounds.

cro-**berry**, **cro**-**berry**, s. (1) *Vaccinium Oryococcus*, (2) *V. Myrtillus*.

***cro**-**el**, s. [CORONEL (1).]

***cro**-**sânke**, s. [A corruption of *crane's* *shank*.] A plant, *Polygonum Persicaria*.

***cro**-**et** (1), s. [CORONET.]

***cro**-**ët** (2), s. [A contr. of *coronet* (2), s. (q.v.).] The hair which grows on the top of a horse's hoof.

***cro**-**ic-al**, ***cro**-**ïc-al**, a. [ACRONICAL.]

***cro**-**i-cle**, s. & v. [CHRONICLE.]

***cro**-**i-cle**, s. [CHRONICLER.]

***cro**-**ique**, s. [O. Fr.] A chronicle.

"As the *cro*nicque telleth . . ."—*Gower*, l. 81.

***cro**-**stéd-tite**, s. [Sw. & Ger. *cronstedtit*. Named after A. Fr. Cronstedt, a Swedish mineralogist and chemist.]

Min.: A brilliantly vitreous mineral, crystallising in hexagonal prisms or in diverging sub-cylindrical or reniform groups, or amorphous. The hardness is 3.5, the sp. gr. 3.3; the colour black, but with a dark olive-green streak. Compos.: Silica, 21—23; sesquioxide of iron, 29—35; protoxide of iron, 27—58; oxide of manganese, 1—5; magnesia, 3—4; water, 10—11. Found at Wheel Maudin, in Cornwall, also in Bohemia. (*Dana*.)

***cro**-**ny**, ***cro**-**nie**, s. [*Crony* and *crone* were originally only different ways of writing the same word.] [CRONE.]

1. A crone.

"Marry not an old *cro*ny or a fool for money."—*Burton*. (*Trench*: *English Past and Present*, pp. 64, 65.)

bëll, **böy**; **pöut**, **jöw1**; **cat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. -**iäg**. -**clan**, -**tian** = **shən**. -**tion**, -**ston** = **shün**; -**tion**, -**tion** = **zhün**. -**tions**, -**sions**, -**cions** = **shüs**. -**ble**, -**dle**, &c. = **bël**, **dël**.

2. An intimate friend, an associate.

"My name is Inn—your cronie dear,
The nearest friend ye hae."
Burns: *The Holy Fair*.

* **cròo**, *v.i.* [An imitative word.] To coo as a dove. (*Ash.*)

* **cròo**, *s.* [Arm. *crou* = a styel.] A hovel, a styel.

"I may sit in my wee croo house,
At the rock and the reel to toll fu' dreary."
Jacobite *Bellies*, l. 48.

crood, croud, v.i. [An imitative word.] To coo as a dove.

"While thro' the hras the cushat croods
With wallfu' cry!"
Burns: *To William Simpson*.

cròo'-dìe, *v.i.* [A dimin. of crood (q.v.).]

1. To coo like a dove.

"Far ben thy dark green plantin's shade,
The cushat croodies am'rously."
Tannahill: *Poema*, p. 189.

2. To hum a song.

3. To cower, to couch, to cuddle.

"There," said Lucia, as she elung crooding to him."
—*C. Kingley: Two Years Ago*, ch. ix. (*Davies*).

crook, *croc, *crok, *croke, *crooke, *cruke, *s.* [O. Dut. *croke*; Dut. *kruk* = a fold, a bend; Icel. *krók* = a hook; Sw. *krok*; Dan. *krog* = a crook, *kroge* = to crook, to bend. Cf. also Gael. *crocan* = a hook, a crook; Wel. *crwa* = crooked; *crwg* = a crook; Fr. *croc*.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:

1. A crooked, bent, or curved instrument. *Used—*

(1) Of a hook.

"In goth the grapnel so fui of crokes."
Chaucer: *Leg. Good Women*; *Cleop.*, 61.

(2) Of a sickle or reaping-hook.

"Quen come je sornen with crokes kene."
—*E. Eng. Allit. Poems*, Pearl, 40.

(3) Of a shepherd's staff, a staff with a bent or curved piece of iron at the end, by means of which the shepherd is enabled to catch his sheep.

"He left his crook, he left his flocks." *Prior*.

* 2. A curl, a ringlet.

"Thogh yur crune be icheape, fair beth yur crokes."
—*Reliq. Antig.*, ll. 175.

* **II. Figuratively:**

1. A curve, a bend, a meander, a turning.

"My wife ensned, through lanes and crokes and darknes
most we past." *Phaer*: *Virgill. Æneidos*, bk. ii. l.

2. A bow, a kneeling before any one.

"Hee is the now court-god, and well appoyed
With sacrifice of knees, of crooks, and erings."
Ben Jonson: *Sejanus*, act i.

3. A halt.

"If ye mind to walk to heaven, without a cramp or
a crook, I fear ye must go yur alone."—*Rutherford*:
Let., F. II., ep. li.

4. A trick, deceit, a trap.

"Hy were ashweynt in her crook"
—*Alexander*, 4, 819.

5. A gibbet.

6. A dishonest person; a thief, forger or swindler.

B. Technically:

1. **Domestic:** The iron chain with its hooks on which vessels for cooking are hung over the fire.

"They're now as black as the crook."—*Scott: Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. xxxv.

2. **Music:** A short tube, either straight or curved, adopted for insertion between the mouthpiece and the body of the horn, trumpet, or cornet-à-piston, for the purpose of altering the key. (*Slavner & Barrett*.)

3. **Eccles.** The pastoral staff of a bishop or abbot, fashioned like a shepherd's crook, and ornamented with jewels, carvings, &c.

"For er the bishop hent hem with his crook
They weren in the archdeken's book."
Chaucer: *The Prioress Tale*, v. 6, 900.

¶ A bishop's crook is exactly of the same form as the lituus, or crooked wand of the old Roman augurs. It is not the same as a Crozier (q.v.).

¶ (1) *By hook or by crook:* By some means or other; by fair means or foul.

"Nor wylly avfer this boke
By hooke ne by crooke
Frynryd for to be."
—*Skelton: The Boke of Clout*.

(2) **Crooks and bands:** The hooks and staples used for hinges. The crook is the iron hook fixed in stone or in a wooden door-post on which the band turns.

crook-back, s. A crook-backed person; one who has a crooked or deformed back.

"Nay, take away this scolding crook-back rather."
Shakespeare: *Henry VI.*, v. 5.

crook-backed, crook-backt, a. Having a crooked or deformed back.

"Or crook-backt, or a dwarf, . . ."—*Lee*, xxi. 30.

* **crook-headed, a.** With a curved or bent face. (*Curvifrons*; *Withal*, ed. 1688, p. 92.)

crook-kneed, a. With crooked or bent knees, bandy.

"Crook-kneed and dew-lapp'd like Thessalian bulis."
Shakespeare: *Mid. Night's Dream*, iv. 1.

crook-saddle, s. A saddle for supporting panniers.

"Creels and crook-saddles are entirely in disuse."
P. A. J. Ford: *Aberd. Statist. Acc.*, xv. 462.

crook-shouldered, a. With crooked or deformed shoulders.

"It is reported of Plato, that being crook-shouldered, his scholars, who so much admired him, would endeavor to be like him, by boltering out their garments on that side, that they might appear crooked too."
—*South: Sermon*, vii. 190.

crook-studie, s. A cross-beam in a chimney from which the crook is suspended; that which keeps the crook steady.

crook-tree, s. The same as CROOK-STUDIE.

crook, *croken, *crooken, *crokyn, *croki, *v.t. & t.* [CROOK, *s.*]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) To bend, to curve, to make crooked or curved.

" . . . bowing or crooking the tail."—*Derham: Physico-Theology*, bk. v., ch. xi. (Note).

(2) To curl.

"The hare here wel to croki."—*Agenbite*, p. 177.

* 2. **Figuratively:**

(1) To turn from the right path, to pervert. " . . . I thinke there is no one thing that crookes youthe more than such unlawful games."—*Ascham: Toxophilus*.

(2) To turn or pervert to an end; to misapply.

"Whatsoever affaire pass such a man's hands, he crooketh them to his own ends. . . ."—*Bacon*.

II. Music: To alter the crook of a wind instrument, so as to put it into another key.

* **B. Intransitive:**

1. Literally:

(1) To be bent, curved, or crooked; to have a curve or bend.

"The port lieth in from eastern seas, and crooketh like a bow."
—*Virgill. Æneidos*, bk. iii. l. 211.

(2) To bow, to crouch, to cringe.

"Clyng, I cluche, I croke, I couwe."—*Reliq. Antig.*, li. 211.

(3) To halt in walking; to go lame.

"We halt, and crook ever since we fell."—*Rutherford: Let.*, F. I., ep. 61.

II. Fig.: To go astray, to wander.

"Thes new ordres that croken for ordeanance of Crist."—*Wycliffe: Sel. Works*, 289.

¶ (1) *To crook a finger:* To make the slightest exertion.

(2) *To crook a hough:* To sit down; to be seated; to bend the knee-joint in order to motion.

(3) *To crook the elbow:* To use freedom with the bottle.

(4) *To crook one's mow:* To close the lips in order to articulate; to disfigure the face, as when about to cry; to manifest anger or scorn by a distortion of the mouth.

"O kende my minny I were wif you,
Illhardly wad eke crook her mow."
—*Gabrielius Man, Herd's Coll.*, li. 61.

crook'-éd, *croked, *crookede, *crokid, *crokyd, *a.* [Eng. *crook*; -*éd*.]

I. Literally:

1. Bent, curved.

"That tassell'd horn so gaily gilt
That faulchion's crooked blade and hilt."
—*Scott: Lady of the Lake*, l. 23.

2. Turning or twisting; not straight; winding.

" . . . a small knot of narrow, crooked, and filthy lanes. . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

3. Deformed.

"He is deformed, crooked, old, and sere."
Shakespeare: *Comedy of Errors*, iv. 2.

II. Figuratively:

* 1. *Of persons:* Departing from the right way; perverse.

† 2. *Of things:*

(1) Perverse, untoward, not straightforward.

"But whom, I ask, of individual souls
Have ye withdrawn from passion's crooked way?"
Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. v.

(2) Deceitful, untrustworthy, malignant.

"Calm, thinking villain, whom no faith could fix.
Of crooked counsels and dark politics."
Pope: *Temple of Fame*, 410, 411.

(3) Made or sold unlawfully; as, *crooked whisky, crooked money*.

(4) Dishonest, knavish, not straightforward; as, *a crooked business*.

crooked mouth, s. The name given to a species of Flounder. (*Buchan*.)

"Pleuronectes tuberculatus, *Crooked mouth*."—*Arbuthnot: Peterhead*, p. 18.

crook'-éd-ly, *crokedly, adv. [Eng. *crooked*; -*ly*.]

1. *Lit.*: In a crooked, bent, or curved manner or fashion.

"She crumpysasheth her lymes *crokedly*."
Chaucer: *Queen Anlyda*, 174.

* 2. *Fig.*: Perversely, untowardly.

"If we walk perversely with God, he will walk *crokedly* towards us."—*Taylor: Rule of Living Holy*.

crook'-éd-nëss, *crok-ed-ness, a. [Eng. *crooked*; -*ness*.]

I. Literally:

1. The quality of being crooked, bent, or curved; curvature, curvity, inflection.

2. A physical deformity.

3. Dishonesty, knavishness. (*Collog.*)

* **II. Fig.**: Perverseness, untowardness.

"But the wickedness of his wil and *crokedness* or forwardness herewith hee elash vnrightously."
—*Tyndall: Workes*, p. 201.

* **crook'-el, v.i.** [A frequent. from *croo*, *v.* (q.v.).] To coo as a dove. (*Ash.*)

† **crook'-en, v.t.** [Eng. *crook*; -*en*.]

1. *Lit.*: To make crooked, curved, twisted, or bent.

2. *Fig.*: To make perverse or untoward; to pervert, to lead astray.

"Images be of more force to crooken an unhappy soul, than to teach and instruct it."—*Homilies*, bk. ii.; *Against Idolatry*.

crook'-ite, s. [Named after Mr. William Crookes, F.R.S., F.C.S., the discoverer of the metal thallium.]

Min.: A brittle mineral of metallic lustre and lead-gray color. Hardness, 2½–3; sp. gr. 6.9. Compos.: selenium, 33.28; copper, 45.76; thallium, 17.25; silver 3.71–100. Occurs in Norway.

Crookes tube, s. [After its inventor.] A highly exhausted glass vacuum tube provided with two electrodes. [See ROENTGEN RAYS.]

crook'-ing, pr. par., a., & s. [CROOK, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: The act or process of making crooked (*lit. & fig.*).

* **crool, v.i.** [An imitative word.] To mutter. (*Ash.*)

cröom, crome, s. [Gael. *crom* = bent.] A husbandman's forks with long tines. (*Prov.*)

cröon, *croin, *croyne, v.t. & t. [An imitative word.]

1. *Intrans.*: To sing in a low voice.

2. *Trans.*: To murmur softly.

"Hearing such etanzas *crooned* in her praise."
—*C. Brontë: Jane Eyre*, ch. xxiv.

cröon, s. [CROON, *v.*] A hollow and continued moan.

eröon-ër, crown-er, s. [Eng. *croon*; -*er*.]

Ichthy.: According to some, the Grey Gurnard, a fish. *Trigla gurnardus* (Linn.).

It receives this name from the cruning or crouning noise it makes after being taken. It is also vulgarly called the Captain. (*Jamieson*.)

cröon'-ing, pr. par., a., & s. [CROWN, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: The act of singing or humming in a low tone; a croon.

cröop, v.i. [CROUP, *v.*]

fäte, fät, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, father; wö, wët, höre, camel, hër, thère; pine, pít, síre, sír, marine; gö, pöt, er, wöre, wöf, wörk, whö, sön; müte, cüb, cüre, unite, cür, rüle, füll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē. ey = ā. qu = kw.

crōp (1), ***crope**, ***crope**, *s.* [A.S. *cropp*, *cropp* = (1) a top, . . . (2) a bird's claw. Cogn. with Dut. *krop* = a claw; Ger. *kropf*; Icel. *kroppr* = a hunch or oump; Sw. *krop*; Dan. *krop* = the trunk of the body. Also in Celtic languages: Wel. *crofa* = the claw of a bird; Gael. and Ir. *sgroban*. (*Skeat*.)]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

1. The first stomach or claw of a fowl.

"So, stooping down from hawthorn top,
He thought to put him in his crop."
Cooper: The Nightingale and Glowworm.

2. The top or highest part of anything.

"A man as a tree, . . .
Of which the crop as turned downward."
Hampole: P. of Consec., 662.

3. The act of cutting, clipping, or cropping.

4. That which is cut, gathered, or cropped from anything.

"Guiltless of steel, and from the razor free,
It falls a piteous crop reserved for thee."
Dryden: Fables.

5. Spec.: The harvest; the corn gathered of a field.

"Lab'ring the soil, and reaping piteous crop,
Corn, wine, and oil."
Milton: P. L., xii, 13.

6. Corn and other plants cultivated, while still growing.

7. The yield of a particular plant.

" . . . but he hoped that before the time came for
shipping the new crop [cotton] matters would have
greatly improved."
Baily Telegraph, Aug. 1, 1889.

*8. Hair worn short, and without powder.

"Wearing the hair short, and without powder, was,
at this time considered a mark of French principle.
Hair so worn was called a crop."
Letters of Sir G. C. Lewis, p. 410. (Davies).

9. A riding whip having a short, stout stick, with a crooked handle, and a leather loop for the attachment of a thong.

II. Fig.: A yield, a return, a harvest.

B. Technically:

1. Mining:

(1) Tin ore of the first quality, after it is dressed or cleaned for smelting.

(2) The appearance of a vein or seam, or of ore or coal, at the surface; the strike.

2. **Geol.:** The outcrop of a bed, layer, or stratum.

3. **Ornith.:** A pouch or dilatation in the raptorial and grain-feeding birds at the lower part of the neck, just in front of the merrythought. Here the food is kept for a time before being transferred to the proper digestive organs. (*Nicholson.*) [A., I. 1.]

4. **Entom.:** A membranous, usually folded stomach in the masticating insects. It constitutes a first stomach, from which the food passes into a second one termed the gizzard.

5. **Tanning:** An untrimmed hide.

¶ (1) *Crop of whey:* The thick part of whey.

" . . . that delicious beverage called crop of whey."
Blackwood's Mag., Jan. 1821, p. 28.

(2) *Crop and root:* A proverbial phrase signifying entirely, completely. (*Comp. Root and branch.*)

"Therefore they conclude to go on upon a course,
and sweep off the bishops of both kingdoms crop and root."
Spalding, l. 100.

(3) *Rotation of crops:* [ROTATION].

***crop-doublet**, *s.* A short doublet.

"Hospitality went out of fashion with crop-doublets."
Love will find out the Way, l. 1.

crop-ear, *s.*

1. A horse whose ears have been cropped.

"What horse? a roan, a crop-ear, is it not?"
Shakesp.; 1 Henry IV., ii. 3.

2. A person whose ears have been cropped.

crop-eared, *a.* Having the ears cropped.

"A crop-eared scrivener, this."
Ben Jonson: Masques.

crop-lifting, *s.* The stealing of a crop.

crop-ore, *s.*

Min.: The best ore of a parcel.

crop-out, *s.*

Mining, Mineral Surveying, & Geol.: The rising up to the surface of one or more strata; an outcrop (q.v.).

¶ For *crop out*, v., see *Crop*, v.

***crop-sick**, *a.* Sick through over-eating or drinking; sick with excess.

"Strange odds! where crop-sick drunkards must
engage
A hungry foe, and arm'd with sober rage."
Tate: Juvenal, sat. xv.

***crop-sickness**, *s.* Sickness through excess in eating or drinking.

"Every visitant is become a physician; one that scarce knew any but crop-sickness, crotch, No such apothecary's shop as the sack-shop!" — *Whitlock: Manners of the Eng., p. 128.*

crop-weed, *s.* A name for *Centaurea nigra*.

crōp (2), *s.* [CRAP.] A name given to two plants: (1) *Polygonum Fagopyrum*, (2) *Lolium perenne*.

crōp, ***croppen**, *v.t. & i.* [CROP (1), *s.*]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) To cut off the top or tip, to lop.

"The withi that spruteth at the betters that me
him off crotcheth." — *Ancren Riwle, p. 86.*

(2) Spec.: To mow or reap the harvest.

"Crops the tall harvest, . . ."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. xi, 688.

(3) To pluck off, to pull off or gather.

" . . . upon whose side
The fewest roses are crop'd from the tree."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., ii. 4.

(4) To eat off, to graze, to browse.

" . . . grassy swarth, close crop'd by nighling sheep."
Cooper: The Task, bk. i.

(5) To raise a crop from; to cause to bear a crop.

(6) To cut off a part of (the ear), generally as a means of identification. [CROP-EAR.]

2. Fig.: To cut off untimely.

"Death destroys
The parent's hopes, and crops the growing boys."
Creach.

II. Bookbinding: To cut the edges of a book so closely as to reduce the margin too much.

"The book is quite perfect, but has been cruelly
crop'd." — *S. J. Heritage: Intro. to Gesta Romanorum, p. xli.*

B. Intransitive:

I. Lit.: To pluck, to gather.

"Of these she crop'd to please her infant son,
And I myself the same rash act had done."
Pope: Fable of Dryope, 28.

***II. Figuratively:**

1. To yield a harvest, to bear fruit. (*Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, ii. 2.*)

2. The same as to *crop the cause*, or *cause-way* (q.v.).

" . . . treacherously cropping within his land."
Spalding, li. 274.

¶ To *crop out*:

1. **Ord. Lang.:** To appear or come to light incidentally and occasionally.

" . . . the same idea and phraseology crop out."
Tyndall: Frag. of Science (3rd ed.), x. 248.

2. **Mining, Mineral Surveying, & Geol.:** To come to or appear at the surface, as a layer, bed, or stratum, underlying another but showing itself from below at the edge, the main part of the surface being covered.

"In many places, immense quantities (of ironstone) may be observed cropping out on the banks of those streams."
Wilson: Agr. Sur. Reser., p. 25.

¶ To *crop the causeway*: To walk boldly in the street; literally, to keep the uppermost part (S. synon. *the crown*) of the causeway.

"All the covenanters now proudly crop the causeway,
glad at the incoming of this army."
Spalding, l. 176.

***crope**, ***cropen**, *pret. & pa. par.* [CREEP.]

***crope**, *s.* [CROP.] A top or finial.

crope, *v.i.* [CROUP (1), *v.*] To make a hoarse noise.

***croper**, ***croperre**, ***croppere**, *s.* [CRUPPER.]

† **crōp-fūl**, *a.* [Eng. *crop*; *ful* (D).] Having a full crop or stomach; satiated.

"And, crop full, out of doors he flings,
Ere the first cock his matin rings."
Milton: L'Allegro.

***cropin**, ***cropon**, ***cropyn**, *s.* [O. Fr. *cropon*.] The buttock or haunch.

"Cropon of a beste (croupe or cropon H. P.). *Clunius.*"

— *Promp. Parv.*

crōpped, **crōpt**, *pa. par. or a* [CROP, *v.*]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Cut, lopped, mown, reaped.

"I saw him with that lily cropped
Inpatient swim to meet
My quick approach, and soon he dropped
The treasure at my feet."
Cooper: The Dog and the Water Lily.

2. Planted or set with a crop.

II. Bookbinding: Cut (as book edges) so as to reduce the margin too much. When cut into the print, the book is said to bleed.

crōp-pēr, *s.* [Eng. *crop*; -er.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. **Lit.:** A grain or plant which yields a crop.

"The root was recognised as a field cropper." — *Smithson: Useful Book for Farmers, p. 32.*

2. **Fig.:** A fall on to the head; hence, an utter failure, a collapse.

"Handicraftsmen was leading three lengths, but 'all a cropper, which took all the go out of him.'" — *Field, Jan. 28, 1882.*

II. Ornith.: A variety of pigeon having a large crop. [FOUTER.]

"There be tame and wild pigeons; and of tame there be croppers, carriers, runts." — *Walton: Angler.*

***croppie**, *s.* [CROPPY.]

crōp-pīng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CROP, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act of cutting, lopping, mowing, or reaping.

"And slitting of noses, and cropping of ears,
While his own ass's rags were more fit for the shears."
Swift: The Yahoo; Overthrow.

2. The act or process of raising crops.

crōp-py, **crōp-pie**, *s.* [Eng. *crop*; -y.]

1. One whose ears have been cropped for treason. The word was especially applied to an Irish rebel.

2. A Roundhead.

3. One whose hair has been cropped in prison. (*Slang.*)

croquet (pron. **crō-kā**), *s.* [Fr. *croquer* = to crack.]

1. An open-air game played with mallets, balls, and little iron hoops or arches. It may be played by any two or more persons. It consists in driving the ball through a certain number of hoops in order till the player comes back to the starting-point. On the way he may if he choose endeavour to strike his opponent's ball and drive it away from the hoop which it has to pass through.

2. When a player has croqueted or struck his opponent's ball with his own, he is entitled to place his own ball in contact with it, and by a smart blow of his mallet to drive it to any distance he pleases: this is called a *croquet*.

croquet (pron. **crō-kā**), *v.t. & i.* [CROQUET, *s.*]

A. Trans.: In the game of croquet, to drive the opponent's ball away from his hoop by a smart blow of the mallet on one's own ball.

B. Intrans.: To play the game of croquet.

crōre, *s.* [Various Hindoo languages.] Ten millions. (*Anglo-Indian.*) Often used of rupees, a crore of which are about a million pounds sterling.

***crose-létt**, *s.* [CROSLET (1), *s.*]

crosier (pr. **crō-zhēr**), ***crocer**, ***croycer**, ***crozier**, ***crozier**, *s.* [O. Fr. *crozier*; Fr. *croix* = a cross.]

1. Ecclesiastical:

(1) The pastoral staff of an archbishop, surmounted by a cross; or of a bishop or abbot, terminating in a curve or crook. It is generally elaborately carved and ornamented with jewels, &c.

" . . . Auselmus and Thomas Becket, who, with their croziers, did almost try it with the king's sword." — *Bacon.*

(2) A cross-bearer.

"A crozier: cruciferarius, crucifer." — *Cathol. Angl.*

2. **Astron.:** A constellation in the Southern hemisphere, consisting

of four stars in the form of a cross; also known as the Southern Cross.

***crosiered**, (pr. **crō-zhērd**), *a.* [Eng. *crozier*; -ed.] Carrying a crosier.



HEAD OF A CROZIER

***cros-lèt** (1), ***crose-lett**, ***crosse-let**, *s.* [Cf. O. Fr. *croisset*; Fr. *croisset*; Sp. *crisol*; Ital. *crociuolo*; Low Lat. *crucibulum*.] A crucible.

"And this champion took out a crossette
Of his bosom, and shewed it the prest."
Chaucer: Canon's Yeoman's Tale, 1304, l. 808.

***cros-lèt** (2), ***cross-lèt**, *s.* [A dimin. from *cross* (q.v.).] A little cross.

"Then Una pan to seke, if ough he knew,
Or heard abroad of that her champion trow,
That in his armour bare a croslet red!"
Spenser: F. Q. I. vi. 36.

***cros-lèt-éd**, *a.* [Eng. *croslet*; -*éd*.] Marked with a croslet.

"The Saracens, Curdmans, and Ishmaelites yield,
To the scallop, the saltire, and crosleted shield."
Scott: The Fire-King.

cross, ***croreiz**, ***croice**, ***crois**, ***croiz**, ***cross**, ***crosse**, ***croysce**, ***croys**, ***croysse**, *s., a., adv., & prep.* [O. Fr. *crois*; Fr. *croiz*; Sp. & Port. *crúz*; Ital. *croce*, from Lat. *crucem*, accus. of *crux* = a cross; Sw. & Dan. *kors*. The root is the same as in Eng. *crook* (q.v.).]

A. As substantive:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) A gibbet consisting of two pieces laid across each other at various angles, and in various patterns.

"At Canterbury the cross of our Lord Jesu Crist."
Maunder: v. 9.

(2) A monument or ornament, either made in form of a cross or surmounted with a cross.

"She doth stray about

By holy crosses, where she kneels and prays."
Shakespeare: Merchant of Venice, v. 1.

¶ In some countries rude crosses or crucifixes are set up to mark the scene of a fatal accident, a murder, or other tragic occurrence.

"This happened close to a cross, the record of a former murder."
Darwin: Voyage round the World (ed. 1870), ch. III, p. 41.

(3) Anything in the shape of a cross.

"The myrtle-crois of yew, first set on fire, and then quenched in the blood of a goat, was sent forth to summon all the Campbells, from sixteen to sixty."
Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. v.

(4) A crucifix (q.v.).

"They knelt before the Cross, that sign
Of love eternal and divine."
Herman's A Tale of the Secret Tribunal.

(5) A mark in shape of a cross, spc. one placed on a deed or other document by a person who cannot write, in lieu of his signature.

(6) A market-place; so called from the crosses so commonly erected in them.

"... the place called Charing Cross."
Baker: Edward I., an. 1306.

(7) A line drawn through another.

"And some against all idolizing
The cross in shop-books."
Butler: Hudibras, III. 2.

* (8) A bishop's crosier.

"Crosse for a hyshoppe. Crosse."
Palgrave.

2. Figuratively:

(1) The Christian religion.

"Hill sholden go to the Hill lond
And fhte there for the croiz."
Pott: Songs, p. 334.

* (2) Money; so called because formerly on the reverse of a coin was stamped a cross, for convenience in dividing the coin into halves or quarters.

"... he had not a cross to pay them salary."
Hovel: Vocal Forest.

* (3) The reverse of a coin; that stamped with a cross.

"Why, in tossing up a halfpenny, do we reckon it equally probable that we shall throw cross or pile?"
J. S. Mill: System of Logic, III. 18, § 81.

* (4) The church lands in Ireland.

"... the church lands lying within the same, which were called the cross."
Sir J. Davies.

(5) Trouble, affliction, regarded as a test of patience or virtue; trial.

"... we are on the earth,
Where nothing lives but crosses, care, and grief."
Shakespeare: Rich. II., II. 2.

(6) Anything done on the cross—i.e., unfairly or dishonestly; a swindle. (*Slang*.)

(7) A hybrid, a mixture.

"Toning down the ancient Viking into a sort of a cross between Paul Jones and Jeremy Diddler."
Lord Dufferin: Lett. from High Latitudes, lett. xiii. p. 387.

II. Technically:

1. *Her.*: The most ancient and noble of all the honourable ordinances, formed by the meeting of two perpendicular with two hori-

zontal lines near the fess point, where they make four right angles. The numerous forms of cross fall under three leading types: (1) *The Cruz decussata*, the St. Andrew's Cross, formed like the letter X; (2) *The Cruz commissa*, or joined cross, like the letter T; and (3) *The Cruz immissa*, like the dagger used in printing (†). (*CRUCIFIXION*.)

2. *Law*: The sign of a cross made to a deed or writing by such as cannot write.

3. *Min.*: Two nicks cut on the surface of the ground in the form of a cross, to mark the ground to be taken by miners who will dig for ores.

4. *Manège*: The cross movement of a horse, as to make a cross in ballottes.

5. *Sports*: The act of impeding another in his course, and probably preventing him from winning a race by crossing in front of him.

6. *Telegr.*: Accidental metallic connection between two wires on a line.

7. *Surr.*: An instrument for laying off lines perpendicular to the main course.

8. *Breeding*:

(1) The mixing of two distinct breeds in producing animals.

"... the above-described appearances are all due to ancient crosses with the dun stock."
Darwin: Origin of Species (ed. 1859), ch. v. p. 164.

(2) An animal of a cross-breed.

* 9. *Old Arm.*: The horizontal piece near the top of a dagger.

10. *Theol.*: Christian doctrine, regarded as having for its central truth the atoning death of Christ upon the cross. It is founded on such passages as the following: 1 Cor. i. 17, 18; Gal. v. 11, vi. 12, &c.

11. *Ch. & Civil Hist.*: Early in the second century the Christians seem to have signed with the cross. In the third century they supposed that the cross was a preservative against all evils, especially against the machinations of evil spirits, and therefore entered on no enterprise of importance without first crossing themselves. The allegation was made by Constantine that when advancing, in A.D. 312, to encounter Maxentius, he saw in the heavens a great shining cross, with the inscription, *In hoc signo vinces*. After his victory in that year he adopted the cross as his standard. According to Socrates and to Theodoret, Helena, the mother of the Emperor Constantine, found at Jerusalem three crosses with a superscription. One of these, having actually cured a dying woman, was held to be the true cross of Christ; one part was given to Jerusalem, another part to Constantinople, where it was encased within the emperor's statue, became the palladium of the city, and so venerated that the people used to assemble round the statue with wax candles. Chosroes, king of Persia, carried off the moiety of the cross kept at Jerusalem, but it was retaken by the Emperor Heraclius in A.D. 615, an auspicious event celebrated by the establishment, in A.D. 642, of a festival called the Exaltation of the Cross. Crosses were introduced into churches about A.D. 431, and began to be set up on steeples about A.D. 568. The Anglo-Saxons were accustomed to sign documents with the cross, accompanying it with their own name if they could write, and leaving it unaccompanied if they could not; this is the reason why the mark made by the illiterate is still a cross. A charter of King Caedwalla, signed with a cross, has a note appended at the instance of the monarch in which he frankly admits his inability to write. In 1641, when the Puritan party were dominant, crosses were removed from the churches.

B. As adjective:

I. Literally:

1. Transverse, oblique; falling across or athwart something else.

"... they either advance towards one another in direct lines, or meet in the intersection of cross ones."
Bentley.

2. Oblique; lateral, zig-zag.

"... the most terrible and nimble stroke
Of quick, cross lightning."
Shakespeare: King Lear, IV. 7.

II. Figuratively:

* 1. Adverse, opposing or contrary; unpropitious, obstructing.

"We're both love's captives; but with fate so cross,
One must be happy by the other's loss."
Dryden.

2. Contrary, contradictory.

"... all the appearing contrarieties and contradictions, that seemed to lie cross and uncouth, and to make the whole unintelligible."
South.

3. Perverse, untractable, untoward.

"... the cross circumstances of a man's temper or condition."
South.

4. Peevish, ill-humoured; out of temper.

"... a fine high-spirited young woman, who could now and then be cross and arbitrary."
Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. vii.

* 5. Contrary to wishes or hopes; unfortunate; unlucky.

"... the cross and unlucky issue of my design."
Glanville.

6. Interchanged.

"Cross marriages, between the king's son and the archduke's daughter."
Bacon: Reign of Hen. VII.

7. Done in reply, replication, or opposition; as, A cross interrogatory.

8. Cross-bred.

* *C.* As adverb:

1. *Lit.*: Across, athwart.

"... give him another staff; this last was broke cross."
Shakespeare: Much Ado about Nothing, v. 1.

2. *Fig.*: In opposition or contrary to; adversely, opposite. (Followed by the prep. *to*.)

"It runs cross to the belief and apprehension of the rest of mankind."
Atterbury.

* *D.* As preposition:

1. Across.

"I charge these waft me safely cross the channel."
Shakespeare: 2 Hen. VI., IV. 1.

2. Through.

"A fox was taking a walk one night cross a village."
L'Estrange.

¶ (1) *The Catholic League of the Cross*:

Ch. Hist.: A Catholic league, instituted under the auspices of the late Cardinal Manning, for the promotion of temperance among Roman Catholics.

(2) *Cross and pile*: A game of tossing with money, equivalent to our heads and tails, the cross being the reverse or tail of the coin. [*Cross*, *s.*, A. I. 2 (3).]

"This I humbly conceive to be perfect boys' play;
Cross, I win, and pile, you lose."
Swift.

(3) *Cross of Jerusalem*: *Lychnis chalcidonica*.

(4) *On the cross*: Unfairly, dishonestly. Opposed to *on the square* (q.v.). (*Slang*.)

(5) *Order of the Cross*:

(a) A sisterhood instituted in 1625 in Picardy by four young women, and afterwards removed to Paris. In 1640 it was erected into a regular order.

(b) An order of the same kind, instituted in 1668 by Eleanor de Gonzaga, wife of Leopold I.

(6) *To take up one's cross*: To bear troubles and trials with patience.

"If any man will come after me, let him deny himself, and take up his cross daily, and follow me."
Luke, ix. 23.

¶ Obvious compound: *Cross-legged*.

cross-action, *s.*

Law: A case in which the defendant in an action brings another action against the plaintiff on points arising out of the same transaction.

cross-aisle, *s.*

Arch.: The same as *TRANSEPT* (q.v.).

cross-armed, *a.*

1. *Ord. Lang.*: With arms folded across.

"Yet neither will I vex your eyes to see
A sighing Ode, nor cross-armed Elegie."
Bonnie: Poems, p. 182.

2. *Bot.*: Having branches in pairs, each at right angles to the pairs above and below; decussated.

* **cross-arrow**, *s.* The arrow of a cross-bow.

"... shot it the head with a cross-arrow."
Beaumont and Flt.: A King and No King.

cross-axle, *s.*

1. *Mach.*: A shaft, windlass, or roller worked by opposite levers; as the copper-plate printing press, &c.

2. *Railway Engin.*: A driving-axle with cranks set at an angle of 90° with each other. (*Knighth.*)

cross-banded, *a.*

Carp.: A term used when a narrow ribbon of veneer is inserted into the surface of any piece of furniture, wainscoting, &c., so that the grain of it is contrary to the general surface.

cross-bar, s.

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A bar fixed transverse to or across another.

2. *Naut.*: A round bar of iron, bent at each end, used as a lever to turn the shank of an anchor. (*Weale*.)

3. *Her.*: A bar sinister; a mark of illegitimacy.

"Few are in love with cross-bars."—*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 11. (*Davies*.)

¶ **Cross-bar shot**: A kind of shot which folds into a sphere for loading, but on parting from the muzzle expands to a cross with sections of the shot at the extremities of the arms.

cross-bar, v.t. To furnish or mark with cross-bars.

* **cross-barred, a.** Secured by bars fixed transversely.

"... a thief bent to unhoard the cash
Of some rich burgher, whose substantial doors,
Cross-barred and bolted fast, fear no assault."
Milton: *P. L.*, bk. iv.

cross-bars, s. A game for children.

* **cross-bated, a.** Chequered.

cross-beak, s.

Ornith.: The same as **CROSSBILL** (q.v.).

cross-beam, s.

1. *Build.*: A beam in a frame laid crossways.

"And above it the great cross-beam of wood
Representeth the Holy Road."
Longfellow: *The Golden Legend*, ll.

2. *Naut.*: In a ship, a piece laid across heavy posts called *bits*, and to which the cable is fastened when riding at anchor. (*Knight*.)

cross-bearer, s.

1. *Roman Archæol.*: One who bears a cross. The rendering of the Latin expression *furcifer*, a term of reproach for slaves.

2. *Ecclesiastical*:

(1) The chaplain of an archbishop or primate who bears the cross before him on solemn occasions.

(2) An officer of the inquisition, who made a vow before the inquisitors to defend the Catholic faith, though with the loss of fortune and life. (*Webster*.)

3. *Mach.*: The transverse bars supporting the grate-bars of a furnace.

cross-bedding, s.

Geol.: Apparent lines of stratification crossing the real ones; false bedding, cross stratification.

cross-bill, cross bill, s. [*Eng. cross, and bill.*]

1. *Ord. Lang. & Ornith.* (Of the form cross-bill):

(1) Any bird of the sub-family Loxinæ, and specially the common species, *Loxia curvirostra*. The male is ash-coloured, tinged with green; the front, cheeks, and eyebrows grey, with yellowish and white spots; the tail small wing coverts, and scapulars greenish;



COMMON CROSS-BILL.

the rump yellow; the lower parts yellowish-green; wings and tail feathers black bordered with green. Length about six inches. It is found in the north of Europe, Japan, &c. It visits Britain at irregular intervals. In Worcestershire the complaint is made that crossbills spoil much fruit. They are therefore called also *Shell-apples*. When they breed, it is at the top of a pine-tree. Other British species are *Loxia pityopsittacus* and *L. leucoptera*.

(2) (*Pl. Crossbills*): A name for the Loxinæ, a sub-family of Fringillidæ. The English

name is given because the tips of the mandibles cross each other. This structure enables crossbills to shell pine-cones to find the seeds. These are their special food, but they are said also to attack apples, &c.

2. *Law* (Of the form cross bill): A bill by which the defendant in a suit in equity prays for relief against the plaintiff, or against other defendants in the same suit, as concerning the matters in question in the original bill.

cross-billed, a. Having crossed bills or beaks.

cross-birth, s.

Surg.: A birth in which the child lies transversely within the uterus.

* **cross-bite, s.** A deception, a trick, a cheat.

"The fox, that trusted to his address and manage, without so much as dreaming of a cross-bite from so sly an animal, fell himself into the pit that he had digged for another."—*L'Estrange*.

* **cross-bite, v.t.** To deceive, to trick, to swindle, to gull.

"No rhetoric must be spent against cross-biting a country evidence,..."—*Collier*.

* **cross-biter, * crossbyter, * crossbiter, s.** A swindler, a cheat, a trickster.

"... the 'coney-catchers, cozeners, and cross-biters,' whose infamous practices he laid bare, menaced him repeatedly with threats of vengeance."—*R. Greene*.

* **cross-biting, s.** The act of swindling, cheating, or tricking; a swindle, a cheat.

"'Affronts, tergiversations, cross-bittings and such like.'"—*North: Examen*, p. 55. (*Davies*.)

* **cross-bitt, s.** A cross-piece (q.v.).

* **cross-bitten, a.** Swindled, cheated, tricked.

cross-bond, s.

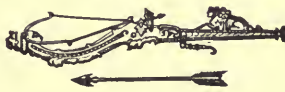
Bricklaying: A form of bricklaying in which the joints of one stretcher-course come in the middle of the courses above and below. (*Knight*.)

cross-bones, s. pl. The representation of two bones laid across each other on tombstones.

"Here's neither head nor foot stone, plate of brass,
Cross-bones or skull."
Wordsworth: *The Brothers*.

cross-bow, s.

Old Armour: A weapon formed of a bow cross-wise upon a stock. It is similar in kind



CROSS-BOW.

to, but smaller than, the ballista, which it doubtless suggested. It was used by the Normans at the battle of Hastings. The arbalest was a form of it. [*LATCH*.]

"I saw him draw a crossbow stiff,
And his true arrow struck afar."
Scott: *Lay of the Last Minstrel*, iv. 12.

* **cross-bower, s.** A cross-bow man.

"The French assisted themselves by land with the cross-bowers of Genoa against the English."—*Raleigh: Essays*.

* **cross-bow-man, s.** A soldier armed with a cross-bow.

"Crossbowmen were considered as a very necessary part of a well organized army."—*Hallam: Europe during the Middle Ages*, ch. II., pt. II.

cross-bred, a. Bred from a male and female of different breeds, strains, or varieties.

"Or again, as when the horns of cross-bred cattle have been affected by the shape of the horns of either parent."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. xiii., p. 443.

cross-breed, s.

1. *Lit.*: A breed of animals (or plants) produced by crossing different species or varieties; an animal (or a plant) of such breed.

2. *Fig.*: Anything partaking of the natures of two different things; a hybrid.

"... a kind of cross-breed between a part-song and a psalm tune with orchestral accompaniment."—*Athenæum*, September 8, 1882.

cross-breeding, s. The practice or system of breeding animals from males and

females of different breeds, strains, or varieties.

cross-bun, s. A bun marked with a cross indented. It is eaten on Good Friday.

* **cross-buttock, s.**

1. A blow across the back or loins.

"Many cross-buttocks did I sustain."—*Smollett: Roderick Random*, ch. xxvii. (*Davies*.)

2. A particular throw in wrestling.

cross causes, s. pl.

Law: Causes in which each of the litigants has a suit against the other in connection with the same affair, each thus being both plaintiff and defendant. Cross causes are generally brought on together. (*Blackstone*.)

cross-chap-vice, s. A vice in which the jaws close towards each other in a line contrary to their usual direction.

cross-chock, s.

Shipbuild.: A piece fayed across the deadwood amidships, to make good the deficiencies of the lower futlocks. (*Knight*.)

* **cross-cloth, * cross-clout, * crosscloth, s.** A kerchief or cloth to wrap round the forehead.

"A cross-cloth, as they tearme it, a powting-cloth, plaqua."—*Wuthal: Dictionary* (ed. 1608), p. 275. (*Nares*.)

cross-country, a. Across the country; not along the road.

"These carpets, so soft to the foot,
Caledonia's traffic and pride,
Oh spare them, ye knights of the boot,
Escaped from the cross-country ride!"
Cowper: *Gratitude*.

cross-course, s.

Mining: A non-metalliferous seam crossing at any angle thereto.

Cross-course spar:

Mining: Radiated quartz.

cross-crosslet, s.

Her.: A cross having the three upper ends terminating in three little crosses.

cross-cut, v.t. To cut across.

cross-cut, s.

Mining: A drift from a shaft to intersect a vein of ore.

¶ (1) **Cross-cut chisel**: A chisel with a narrow edge and considerable depth, used in cutting a groove in iron, especially in cast-iron, where a portion is to be cut or broken off. (*Knight*.)

(2) **Cross-cut saw**: A kind of saw adapted for cutting timber across the grain. Hand-saws are made and set for the purpose. The ordinary saw for cutting timber into lengths has a handle at each end and cuts each way. (*Knight*.)

* **cross-days, s. pl.** The three days preceding Ascension-day.

* **cross-elbowed, a.** With the arms folded across.

cross-examination, s. The act of cross-examining.

cross-examine, v.t.

1. *Ord. Lang.*: To examine closely or minutely.

2. *Law*: To examine or interrogate the witnesses of the opposite side who have already been examined by their own counsel, to test the truth of evidence given by a second examination.

"... his chief business was to examine and cross-examine the most hardened miscreants of a great capital."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

cross-examined, pa. par. or a. [**CROSS-EXAMINE**.]

cross-examiner, s. One who cross-examines.

cross-examining, pr. par., a., & s. [**CROSS-EXAMINE**.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. As *substantive*:

Law: The act of examining the witnesses of the opposite side; cross-examination.

cross-eye, s. That kind of squint in which the eyes are turned inwards towards the nose; internal strabismus.

bill, boy; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect. Xenophon, exist. -ing. -clan, tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, sion = zhün. -cious, -tious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, aql.

cross-eyed, *a.* Suffering from strabismus; squinting.

cross-fertilisation, *s.*

Bot.: A crossing between different flowers on the same plant, or between flowers on different plants belonging, however, to the same species.

cross-file, *s.* A file used in dressing out the arms or crosses of fine wheels. It has two convex faces of different curvatures. It is also known as a *double half-round file*. (*Knight*.)

cross-fire, *s.*

1. *Lit. & Mil.*: A term used to denote that the lines of fire of two or more batteries, or parts of works, cross one another.

† 2. *Fig.*: An attack from several sides at once.

"... raising a cross-fire of artillery from the subtilizing intellect..."—*De Quincey: Works* (ed. 1868), vol. II, p. 146.

cross-fish, *s.*

Zool.: *Urastr rubens*, the common starfish. "The typical asterias—the cross-fish (uraster),..."—*Ansted: The Channel Islands*, p. 257.

cross-flokan, *s.*

Mfn.: A term in Cornwall for a vein of stony matter running north and south.

* **cross-flow**, *v.i.* To flow across or obliquely.

"That staid her flight with his cross-flowing course." *Milton: Comus*, 331.

cross-flower, *s.* A plant, *Polygala vulgaris*. So called, according to Gerard, who invented the name, from flowering in "Crosse or Gang weeke or Rogation weeke." (*Britten & Holland*.)

cross-frog, *s.* An arrangement of crossing rails at a rectangular intersection of roads. Each track is notched for the passage of the flanges of the wheels traversing the other track. A crossing.

cross-furrow, *s.* A furrow cut across a field transversely to other furrows, in order to intercept and carry off the water conveyed in them; a catch-drain.

cross-garnet, *s.*

Build.: A cross-shaped hinge made like the letter T on its side (⊥). The cross-portion is fastened to the jamb or post, and the strap is hinged to the vertical leaf and secured to the door or gate. (*Knight*.)

cross-gartered, *a.* Wearing the garters crossed on the leg.

"... yellow stockings, and cross-gartered..." *Shakep.: Twelfth Night*, II, v.

cross-grained, *a.*

1. *Lit. & Joinery*: Having the fibres running in contrary positions to the surfaces, and consequently unable to be made perfectly smooth when planed in one direction without turning it or turning the plane. (*Weale*.)

2. *Fig.*: Perverse, untractable, peevish, cranky.

"The spirit of contradiction in a cross-grained woman, is incurable."—*L'Estrange*.

cross half-lattice iron. A kind of angle-iron with four radiating flanges. Double-T iron, with a section like a Greek cross.

cross-handle, *s.* A handle attached transversely to the axis of the tool, as that of the auger. One form of duelling-pistols had a cross-handle.

cross-head, *s.*

Steam-engine: A bar moving between parallel and straight slides. It is driven by the piston-rod, and by means of a connecting-rod imparts motion to a beam, or to the crank of an axle or shaft. On its ends are the cross-head blocks, which slide between two parallel guides. (*Knight*.)

Cross-head blocks:

Steam-engine: The parts which slide between the parallel guides. The ends of the cross-head are fitted into these blocks. The cross-head, cross-head block, and cross-head guides constitute what is called "the motion of the engine." (*Weale*.)

Cross-head guides:

Steam-engine: The parallel bars between which the cross-head moves in a right line with the cylinder and driving-wheel axle. They are also called *Motion-bars*. (*Weale*.)

* **cross-invite**, *v.i.* To return an invitation.

"His lordship chose to be so far rude as not to cross-invite."—*North: Life of Lord Guilford*, II, 142. (*Davies*.)

cross-jack (pron. by sailors *crō'-jēk*), **cross-jack-yard**, *s.*

Nautical:

1. The yard of a square-sail occasionally carried by a cutter in running before the wind.

2. The lower yard on the mizzen-mast.

cross-jingling, *a.* Antithetical. (*Milton: Reformation in England*, bk. i.)

cross-lode, *s.*

Mining: A cross-vein; one intersecting the principal lode.

cross-mouth chisel, *s.* A boring-chisel of a cylindrical form with a diametrical blade. (*Knight*.)

cross-multiplication, *s.* [DUODECIMALS.]

cross-patch, *s.* A cross, ill-tempered person. (*Colloquial*.) Generally used of a girl or woman; but Scott (*Heart of Midlothian*, ch. xxix.) applies it to a man.

"I'm but a cross-patch at best."—*Mrs. Gaskell: Sylvia's Lover*, ch. xxvi.

cross-path, *s.* A path that crosses from one road or point to another; a by-path.

cross-pawl, cross-spall, *s.*

Shipbuilding: A temporary horizontal timber-brace, to hold a frame in position. Vertical or inclined braces are called *shores*. Cross-spalls hold the position afterwards occupied by the deck-beams. (*Knight*.)

cross-piece, *crosse-peece, *s.*

1. *Literally & Shipbuilding*:

(1) A flooring-piece resting upon the keel, and placed between the half-floors which form the lower sections of the ribs on each side. The half-floors make a butt-joint on the middle line of the vessel between the keel and keelson.

(2) A bar running athwartship between the knight-heads, and to which the running rigging is belayed.

(3) A bar connecting the bitt-heads. (*Knight*.)

2. *Anat.*: The *corpus callosum* (q.v.), from its connecting the hemispheres of the brain.

3. *Fig.*: An ill-tempered person.

"... the rugged thoughts That crosse-peece of your sex imprinted in mee..." *Wilton: Inconstant Lady* (1614). (*Nares*.)

*cross-point, *s.* A step in dancing.

"What, not one cross-point against Sundays?"—*Greene: James IV*, IV, 2.

cross-pollination, *s.*

Bot.: The same as CROSS-FERTILIZATION (q.v.).

* **cross-post**, *s.* The post that carries letters on the cross-roads. (*Ash*.)

cross-purpose, *s.*

1. A contrary purpose; contradictory system; contradiction; inconsistency.

"To allow benefit of clergy, and to restrain the press, seems to have something of cross-purpose in it."—*Lord Shaftesbury*.

2. (PL): A kind of conversational game, carried on by question and answer.

"The preceding sport was probably the diversion of the age, and of the same stamp with our modern cross-purposes, or questions and commands."—*Whalley: Note on Ben Jonson's Cynthia's Revels*.

3. Misunderstanding.

"There has been a match of cross-purposes among you."—*Smollett: Humphrey Clinker*.

† To be at cross purposes: To misunderstand or act unintentionally counter to each other.

cross-quarters, *s. pl.*

Arch.: An ornament of tracery representing the four leaves of a cruciform flower.

cross-question, *v.t.* To cross examine; to question closely.

cross-questioning, *pr. par., a., & s.*

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: Cross-examination.

cross-reading, *s.* The combination of words produced by reading the lines of a newspaper, &c., directly across the page, instead of down each column.

cross-remainder, *s.*

Law: (See extract).

"Where a devise is of black acre to A, and of white acre to B, entail, and if they both die without issue, then every heir to A and B have cross-remainders by implication."—*Blackstone*. (*Craig*.)

cross-road, *s.*

1. A road running across or transversely to another. (Generally used in the plural.)

2. A bye-road.

"The carriages taking the road to Varennes, he went a cross-road to rejoin them."—*Guthrie: Geog. France*.

* **cross-row**, * **crosrowe**, *s.* The alphabet. [CROSS-CROSS-ROW.]

"He hearkens after prophecies and dreams, And from the cross-row plucks the letter G." *Shakep.: Richard III.*, I, 1.

cross-rule, *s.*

1. A line ruled across or at right angles to another.

2. *Law* (pl. *cross-rules*): Rules where each of the opposite litigants obtains a rule nisi, as the plaintiff to increase the damages and the defendant to enter a nonsuit. (*Wharton*.)

Cross-rule paper: Paper ruled off in squares, affording a means of drawing a pattern for weaving or worsted work.

cross-sea, *s.* A current or waves running in contrary directions.

cross-set, *a.* Directed or set across any line or course.

"A cross-set current bore them from the track." *Joanna Baillie*.

cross-shaped, *a.* Of the shape or form of a cross.

"Then King Olaf raised the hilt Of iron, cross-shaped and gilt." *Longfellow: The Saga of King Olaf*, xii.

cross-shed, *s.* The upper shed of a gauze-loom.

cross-sill, *s.* A railroad sleeper or tie lying transversely beneath the rails.

cross-somer, **cross-summer**, *s.* A beam of timber.

cross-spale, *s.* [CROSS-PAWL.]

cross-spine, *s.* A plant, *Stauracanthus aphyllus*.

cross-springer, *s.*

Arch.: In a groined arch, the rib that springs from a pillar in a diagonal direction at the intersection of the arches forming the groin.

cross-staff, *crosse-staffe, *s.*

1. An instrument commonly called the fore-staff, used by seamen to take the meridian altitude of the sun or stars. (*Horris*.)

"The cross staff is an artificial quadrant..."—*Hopton: Baculum Geodeticum* (1614).

2. A surveyor's instrument for measuring off-sets.

cross-stone, *s.*

Mineralogy:

* 1. The same as *HARMOTOME* (q.v.). It was named from the twin intersecting crystals. (*Brit. Mus. Cat.*, old ed.)

† 2. The same as *STAUROLITE* (q.v.). It is so called from the shape of some crystals.

3. The same as *ANDALUSITE* and *CRUCITE* (q.v.), especially the variety *Chiastolite*. It is so named because on a transverse section of the crystals markings like a cross appear. (*Dana*, &c.)

cross-straining, *s.*

Saddlery: Canvas or webbing stretched transversely over the first straining. The two are stretched over the tree, and united form the foundation for the seat of the saddle.

cross-stratification, *s.*

Geol.: The same as CROSS-BEDDING (q.v.).

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, ex. wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē. ey = ā. qu = kw.

cross-tail, s.

Steam-engine: A bar connecting the rear ends of the side-bars of a back-action steam-engine. The side-bars proceed from the cross-head on the end of the piston-rod, and receive motion from the piston; from the cross-tail proceeds the pitman, which is connected to the crank of the propeller-shaft. (*Knight*.)

Cross-tail gudgeon:

Mach.: A gudgeon having a winged or ribbed shank.

cross-tie, s.

Railway Engin.: A cross-sill beneath the rails, to support them and keep them from spreading apart.

cross-timber, s.

Ship-building: One of the floor-timbers of a frame, resting at its middle upon the keel. Butted against its heads are the heels of the first futlocks. Alongside of it are half-floor timbers, whose heels butt against each other over the keel. (*Knight*.)

cross-tining, s.

Agric.: A mode of harrowing crosswise or transversely to the ridges.

cross-trees, s. pl.

Naut.: Timbers athwartship in the tops, resting on the trestle-trees, to spread the shrouds of the mast above and support the frame of the top. (*Knight*.)

cross-trip, s.

Sports: A term in wrestling when the legs are crossed within one another.

cross-vaulting, s.

Arch.: A ceiling formed by the intersection of two or more simple vaults of arch-work.

cross-way, s. A cross-road (q.v.). (*Obadiah* 14.)

cross-weaving, a. Adapted for weaving with a crossed warp.

Cross-weaving loom: A loom for weaving with a crossed warp.

cross-week, s. [*ROGATION WEEK*.]**cross-webbing, s.**

Saddlery: Webbing stretched transversely over the saddle-tree, to strengthen the foundation for the saddle-seat.

cross-wind, s. A wind blowing across one's course; a side wind.

"A violent cross-wind from either coast."

Milton: P. L., lii, 487.

cross, *creolisen, *crold, *croise, v. i. & t. [*CROSS, s.*]

A. Transitive:**I. Ordinary Language:****1. Literally:**

(1) To lay one body across another; to draw a line across; to cause to intersect.

(2) To lie across or athwart; to intersect. " . . . the tips crossing one another. . . ."—*Derham: Physico-Theology*.

(3) To mark, stamp . . . brand with a cross. "Manie in her bare it. . . hom late croise vaste."—*Robert of Gloucester, p. 514.*

(4) To make the sign of the cross upon. "Priars that through the wealthy regions run . . . Resort to farmers rich, and bless their halls, And exorcise the beds, and cross the halls."—*Dryden: Wife of Bath's Tale, 81.*

(5) To come or move across a person's way. "But soft, behold! lo, where it comes again! I'll cross it, though it blast me."—*Shakespeare: Hamlet, i. l.*

(6) To pass over; to pass from one side to another. "It was not very probable that her armies would cross the Elbe, or that her fleets would force a passage through the Sound."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xix.*

(7) To put one's leg across; to bestride. "To cross his ambling pony day by day Seems at the best but dreaming life away."—*Cosper: Retirement, 467, 468.*

(3) To cancel.**2. Figuratively:**

(1) To thwart, to oppose, to embarrass, to obstruct. " . . . the sole object of those who ruled that great city was to cross the Prince of Orange."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. vii.*

(2) To contradict; to be inconsistent with. " . . . their appetites cross their duty."—*Locke.*

*** (3) To contradict.**

" . . . however it cross the received opinion. . . ."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

*** (4) To restrain, to moderate, to keep down.**

"To make a good, a wise, and a virtuous man, 'tis fit he should learn to cross his appetite. . . ."—*Locke: On Education, § 52.*

*** (5) To debar, to preclude, to shut out.**

" . . . from his loins no hopeful branch shall spring. To cross me from the golden time I look for."—*Shakespeare: 1 Henry VI., iii. 2.*

*** (6) To cancel, to condone.**

"By dying for the cross, cross the score of their own sins."—*Fuller.*

(7) To cause to interbreed; to effect a cross in the way of breeding. " . . . the most suitable dog to cross with her. . . ."—*"Stonehenge": The Greyhound, ch. xix.*

II. Banking: To write the name of a banker or banking company between two lines drawn across the face of a cheque. [*CROSSED-CHEQUE*.]

¶ (1) To cross cudgels: To submit; to yield.

"This forced the stubbornst for the cause To cross the cudgels to the laws."—*Butler: Hudibras.*

(2) To cross one's path:

(a) To come across, to meet.

(b) To oppose, to thwart, to obstruct.

B. Reflex: To make the sign of the cross.

"Like a monk who, under his cloak, Crossed himself, and sighs, alas!"—*Longfellow: The Old Clock on the Stairs.*

C. Intransitive:**I. Literally:**

(1) To lie across or athwart another thing; to intersect.

(2) To move or pass over or across. " . . . the bridge of Slane, some miles up the river, to cross there. . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xvi.*

* 3. To move zig-zag. "He cranks and crosses, with a thousand doubles."—*Shakespeare: Venus & Adonis, 682.*

II. Figuratively:

(1) To be inconsistent. "Men's actions do not always cross with reason."—*Sir P. Sidney.*

(2) To interbreed.

cross-ar-chi-næ, s. pl. [*Mod. Lat. cross-arch(us); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -inæ*.] [*CROSSARCHUS*.]

cross-ar-chūs, s. [*Gr. κροσός (krossos) = a fringe, and ἀρχός (archos) = the fundamental*.]

Zool.: A genus of Viverridae, with a more rounded head and a larger muzzle than the Ichneumon. *Crossarchus obscurus* is the Mongoose of Western Africa. With Suricata, *Crossarchus* constitutes the Viverrine subfamily Crossarchinae.

cross-bill, s. [*CROSS-BILL*.]

crossed, *crossyde, pa. par. or a. [*CROSS, v.*]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb).**B. As adjective:****I. Ordinary Language:****1. Literally:**

(1) Laid or lying across or athwart; having a line drawn across.

(2) Marked or signed with a cross. "Crossyde. Cruce signatus."—*Prompt. Parv.*

(3) Thwarted, opposed, obstructed.

II. Her.: Borne crosswise.**crossed belt, s.**

Mach.: A belt crossed between pulleys so as to revolve them in opposite directions. [*BELTING*.] To prevent the rubbing of the belts, rollers may be interposed. (*Knight*.)

crossed cheque, s.

Banking: A cheque with two lines drawn across its face, between which the name of a particular banker or banking company may be written, stamped, or printed. Such cheques will only be paid by the bank on which they are drawn, when presented through another bank. When the name of the payee's banker is unknown to the person who draws the cheque, it is usual to insert the words " & Co.," leaving the payee himself to fill in the banker's name. The abbreviation " & Co.," is not, however, essential, and may be omitted, the drawing the lines across the face of the cheque being sufficient.

Crossed Friars, s. pl.

Ch. Hist.: [*CRUTCHED FRIARS*.]

crossed lens, s.

Optics: A form of single convex lens having the least spherical aberration. The refractive index of the glass should be 1.5, and the radius of the posterior surface six times that of the anterior surface, both surfaces being convex.

crossed out, a.

Mach.: When the web of a wheel is sawed and filed away so as to leave a cross of four spokes or arms, it is said to be crossed out. This is common in watch and clock wheels. (*Knight*.)

*** crosse-lét, s.** [*CROSLET*.]

cross-sétte, s. [*Fr., dimin. of crosse = a crossier*.]

Building:

1. A projecting piece on a voussoir, which gives it a bearing upon the next voussoir on the side towards the springing.

2. The return on the corners of door-cases or window-frames.

cross-íng, pr. par., a., & s. [*CROSS, v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As substantive:**I. Ordinary Language:****1. Literally:**

(1) The act of passing over or across; passage.

(2) The state of being crossed. " . . . as if the crossing of a hill was designed for this service."—*Derham: Physico-Theology*.

(3) Intersection. " . . . the endless crossing and twining of these microscopic filaments."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat., vol. I., ch. iii., p. 75.*

(4) The place where one crosses.

(5) The act of making the sign of the cross. " . . . your clerical shavings, your uncleanly uncutions, your crossings!"—*Bishop Hall: Epistles, l.*

2. **Fig.:** A contradiction, a thwarting, an obstruction.

"Of many men I do not bear these crossings."—*Shakespeare: 1 Henry IV., iii. l.*

II. Technically:

1. **Banking:** The writing the name of a banker or banking company between two lines drawn across the face of a cheque. [*CROSSED-CHEQUE*.]

2. **Railway:** A casting placed at the intersection of two railways, where the rails of each track are partly cut away to allow passage to the flanges of the crossing wheels.

¶ **Level-crossing:** A place where a railway crosses a road on the level. In England it is protected by gates opening inwards on the line, and under charge of an official.

crossing-sweeper, s. A person who gains a livelihood by sweeping clean the crossings in streets.

cross-ish, a. [*Eng. cross, a.; -ish*.] Rather cross. (*Richardson: Pamela, i. 128.*)

cross-lét, s. [*CROSLET*.]

cross-ly, adv. [*Eng. cross, a.; -ly*.]

* **I. Lit.:** Across, athwart, obliquely; so as to intersect something else.

II. Figuratively:

* 1. Adversely, unfortunately, in opposition. (Followed by to.) "And crossly to thy good all fortune goes."—*Shakespeare: Richard II., ii. 4.*

2. Unfortunately. "If he have any child, He shall be crossly matched."—*Beaumont & Fletcher: Philaster*

3. Peevishly, with ill-humour, fretfully.

cross-nèss, s. [*Eng. cross, a.; -ness*.]

I. Lit.: The quality or state of being cross or transverse; transverseness.

II. Figuratively:

1. Opposition, contrariety, perverseness. "The lighter sort of malignity turneth but to a crossness or aptness to oppose."—*Bacon*.

2. Peevishness, ill-humour. "They help us to forget the crossness of men and things. . . ."—*Collier: Of the Entertainment of books.*

crös-söp-tër-yg-i-dæ, s. pl. [*Gr. κροσός (krossos) = a tassel, a fringe, and πτερυξ (pteryx), genit. πτερυγος (pterygos) = a wing, . . . a fin.*]

boil, boy; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -cious, -tious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

Ichthy. & Paleont.: Fringe-finned fishes. The name given by Professor Huxley to a family of Ganoid fishes in which the fin rays of the paired fins are so arranged as to form a fringe round a central lobe. The majority have a heterocercal, the rest a homocercal tail. The Crossopterygidae are of the sub-order Lepidoganoidei. Prof. Huxley raises them into a sub-order, and divides them into the following families: (1) Polypterini, (2) Saurodipterini, (3) Glyptodipterini, (4) Ctenodipterini, (5) Phaneropteriini, and (6) Caelacanthini. Dr. Traquair divides the Crossopterygidae into six families: (1) Polypteridae, (2) Caelacanthidae, (3) Rhombodipteridae, (4) Cyclopteriidae, (5) Holoptychidae, and (6) Phaneropteriidae.

¶ For the terminations of these "sub-orders" and "families" see FAMILY and CLASSIFICATION.

Most of the genera and species of Crossopterygidae are Silurian, some are Devonian, and a smaller number Carboniferous. Only the Caelacanthini are Mesozoic. In the present day the only living genus known is Polypterus. (Nicholson.)

crōs-sōp-tēr-yġ-ī-ōūs, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *crossopterygi* (*dos*), and Eng. suff. *-ous*.]

Ichthy. & Paleont.: Pertaining to the family Crossopterygidae or its characters.

crōs-sō-pūs, *s.* [Gr. *κροσσώτος* (*krossōtos*) = tasselled, fringed, from *κροσσός* (*krossos*) = tassels, fringes, and *πούς* (*pous*) = a foot.]

Zool.: A genus of Soricidae (Shrews). *Crossopus fodiens* is the Water-Shrew or Oared-Shrew of Britain. It was first discovered by Dr. Hooker in Norfolk.

cross'-wīse, ***cross'-wýse**, *adv.* [Eng. *cross*, and *wise*.]

1. Across.

"Till they found all further passage
Shut against them, barred securely,
By the trunks of trees uprooted,
Lying lengthwise, lying crosswise,
And forbidding further passage."
Longfellow: Song of Hiawatha, vi.

2. In figure of a cross.

"And killed [killed] him on *crosswise*, to Calvary on a Friday." *Piers Ploughman*, p. 373.

cross'-wōrt, *s.* [Eng. *cross*, and suff. *-wort* (q.v.).]

Bot.: A name given to several plants, specially (1) *Galium cruciatum*, (2) the genus *Crucianella*, and (3) *Eupatorium perfoliatum*.

crōt-a-cōn-īc, *a.* [Eng. *croton* (*on*), and *acon-* (*itic*).] Derived from plants of the genera *Croton* and *Aconitum*.

crotaconic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_2H_6O_4$ or $C_3H_4(CO_2OH)_2$. A dibasic acid, isomeric with citraconic, itaconic, and mesaconic acids. It is formed by the action of potassium cyanide on ethylic chlorocrotonate. On supersaturating the potassium salt of the resulting cyano-crotonic acid with hydrochloric acid, agitating with ether, and allowing the solution to evaporate, ammonium crotaconate is obtained, from which the acid is obtained by adding sulphuric acid and agitating with ether. Crotaconic acid is very soluble in water; it melts at 119°. Heated above 130° it gives off CO_2 , and crotonic acid is formed. (*Watts: Dict. Chem.*)

crōt'-al, *a.* [CROTTLER.]

crōt-a-lār-ī-a, *s.* [Lat. *crotalum*; Gr. *κρόταλον* (*krotalon*) = a rattle made of split reeds, pottery, or metal, and Lat. fem. sing. adj. suff. *-aria*.] So named because, when the inflated legumes are shaken, the seeds rattle inside.]

Bot.: A genus of papilionaceous plants, the typical one of the family Crotalariae (q.v.). The leaves are simple or compound, the inflorescence in racemes, the flowers generally yellow, the legume oblong, curved inwards, with puffed out or swollen sides. Between 250 and 300 species are known. *Crotalaria juncea* is cultivated in India and Southern Asia generally for the fibre yielded by the inner bark. It is called *Sau*, *Sun*, *Shunum*, or *Sunn Hemp*, a name which has no connection with the luminary of day, but is the Hindustani *sau* or *sun* = hemp. It is termed also *Madras hemp*, *Bombay hemp*, *Brown hemp*, and *Tang*, &c. Bags and low-priced canvas are made in India from its fibres. It is also

grown as a fodder plant. *C. retusa* is sometimes grown in India for its fibres. The branches of *C. Burkia* are twisted by the people of Scinde into tough ropes. A decoction of *C. Espadilla* is employed in Venezuela as sudorific in fevers.

crōt-a-lār-ī-ō-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *crotalaria* (*ia*), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-æ*.]

Bot.: A family of papilionaceous plants, sub-tribe Genisteae.

crō-tāl-ī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *crotal(us)* (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zool.: A family of serpents, sub-order Viperina. There is a deep pit on each side of the nose lined with small plates. The crown



CROTALIDÆ.

of the head is scaly, the belly covered with shield-like plates. The poison fangs are very large; the other teeth are small. [CROTALUS.]

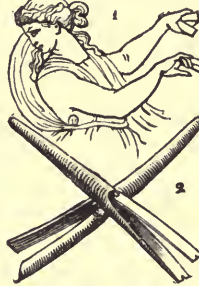
crōt-a-lī-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *crotal(us)* (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.]

Zool.: The typical sub-family of the Crotalidae. The tail ends in a rattle.

crō-tā-lo, *s.* [Gr. *κρόταλον* (*krotalon*) = a rattle.] [CROTALUM.] A Turkish musical instrument.

crōt-a-lūm, *s.* [Gr. *κρόταλον* (*krotalon*) = a rattle.]

Music: A rattle or clapper used sometimes to mark the rhythm of dancing in the worship of Cybele. It was generally made of wood, having a loose piece hinged midway, so that when shaken in the hand a clattering noise was produced, called by the Greeks *παταγία* (*platagía*). (Stainer & Barrett.)



CROTALUM.

- 1. From bas-relief of Vase, Villa Borghese.
- 2. Mosaic Pavement, Villa Corsini.

crōt-a-lūs, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Class. Lat. *crotalum*; Gr. *κρόταλον* (*krotalon*) = a rattle.] So called because a series of horny bodies, loosely united together at the tail of the animal, rattles when it moves.]

Zool.: A genus of serpents, the typical one of the family Crotalidae. *Crotalus horridus* is the Rattlesnake (q.v.).

***crō-tāph-īc**, *a.* [Gr. *κρόταφος* (*krotaphos*) = the temple.] Belonging to the temples. (Ash.)

***crōt-aph-ī-tis**, *s.* [Gr. *κροταφίτις* (*krotaphitis*) = pertaining to the temples.]

Med.: A pain in the temples. (Ash.)

crōtch, *s.* [O. Fr. *croche*; Fr. *croc* = a crook.] [CROCHE.]

1. Ordinary Language:

- 1. A hook, s. fork.
"With poles upon *crochets* as high as thy breast."
Tusser: Husbandrie, lvi. 51.
- 2. A curved weeding-tool.
"In Maie get a weede hooke, a *croche* and a gloue."
Tusser: Husbandrie, li. 10.
- 3. A crutch.
"The next, get chaire and *croches* to stay."
Tusser: Husbandrie, lx. 11.

II. **Naut.**: A forked post for supporting a boom or horizontal spar.

crōtched, *a.* [Eng. *croch*; *-ed*.]

- 1. *Lit.*: Forked, hooked, curved, winding.
"... which runneth by Estrilindoch, a *croched* brooke."—*Holme: Deceit of Britaine*, ch. xiv.

2. *Fig.*: Crotchety, peevish.

crōtch'-ēt, ***crōgh'-ēt**, *s.* [Fr. *dimin.*, from O. Fr. *croche*; Fr. *croc* = a hook.]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

- (1) In the same sense as II. 6.
"Why these are *very crotchets* that he speaks;
Note, notes, forsooth, and nothing!"
Shakespeare: Much Ado, ii. a

* (2) A support, a crotch.

"A stately temple shoot within the skies.
The *crotchets* of thy eek in columina rise."
Dryden: Ovid, Met. Baucis & Philemon.

2. *Fig.*: A whimsical fancy or conceit; a perverse fancy.

"All his old *crotchets* in his brain he bears."
Sir J. Davies: Immortality of the Soul.

II. Technically:

1. **Surg.**: Applied to surgical and other instruments of a hooked form derived from the French; as the craniotomy or placenta hooks. Specifically, a curved instrument for extracting the fetus.

2. **Print.**: A bracket ([]).

"... the passages included within the *paratheses* or *crotchets*, as the press styles them, . . ."
Boyle: Works, vol. ii, p. 3; *The Publisher to the Reader*.

3. **Naut.**: A forked support; a crotch.

4. **Fort.**: An indentation in a covered way, opposite to a traverse.

5. **Mil.**: An arrangement of troops by which they are drawn up in a line nearly perpendicular to the line of battle.

6. **Music**: A note (♩), one-fourth of the value of a semibreve (q.v.).

7. **Sport.**: The master-teeth of a fox.

8. **Anat.**: The name given by Vicq d'Azyr to a hook at the anterior extremity of the superior occipito-temporal convolution of the cerebrum.

crotchet-monger, *s.* One who has a crotchet or fauzy on which he is perpetually harping.

"A few *crotchet-mongers*, Positivists and doctrinaires."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Aug. 17, 1882.

***crōtch'-ēt**, *v.i.* [CROTCHET, *s.*]

Music: To play in a measured time, or to play rapidly.

"The nimblest *crocheting* musician."
Donne: Poems, p. 68.

***crōtch'-ēt-ēd**, ***crōtch'-ēt-ēd**, *a.* [Eng. *crotchet*; *-ed*.] Marked with or measured by crotchets.

"Not these cantels and morsels of Scripture warbled,
quavered, and *crotcheted*, to give pleasure unto the ears."
Harmar: Transl. of Beza's Sermon (1587), p. 267.

†**crōtch'-ēt-ēer**, *s.* [Eng. *crotchet*; *-er*.]

One with a crotchet (I. 2).
"The author has a keen eye for modern varieties of *crotchetters*."—*Athenaeum*, Oct. 20, 1880, p. 665.

crōtch'-ēt-y, *a.* [Eng. *crochet*; *-y*.] Full of crotchets or perverse and whimsical fancies; whimsical, fanciful.

"This will please the *crotchety* radicals."—*Saturday Review*, Feb. 4, 1865.

***crote**, ***croote**, *s.* [O. Fr. *crote*; Fr. *crotle* = dirt, mud.]

- 1. A clod; a lump of turf or earth.
"*Crote* of a turtle. *Glebiula*."—*Prompt. Parv.*, p. 108.
- 2. Refuse.
"My bones as *croote* han dried."—*Wycliffe: Ps. xl. 4*
- 3. The smallest particle.
"And of it never a *crote*,
Quhill I be wrydd, owre-pas my throt"
Wycliffe: Gen. vii. 22

***crōt'-ēlġ**, ***croteles**, *s.* [A *dimin.* from Fr. *crote* = dung, dirt.] The dung of hares. (Houell.)

***crō-tēsc'que**, *a. & s.* [O. Fr. *crottesque*.]

- A. *As adj.*: Grotesque.
- B. *As subst.*: A grotesque painting.
"Item two paintit broddis the ane of the muses and the uthir of *crottesque* or conceptis."—*Inventories* (A. 1561), p. 130.

crō-tōn (1), *s. & a.* [Lat. *croton* = the Castor-oil plant; Gr. *κρότων* (*krotōn*) = (1) a dog-louse, a tick, (2) the Castor-oil plant, *Ricinus communis*, the seeds of which were thought remotely to resemble ticks.]

A. *As substantive*:

Bot.: A genus of Euphorbiaceae, the typical one of the tribe Crotoneae. The flowers are monocious, the males with a five-parted vsular calyx, five petals, five glands alternate

with the petals, definite stamens distinct from each other; the females with a five-parted calyx, no petals, styles bifid or multifid, three glands round the ovary, and trilocular fruit. Some are trees, others bushes, and yet others herbaceous plants; the leaves and inflorescence are also variable. They occur in the warmer parts of both hemispheres. Some are purgative. A decoction of *Croton perdisipes* is used in Brazil as a cure for syphilis and as a diuretic. The purgative root of *C. campestris*, and the leaves and bark of *C. origanifolius*, are diaphoretic and antispasmodic. The wood of *C. Tigilium* is sudorific, and used against syphilis; the seeds are purgative. The oil of *C. Tigilium* and *Pavona*, two East Indian trees, is so acrid as to blister the skin. They are used as diuretics and purgatives. Many are balsamic. *C. balsamifer* is used in Martinique in the preparation of the liquor called Eau de Mantes. Frankincense is extracted from *C. thurifer* and *C. adipatus*, which grow on the Amazon. *C. humilis*, found in the West Indies, has aromatic qualities, and is used in medicating baths. *C. gratissimus* is fragrant, and is used as a perfume by the Koras in south Africa. The balsam of *C. origanifolius* is employed as a substitute for copaiba. *C. Cascarilla* is aromatic. Yet others have a colouring matter. *C. Draco* and *C. sanguiferum* furnish a red substance like gum-lac. *C. Cascarilla*, a Jamaica bush, was thought to furnish the cascarilla of commerce, which is now known to be derived from *C. Eleuteria*, a Bahama shrub; that of Mexico comes from *C. pseudo-China*; and *C. nitens*, *C. ascarilloides*, *micans*, and *suberosus* might also be made to yield cascarilla.

B. As adj.: Derived from any plant of the genus *Croton*. [CROTON-OIL.]

croton-oil, s.

Phar.: A fatty oil expressed from the seeds of *Croton Tigilium*. The oil is brownish-yellow, slightly viscid, and has an acrid nauseous taste. The seeds are smaller and duller than those of the castor-oil plant. Croton oil is a powerful irritant drastic purgative, often causing nausea and vomiting.

Croton-oil acids:

Chem.: Croton oil when saponified with soda yields salts of acetic, isobutyric, and valeric acids, which are volatile, and a crystalline acid called tiglic, or methyl-crotonic acid, $C_5H_9O_2$ or $C_5H_7(CH_3)COOH$, which is the chief product. It melts at 64°, and boils at 197°. A small quantity of higher acids of the acrylic series are also obtained.

crō'-tōn (2), s. A name sometimes applied to the water-supply of New York City, which is drawn from the Croton River.

croton-bug, s. A long-winged species of Cockroach, *Blatta germanica*. (American.)
 ¶ A Cockroach and a proper Bug belong to different orders.

crō'-tōn-āte, s. [Eng., &c., *crotonic*], and suff. -ate.] A salt of crotonic acid.

crō-tō'-nē-æ, s. pl. [Lat. *croton*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -eae.]

Bot.: A tribe of Euphorbiaceae. The ovule is solitary, the flowers, which usually have petals, are in clusters, spikes, racemes, or panicles. (Lindley.)

crō-tōn'-ic, a. [Lat., &c., *croton* (q.v.), and Eng. suff. -ic.] Pertaining to or in any way derived from some plant of the genus *Croton*.

crotonic acids, s. pl.

Chem.: $C_4H_6O_2$. The three modifications are—*Crotonic acid*, $CH_3CH=CHCOOH$; *Isocrotonic acid*, $CH_2=CHCH_2COOH$; and *Methacrylic acid*, $H_2C=C(CH_3)COOH$.

1. *Crotonic acid*: A solid substance crystallising in white needles, melting at 72°, and boiling at 182°. It can be formed synthetically by dropping ethyl α-monobromobutyrate into a warm alcoholic solution of potash. Both crotonic acid and isocrotonic acid are formed by the action of phosphorous pentachloride on ethyl-di-acetic acid. Crotonic acid, fused with potash, yields only acetate of potassium. Crotonic acid, heated with fuming hydriodic acid on a water-bath, melts to a yellow liquid, which, on cooling, deposits large rhombic crystals of iodo-butyric

acid; these, when boiled with potash, are converted into oxybutyric acid; on converting this acid into a zinc salt and gradually adding alcohol to the solution, the zinc salt of α-oxybutyric acid crystallises out first, and the last mother liquids yield the β-oxybutyrate of zinc as an amorphous varnish. Crotonic acid is formed by the oxidation of croton aldehydes, formed by the condensation of acetic aldehyde. Also by distilling allyl cyanide with caustic potash.

2. *Isocrotonic acid*: A liquid formed by the action of nascent hydrogen on the modification of chloro-crotonic acid, which melts at 59.5°. It is an oily liquid, boiling at 172°, but when heated in a sealed tube to 180° it is converted into solid crotonic acid.

3. *Methacrylic acid*: Obtained by heating to 100° citraconic anhydride saturated at 0° with hydrochloric acid, and boiling the product with strong soda solution. It crystallises from water in long colourless prisms, which melt at 16°, and boil at 160.5°. When fused with potash it yields propionic acid and carbon dioxide.

crotonic aldehyde, s.

Chem.: Croton aldehyde, C_4H_6O , or $CH_3CH=CHCHO$. Obtained by heating pure aldehyde in soda-water bottles with a very little zinc chloride and a few drops of water, for a day or two, at 100°. It is purified by distillation in a current of steam. Crotonic aldehyde is a colourless liquid, having an extremely pungent odour, and boils at 104°. It reduces silver oxide. In contact with the air it oxidises to crotonic acid. Crotonic aldehyde, saturated with hydrochloric acid gas, is converted into chloro-butyric aldehyde, C_4H_8ClCOH , which crystallises in white needles, melting at 97°; insoluble in water, sparingly soluble in alcohol.

crotonic chloral, s.

Chem. & Pharm.: Croton chloral, a substance which has been found to be butyric chloral, $C_4H_7Cl_2O$, or $CCl_3CH_2CH_2COH$ (Trichlorobutyl-aldehyde). It is prepared by passing chlorine into aldehyde, cooled in a freezing mixture, and heated to 100° at the close of the reaction. The liquid was distilled; the fraction which passed over between 160° and 180° yielded, by fractional distillation, a colourless, peculiar-smelling oil, boiling at 164°. It combines with water, forming a crystalline hydrate, $CCl_3CH_2CH_2CH(OH)_2$, which is slightly soluble in water. It is stated by Garrod to produce a deep sleep accompanied by anesthesia of the head, the fifth nerve being completely paralysed, while the pulse and respiration continue unaffected, and the voluntary muscles retain their tone. It is given in cases of trigeminal neuralgia, and where chloral hydrate is inadmissible owing to disease of the heart.

crō-tō-ni'-tril, s. [Eng. *croton* (n), and *nitril*.]

Chem.: C_2H_5CN . Allyl cyanide. A liquid boiling at 117°, obtained by heating allyl iodide with potassium cyanide to 110° for two days.

crō-tōn-ōl, s. [Eng. *croton*, and Lat. *ol(eum)* = oil.]

Chem.: $C_6H_{14}O_2$. A yellow, viscid substance, said to occur in croton-oil.

crō-tōn-yl, s. [Eng. *croton*; -yl.]

Chem.: An organic nomad radical (C_4H_5).

crotonyl amines, s. pl.

Chem.: Organic bases, $C_4H_9NH_2$, &c., formed together with butylene diamines by heating isobutylene dibromide to 100° with alcoholic ammonia, part of the dibromide being resolved into HBr and crotonyl bromide; the latter is converted by the ammonia into crotonyl amines.

crotonyl bromide, s.

Chem.: C_4H_7Br . A liquid boiling at 90°. Formed by the action of alcoholic potash on isobutylene dibromide, $C_4H_8Br_2$.

crō-tōn-yl-ēne, s. [Eng. *crotonyl*, and suff. -ene.]

Chem.: C_4H_6 or $HC=C-CH_2CH_3$. Ethyl-acetylene. A hydrocarbon which occurs among the products obtained by the compression of coal-gas. It boils at 20° to 25°, and forms a tetrabromide, which melts at 116° and crystallises in shining needles.

crō-tōph'-a-ga, s. [Gr. *κροτών* (*kroton*) = a dog-louse, a tick, and *φαγεῖν* (*phagein*) = to eat.]

Ornith.: A genus of birds, the typical one of the sub-family Crotophaginæ (q.v.). The bill is greatly compressed, and the ridge of the upper mandible keeled. The species are found in South America. *Crotophaga ani* is the Ani or Anno of the Latin races of South America, the Razor-billed Blackbird of Jamaica, called also the Savannah Bird and the Great Blackbird. It feeds on small lizards, insects, and seeds. It lives in flocks, and when one individual is killed the rest gather again almost at the same spot. Several females are said to use the same nest.

crō-tōph-a-ġi'-næ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *crotophaga* (a) (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. -inæ.]

Ornith.: A sub-family of Cuculidae (Cuckoos). The bill is compressed, the ridge of the upper mandible curved, the wings usually short and rounded, and the two outer toes longer than the rest. [CROTOPHAGA.]

* **crott, s.** [Fr. *crotte*.] Excrement, ordure.

"... the dirt and crott of Paris may be smelt ten miles off. . . ."—*Huvel*: *Londonopolis* (1657), p. 361. (Nares.)

crōt'-le, crōt'-al, s. [Gael. *crotal*.]

Botany:

1. **Gen.:** A name given to several species of lichen.

2. **Spec.:** *Parmelia omphaloides*.

¶ (1) Black crottes: *Parmelia saxatilis*. (Chiefly Scotch.)

(2) Light crottes: *Lecanora pallescens*. (Chiefly Scotch.)

(3) Stone crottes: *Parmelia saxatilis*. (North of Ireland.) (Britten & Holland.)

* **crōt'-tly, * crott'-lie, a.** [Eng. *crott*(le); -ly.] Covered with lichen.

"As o'er the crottle crags they climb'd."

Tram: *Mountain Muse*, p. 68.

* **crōt'-y, v. i.** [Fr. *crotter*.] To dung, as a hare. (Ash.)

crōugh (1), * **crowche** (1), v. i. & t. [A variant or derivative of Mid. Eng. *croken* = to bend; *crok* = a crook.] [CROOK.]

A. Intransitive:

I. **Lit.:** To stoop or bend low; to lie close to the ground.

"While Lufra, crouching by her side,

Her station claimed with jealous pride."

Scott: *Lady of the Lake*, vl. 23.

II. Figuratively:

1. To yield, to submit.

"... the Jacobite party . . . had crouched down in silent terror. . . ."—*Murray*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

2. To cringe, to fawn, to stoop servilely.

"... servility, with supple knees,

Whose trade it is to smile, to crouch, to please."

Cowper: *Table Talk*, 127, 128.

† **B. Trans.:** To cause to bend lowly; to bend down.

"She . . . crouched her head upon her breast"—

Coleridge.

* **crouch-back, s.** A hunchback.

"With Edward went his brother Edmund, earl of Lancaster, surnamed crouch-back . . ."—*Fuller*: *Holy War*, p. 215.

* **crōugh** (2), * **crowche** (2), v. t. [Mid. Eng. *crouche* = a cross.] To sign with the cross.

"I crouche thee from elves and from wights."

Chaucer: *Miller's Tale*, 3, 474.

* **crōuche, * cruche, s.** [O.S. *krūci*; O. H. Ger. *chrūci*, *chrūzi*; Lat. *crucem*, accus. of *crux* = a cross.]

I. Literally:

1. A cross.

"Toe Calvarye his crouche ha beer."—*Shoreham*, p. 88.

2. A crucifix.

"The halved thinge, the crouchen, the calicea."—

Agenbite, p. 40.

3. The sign of the cross.

"On the foreheved the crouche a set."—*Shoreham*,

p. 15.

4. A mark or figure of a cross.

"Many a crouche on his cloke."

P. Flosman, 2, 547.

II. Fig.:

"Loke wheder in this purse whether the be eny

crocs or crouche."—*Doctere*, in *Halliwells*, p. 352.

* **crōughed, a.** [Mid. Eng. *crouch* = a cross; -ed.] Marked with a cross.

bōil, bōy; pōūt, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -iŋg. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şūn; tion, -sion = zhūn. -cious, -tious, -sious = şūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, del.

* **crouched-friars**, *s. pl.* [CRUTCHED-FRIARS.]

crouch-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CROUCH (1), *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: The act of bending low to the ground; cringing, fawning.

* **crouch-mās**, * **croweh-mas**, *s.* [Mid. Eng. *crouche* = a cross, and *mas* = mass.] St. Helen's Day, May 3, being the feast of the Invention of the Holy Cross.

"From bull cow fast
Till Crouchmas be past."

Tusser: Husbandrie, l. 36.

crouch-ÿ, **crouch-ÿe**, *a.* [Eng. *crouch* (1), *v.*; -ÿ.] Crook-backed.

"Or Crouchie Merran Hamphie"

Burns: Halloween.

* **crôud** (1), * **crowde**, *s.* [CROWD (1), *s.*]

* **crôud** (2), *s.* [CROWD (3), *s.*]

crôud (3), * **crôude**, * **crowde**, * **crowdes**, *s.* [O. Fr. *croûte*, from Lat. *crypta*.] The crypt of a church.

"Wonder many yies, *crowdes* and *vautes*."—*Pylgrymage of Syr R. Gysfôrde*, p. 24.

* **crôud**, *v. i.* [CROWD (2), *v.*]

* **crôude** (1), *v. t. & i.* [CROWD, *v.*]

crowds, *s. pl.* [CURD.]

croul, **crowl**, *v. t.* [CRAWL.] To crawl.

"Ha! where ye gaun, ye *crouletin* ferlie?"
Burns: To a Louse.

* **eroune**, *s.* [CROWN.]

crôup (1), * **croupe**, *s.* [Fr. *croupe* = the croup.]

1. The rump or buttocks, especially of a horse.

"This carter thakketh his horse upon the *croupe*."
Chaucer: Pylgrym's Tale, 7, 141.

2. The place behind the saddle.

"Each warlike feat to show:"

*To pass, to wheel, the *croupe* to gain.*"

Scott: Marmion, v. 2.

crôup (2), * **crôop**, *s.* [A.S. *hrôpan* = to cry out; Icel. *hrôpa*; Goth. *hrôpan*; Dut. *roefen*; Ger. *rufen*.]

Med.: Membranous laryngitis. An inflammatory affection of the trachea and larynx, specially characterised by the formation of a false membrane, distinct from other diseases apparently but not really identical, especially so from diphtheria (q.v.) (*Niemeyer, Aitken, &c.*), although the diagnosis is by no means easy, and the two affections are frequently combined; distinct also from acute laryngitis, asthma, nervous croup, and others. It is not contagious. Daviot says, "Croup is non-contagious, and diphtheria and croup are the same; therefore diphtheria is non-contagious." This is sufficient condemnation of the identity theory from one of its chief supporters. Croup is peculiarly a disease of infancy, generally arising from damp. It has a brassy or ringing sound, like the crow of a cock or the sound of a piston forced up a dry pump, which is very unmistakable. When fatal it is early in the disease, while a fatal issue in diphtheria is usually more protracted. (*Moir, in Edin. Med. Jour.*, 1878-79.)

croup (3), *s.* [A.S. *cropp*, *crop*.] A berry. (*Scotch.*)

crôup (1), * **crope**, * **crowpe**, * **crupe**, *v. i.* [CROUP (2), *s.*]

1. To croak, to cry with a hoarse voice; a term applied to crows.

"The roopen of the rounis gart the *cras* (crows), *crope*."—*Compl. Scot.*, p. 60.

2. To speak hoarsely, as one does under the effects of a cold. (*Scotch.*)

* **crôup** (2), *v. t.* [Fr. *croupe* = the rump, back. Comp. our use of the verb to back.] To back up, to help.

"I have a game in my hand, in which, if you'll *croup* me, that is, help me to play it, you shall go five hundred to nothing."—*Cibber: Provoked Husband*, p. 90.

crôup-ade, *s.* [Fr. *croupe* = the croup.]

1. *Manège*: Higher leaps than those of curvets, that keep the fore and hind quarters of the horse in an equal height, so that he trusses his legs under his belly without jerking. (*Farrier's Dictionary*.)

2. *Cookery*: A particular way of dressing a loin of mutton. (*Ash*.) [CROUTADE.]

crôup-âl, **crôup-ôis**, *a.* [Eng. *croup* (2), *s.*; -âl, -ous.] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or resembling croup (q.v.).

crôup-ÿe, *s.* [CROUP (1), *v.*] A name given to the raven. (*Sc.*)

crôup-lér, * **croup-er**, *s.* [Fr., from *croupe* = the back; as of one who stands at your back to assist and support you.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The vice-chairman at a dinner. He sits at the lower end of the table.

"Jeffrey presided at the Fox dinner on the 24th of January, 1829; Monsieur was *croupier*."—*Lord Cockburn: Memorials of his Time*, ch. vii., p. 422.

2. *Gaming*: One who superintends and collects the money at a gaming-table.

crôup-ing, * **croup-ing**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CROUP (1), *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: A hoarse noise or sound, as of ravens, cranes, &c.

"Trumpetis blast rasyt within the toun
Sic manere brüte, as thoct men had the soun
Of cranes *crouping* being in the air."
Doug.: Virgil, 324, 32.

crôup-ÿ, *a.* [Eng. *croup* (2), *s.*; -ÿ.]

1. Croupal.

2. Suffering from, or predisposed to croup.

crôuse, *a. & adv.* [Etyrn. doubtful.]

A. *As adj.*: Brisk, lively, bold.

"Ane spak wi' wourds *wonder crouse*."

Poets to the Play, x.

B. *As adv.*: Briskly, boldly.

crôuse-lÿ, *adv.* [Eng. *crouse*; -lÿ.] Briskly, courageously, freely, boldly.

"... when the like of them can speak *crouse*ly about any gentleman's affairs."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxxix.

* **crôut**, *v. t. & i.* [An imitative word.]

A. *Trans.*: To coo out, to sing in a low tone.

"The dou *croutit* hyr sad sang that soundit lyik sorrow."—*Compl. Scot.*, p. 60.

B. *Intrans.*: To make a croaking, murmuring, or rumbling noise.

"And O, as he rattled and roard,"

*And graen'd and mutter'd, and *crouted*."*

Jamieson: Popular Ball., l. 298.

* **crôut-ade**, *s.* [Fr. *crôûter* = to incrust.]

Cookery: A particular way of dressing a loin of mutton. (*Philips*.) [CROUTADE, 2.]

crôw, * **craw**, * **crawe**, * **crowe**, *s.* [A.S. *crāwe* = a crow, *crāwan* = to crow; Icel. *kráke*, *kráka*; O. H. Ger. *crāia*; M. H. Ger. *krāde*, *krā*; Ger. *krāhe*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. In the same sense as **II. 1.**

2. The cry of a cock.

II. Technically:

1. Ornithology:

(1) Singular:

(a) *Spec.*: *Corvus corone*. Called also the Carrion Crow. [111. 2 (4).]

(b) *Gen.*: Any one of various other birds belonging to the family Corvidæ (q.v.).

(2) Plural:

(a) *Gen.*: The family Corvidæ (q.v.).

(b) *Spec.*: The sub-family Corvinæ, or even the genus *Corvus*.

2. *Mech.*: An iron bar used as a lever; it had usually a bent end, which was frequently forked, and may have been named from its fancied resemblance to a beak.

"Go, get thee gone; fetch me an iron *crow*."
Shakspeare: Comedy of Errors, III. i.

3. *Naut.*: Formerly, the beak or rostrum on the stem of a war-galley. Also a device formerly used, consisting of a pivoted lever and chain, with hooks for engaging an enemy's vessel or picking off her men. A *corvus*.

4. *Anat.*: The mesentery or ruffle of a beast.

III. Special phrases and compounds:

1. Special phrases:

(1) *As the crow flies*: In a direct line.

(2) *To have a crow to pluck with any one*: To have some fault to find with or an explanation to demand from one.

(3) *To pluck or pull a crow*: To be contentious; to demand an explanation.

"If you dispute, we must even *pluck a crow* about it."—*Sir R. L. Estrange*.

2. Compounds:

(1) *Alpine Crow*: *Pyrrhocorax Alpinus*.

(2) *Black Crow*: [4].

(3) *Bunting Crow*: [12].

(4) *Carrion Crow*: *Corvus Corone*. It is a crow, black with purple reflection above, green beneath, the plumage with glossy lustre. It is a solitary bird, feeding chiefly on carrion, but also eating shell-fish, small quadrupeds, nay, even young lambs. It also can subsist on grass.

(5) The crow of the United States (*C. Americanus*) is a closely similar bird, but somewhat smaller. After the breeding season it congregates in flocks, and is partially migratory. Its habits are intermediate between those of the Carrion Crow and the Rook. It is one of the most familiar of American birds.

(6) *Common Crow*: The rook, *Corvus frugilegus*.

(6) *Corby Crow*: [4].

(7) *Dun Crow*: [12].

(8) *Fruit Crows*: The sub-family *Gymnoderinae* (q.v.). [FRUIT-CROWS.]

(9) *Gor Crow*: [4].

(10) *Grey-backed Crow*: [12].

(11) *Grey Crow*: [12].

(12) *Hooded Crow*: *Corvus cornix*. A crow with the head, fore-neck, wings, and tail black, the other parts ash-grey. It is found all the year in Scotland; in the south of England it is only a winter visitant from October to April. It frequents estuaries, feeding on fishes and molluscs, but attacking also small quadrupeds, and even lambs. It is called also the Grey or Grey-backed Crow, the Dun Crow, the Bunting Crow, the Hoodie Crow, and the Royston Crow.

(13) *Indian Crow*: *Corvus splendens*.

(14) *King Crow*: A chattering—*Dicrurus macrocerus*. [DICRURUS, KING CROW.]

(15) *Laughing Crow*: *Garrulax leucolophus*, one of the Timalinae.

(16) *Piping Crows*: The *Streperinae*, a sub-family of Corvidæ.

(17) *Red-legged Crow*: The Cornish Chough—*Fregulus graculus*.

(18) *Royston Crow*: [12].

(19) *Tree Crows*: The *Colletinae*, a sub-family of Corvidæ.

crow-bar, *s.* [Crow, *s.* II. 2.]

"... masons, with wedge and *crowbar*, begin demolition."—*Carlyle: French Revolution*, III. v. 3.

crow-bells, *s.* [The form is pl., the meaning sing.] *Scilla nutans* (chiefly in Wiltshire).

¶ *Yellow Crowbells*: *Narcissus Pseudo-narcissus*. (*Lyte*.)

crow-berry, *s.* [CROWBERRY.]

crow-bill, * **crowe-pll**, * **crouwepil**, *s.* *Erodium moschatum*.

crow-blackbird, *s.* A name given in America to *Quiscalus versicolor*, a bird of the family Sturnidae (Starlings), and the sub-family Quiscalinae (Boat-bills). It comes from South to North in the United States in spring, returning again to the South in autumn, and making great depredation on the crops of grain. It is black, but with blue, violet, and copper reflections. It was called by Wilson the Purple Grackle.

crow-corn, *s.* *Aletris farinosa*.

crow-cranes, *s.* *Caltha palustris*.

crow-cup, *s.* *Fritillaria Meleagris*.

crow-flg, *s.* (See extract.)

"It is thought that he has been poisoned with *crow-flg*, the berry of the *ox*—*omica*."—*Morning Chronicle*, Sept. 16, 1888, p. 8.

crow-flower, *s.*

1. The same as CROWFOOT (q.v.).

"There with fantastic garlands did she come
Of *crow-flowers*, nettles, daisies, and long purples."
Shakspeare: Hamlet, IV. 7.

2. *Caltha palustris*.

3. *Lychnis Flos-cuculi*.

4. *Geranium sylvaticum*.

crow-foot, *s.* [CROWFOOT.]

crow-garlic, *s.* *Allium vineale*.

* **crow-keeper**, *s.*

1. A boy employed to scare away crows.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrķ, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, ûnite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ô. ey = â. qu = kw.

2. A scarecrow.

"Scaring the ladies like a crow-keeper."
Shakesp.: *Romeo & Juliet*, l. 4.

crow-leek, *s.* *Scilla nutans*.

↑ **crow-net, *s.*** A net for catching wild fowl. (*Ogilvie*.)

crow-quill, *s.*

1. The quill from a crow's wing.
"... nothing much larger than a crow-quill can be passed down."—*Barnes*: *Toyage round the World* (ed. 1870, ch. xiv., p. 50 (note)).
2. A very fine pen used in lithography.

crow-shrike, *s.* A piping-crow (q.v.), esp. *Gymnorhina tibicen*.

crow-silk, *s.* [CROWSILK]

crow-stone, *s.*

1. *Build.*: The top stone of the gable end of a house.
2. *Geol.*: A local term for sandstone in Yorkshire and Derbyshire.

crow-toe, *s.*

1. (*Sing.*): Probably the same as crow-foot.
"Bring the rathe primrose that forsaken dies,
The tufted crow-toe, and pale jessamine."
Milton: *Lycidas*, 142, 143.
2. (*Pl.*): (a) *Lotus corniculatus*, (b) *Scilla nutans*. (*Britten & Holland*.)

crow's-bill, *s.*

Surg.: A bullet forceps.

crow's-feet, *crowis-feete, *s. pl.*
The wrinkles under the eyes which become manifest in old age.

"So longe mote ye liven, and all proude,
Till crowis-feete growin under your eie."
Chaucer: *Troil. & Crise.*, ll. 404.

crow's-foot, *s.*

1. *Bot.*: *Echinocloa crus-galli*. *Daucus Carota*, Wild Carrot. (*Britten & Holland*.) Halliwell and Wright had supposed it to be "wild parsley."

2. *Well-boring*: A bent hook adapted to engage the shoulder or collar on a drill-rod or well-tube while lowering it into a well or drilled shaft, or to hold the same while a section above it is being attached or detached. In well-boring the auger or drill-rod passes through a hole in the staging, but the crow's-foot is too large to pass through the hole, and is thus the means of holding the sections of rod or tubing which are suspended therefrom.

3. *Fort.*: A ball armed with spikes, so arranged that one is always presented upward; such are strewn on the ground for defence against the approach of cavalry. A catapult. (*Knight*.)

crow's-nest, *s.*

Naut.: A tub or box at the top-gallant mast-head, for the lookout-man who watches for whales.

crōw, *craw, *croe, *v.t. & t.* [A.S. *crāwan* (p.t. *crēow*); Dut. *kraaijen*; Ger. *krähen*; M. H. Ger. *crawan*, *krājan*; O. H. Ger. *chrājan*, *crāhan*, *crān*.]

A. Intransitive:

I. *Lit.*: To make the noise which a cock makes in joy or defiance.

"... the cock shall not crow this day, before that thou shalt thrice deny that thou knowest me."—*Luke*, xlii. 34.

II. Figuratively:

1. To boast, to brag, to swagger, to vapour.
"Selby is crowing, and though always defeated by his wife, is crowing on."—*Richardson*.

2. To utter a sound expressive of joy or pleasure; to chuckle.

"The sweetest little maid,
That ever crowed for kisses." *Tennyson*.

* B. *Trans.*: To proclaim, to announce by crowing.

"There is no cock to crowe day."
Gower, l. 102.

crōw-bēr-rȳ, *s.* [Eng. *crow*, and *berry*. So named because crows greedily devour the berries of the plant.]

I. *Sing.*: *Empetrum nigrum*, a small procumbent, greatly-branched plant, with recurved leaves, small purplish axillary flowers and black berries, abundant in Scotland on mountainous heaths. Its berries are subacid and unpleasant to the taste. They are eaten, however, in the north of Europe, and are regarded as scorbutic and diuretic. A fer-

mented liquor is made from them by the Greenlanders.

2. *Pl.* (Crownberries): The name given by Lindley to the botanical order Empetraceae (q.v.).

"... few blackberries or crownberries, and only here and there, unless in very favourable localities, a cranberry or an arbutus."—*W. Macgillivray*: *Nat. Hist., Dee Side and Braemar*.

↑ **Broom crowberry**: An American name for *Corema*. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

crōwd (1), *crōwde (1), *crōwth, *crwth, *crouthe, *s.* [Wel. *crwth*, *crwd*; Gael. *crut*; Ir. *crot*; Low Lat. *chrotta*.]

Music:

1. An ancient instrument, like a violin, with six strings, four of which were played on by a bow, and the other two played or plucked



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by the thumb, as an accompaniment. The neck had a hole, through which the player thrust his nose, so that he could only command the notes lying under his fingers.

"Croude, instrument of musyka. Chorus."—*Prompt. Para.*

2. A tune played upon the instrument described in 1.

"He herde a symphonie and a croude."—*Wycliffe*: *Luke*, xv. 25.

crōwd (2), *crōwde (2), *s.* [A.S. *croda*, *gecrod* = a crowd.]

I. Literally:

* 1. A wheelbarrow.

"Croude, barowyr. *Cinctectorium*."—*Prompt. Para.*

2. A number of persons crowded together; a throng; a multitude closely and confusedly collected together.

"... a crowd of people would have been very troublesome in the heat of the day."—*Grew*: *Como Sacra*, bk. v., ch. ii.

3. A collection or number of things closely pressed, or lying close together.

"... that tumult he had observed in the Icarian sea, dashing and breaking among its crowd of islands."—*Pope*.

4. Any gathering or company of persons; a large assemblage.

II. *Fig.*: The mass, the mob, the populace, the lower orders.

"He went not with the crowd to see a shrine,
But fed us by the way with food divine."
Dryden: *Fables*.

crōwd (1), *crode, *croude, *crowdyn, crude, *v.t. & t.* [A.S. *crōddan* = to crowd, to press, to push. Cogn. with Dut. *kruijen* = to push or drive along. (*Skeat*.)]

A. Transitive:

I. Literally:

* 1. To drive, to impel, to push.

"He crud his wain into the fen."
Amis & Amiloun, 1883.

2. To press or drive closely together; to mass together; to collect into a mass.

"... into those buildings men accused of no crime but their religion were crowded in such numbers that they could hardly breathe."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

3. To fill by pressing or collecting together; to fill to overflowing.

"... and the Dee was crowded with men of war and transports."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

4. To collect in crowds round; to throng or press upon.

II. Figuratively:

* 1. To incommode or encumber by excess of numbers.

"How short is life! Why will vain courtiers toll,
And crowd a vainer monarch for a smile?"
Granville.

2. To compress.

"... the vast business of eternity is crowded into this poor compass."—*South*, vol. vii., ser. 15.

3. To collect together in excess.

"It would not have entered into their thoughts to have crowded together so many allusions to time and place, ..."
—*Fortin*: *On the Christian Religion*, Dia. & ¶ (1) To crowd out: To press out; specifically, not to insert in a newspaper on account of pressure of more important matter.

(2) To crowd sail:

Naut.: To carry an extraordinary force or press of sail, in order to accelerate the way of a ship.

B. Intransitive:

I. Literally:

1. To press or throng; to swarm; to collect in crowds.

"The gownsmen crowded to give in their names."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

↑ 2. To press or force one's way.

II. Figuratively:

1. To press, to throng, to appear or occur in great numbers.

"As a wave follows a wave, we shall find instances of folly crowd in upon us."—*Bp. Taylor*: *On Repentance*, ch. x., § 7.

* 2. To sit, as a hen upon her eggs.

"Accounter. To brood, sit close, or crowding, as a henne over her eggs, or chicken."—*Cotgrave*.

* crōwd (2), *croud, *crowde (2), *v.t.* [Probably the same as *CROUT*, v. (q.v.).]

I. Literally:

1. To coo as a dove.

"The kowshot *Crowdis* and *pykks* on the rye."
Doug.: *Virgil*, 403, 22.

2. To croak, as frogs.

II. *Fig.*: To groan, to complain.

"They are a groaning generation, turtles crowding with sighs and groans which their tongues cannot express."—*Z. Boyd*: *Last Battell*, p. 299.

* crōwd (3), *v.t.* [CROWD (1), *s.*] To play upon a crowd or fiddle.

"Fiddlers, crowd on, crowd on; let no man lay a hold in your way. Crowded on, I say."—*Massinger*: *Old Law*, v. 1.

crōwd-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [CROWD (1), *v.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: (See the verb).

2. *Bot.*: A term used when the parts of any organ or organs are pressed closely round about each other.

* crōwd-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *crowd* (1), *s.*; -er.] One who plays upon a crowd or fiddle; a fiddler.

"... commonly called *crowders* because they crowd into the company of gentlemen."—*Fuller*: *Worthies*, ch. x.

crōw'-die, crōw'-dȳ, *s.* [Probably the same word as *GHOAT* (q.v.).] Meal and water in a cold state stirred together, so as to form a thick gruel; porridge.

"There will be drammock and croudie."
Ridson: *Scotch Poems*, l. 211.

crowdie-time, *s.* Breakfast time.

"Then I said hame at crowdie-time."
Burns: *Holy Fair*.

crōw'-līng, *crōw'-lȳnge, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CROWD (1), *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As substantive*:

* 1. The act of carrying in a barrow.

"Crowdyng, caryng wythe a barowe. *Cinctectura*."—*Prompt. Para.*

2. The act of pressing or thronging closely together; a gathering or collecting into a crowd.

"Crowdyng or schowyng. *Pressura, pulsio*."—*Prompt. Para.*

* crōw'-wain, *croudwain, *s.* [Mid. Eng. *crowde* = a barrow, and *wain* = a wagon.] A cart, a wagon.

"Thal bought hem a gode croudwain."
Amis & Amiloun, 1883.

crōw'-dȳ, *s.* [CROWDIE.]

crowdy-mowdy, *s.* The same as CROWDIE (q.v.).

* crowett, *s.* [CROUTE.]

"Crouet (cruet A.) ampulla, baccium, fola, viscus."—*Cathol. Anglicum*.

crōw'-foot, *s.* [Eng. *crow*, and *foot*.]

I. Of the form Crow-foot:

1. *Naut.*: A contrivance for suspending the ridge of an awning. It consists of a number

of cords depending from a long block called an euphroe or uphroe.

2. *Fort.*: A crow's foot or caltrop. [CAL-TROP.]

II. Of the form Crowfoot:

1. *Spec.*: (1) *Ranunculus acris*, (2) *R. bulbosus*, and (3) *R. repens*.

"And the crowsill and the crowfoot are over all the hill." *Tennyson: May Queen.*

2. *Pl. (Crowfoots)*: The name given by Lindley to the botanical order Ranunculaceæ (q.v.).

¶ (1) *Rape Crowfoot*: [So named because the root is like that of the rape.] *Ranunculus bulbosus*.

(2) *Spear Crowfoot*: *Ranunculus Lingua* and *R. Flammula*.

(3) *Urchin Crowfoot*: [Named because its carapels are prickly, like those of the "Urchin," i.e., the hedgehog.] *Ranunculus arvensis*.

(4) *Wood Crowfoot*: (1) A book-name for *Ranunculus acris*, (2) *Anemone nemorosa*.

crowfoot—cranesbill. [So named because the form of the leaves resembles that of some crowfoots (*Ranunculi*).] *Geranium pratense*.

crow-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Crow, v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. As substantive:

1. *Lit.*: The act of uttering a crow like a cock.

2. *Fig.*: A boasting, vaunting, or bragging.

* **crow-ish**, or **erow-yshe**, *a.* [Eng. *crow*; -ish.] Of or pertaining to a crow; like a crow.

"Crowshe, or of a crowe. *Coracinus, corvinus*."—*Hulot.*

* **crowl**, *v.t.* [An imitative word. Cf. *growl*.] To rumble or grumble, as the stomach.

* **crowl-ing**, *s.* [Eug. *crowl*; -ing.] Grumbling in the stomach.

"The crowling in the belly, bothrighmon."—*Withal: Dictionarie* (ed. 1608), p. 297. (*Nares*.)

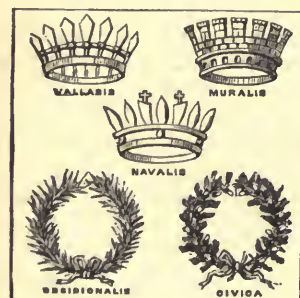
crown, * **coron**, * **corone**, * **coroune**, * **corune**, * **corown**, * **croune**, * **crowne**, * **crune**, *s. & a.* [O. Fr. *corone*; Fr. *couronne*; Sp. & Ital. *corona*, from Lat. *corona*; Gr. *κόρυς* (*korûs*) = the curved end of a bow; *κόρυς*, *κόρυς* (*korûs*, *korûnos*) = curved. Cogn. with Gæl. *cruiunn* = round, circular; Wel. *crwn* (*Skeat*).]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) A wreath or garland for the head, given as the reward of victory or of some noble deed. Amongst the Romans they were of several kinds *Castrensis*, or *vallaris*, given to the individual who first scaled the rampart in



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assaulting the camp of an enemy; *muralis*, to him who first mounted the breach in storming a town; *navalis*, to him who first boarded an enemy's ship; *obSSIONALIS*, given by soldiers who had been beleaguered to the commander by whom they had been relieved; and *civica* (the most honourable of all), bestowed on him who had saved the life of a citizen. [CORONA.]

"Receive a crown for thy well ordering of the feast."—*Ecclesi.*

(2) The ornament of the head, worn as a badge of sovereignty by emperors, kings, and princes. Those worn by the nobility are called *coronets* (q.v.). That worn by the Pope is more commonly called a *tiara* (q.v.).

¶ The monarchical practice of wearing crowns on state occasions is of considerable antiquity. Saul, the first king of Israel, did so (2 Sam. i. 10). So did the king of Ammon (2 Sam. xii. 30). Tarquinius Priscus, B.C. 616, is said to have been the first Roman sovereign who wore one. Constantine, who began to reign in A.D. 306, wore a crown. From him, it is said, the several European kings, from the fourth to the eighth centuries, borrowed the practice. Egbert, king of Kent, who began to reign in A.D. 786, is represented on his coins as crowned.

"In Queen Victoria's crown there are 1,363 brilliant diamonds, 1,273 rose diamonds, and 147 table diamonds, besides one large ruby, 17 sapphires, four small rubies, and 217 pearls."—*Weekly Review*, November 24, 1877.

(3) A royal fillet or band for the brow (*diadema*).

* (4) A crowned personage; a king, a prince.

"... In his livery

Walk'd crowns and crownets."

S. Akenside: Ant. & Cleop., v. 2.

(5) The sun of five shillings.

"But he that can eat beef, and feed on bread which is so brown,
May satisfy his appetite, and owe no man a crown."

Suckling.

2. Figuratively:

(1) Regal power or authority; royalty.

"The succession of a crown in several countries places it on different heads."—*Locke.*

(2) The sovereign, as the wearer of the crown.

"The unexpected demise of the crown changed the whole aspect of affairs."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. v.*

(3) The sovereign, as the representative or head of the government.

"That great law had deprived the Crown of the power of arbitrarily removing the judges, . . ."
Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xviii.

(4) Reward, mark of distinction.

"Be theirs, be theirs unfading honour's crown,
The living amaranths of bright renown!"
Hemans: England & Spain.

(5) Glory, ornament; source or ground of honour or glory.

"... my brethren dearly beloved and longed for,
my joy and crown, . . ."—*Phillips: iv. 1.*

(6) The top of anything; the highest part, as of—

(a) A mountain, hill, ridge, &c.

"Huge trunks of trees, fell'd from the steepy crown
Of the bare mountains, roll with ruin down."
Dryden: Æneid.

(b) The top of a hat.

"... as big as the crown of a man's hat, . . ."
Sharp: Surgery.

(c) The head.

"Behold! If fortune or a mistress frowns,
Some plunge in business, others shave their crowns."
Pope: Mor. Ess., l. 108.

(7) The head, used for the mind.

"In more than twenty things which I set down:
This done, I twenty more had in my crown."
Bunyan: Apology.

(8) The completion or accomplishment; the highest or most perfect state; the acme, the consummation.

"But oh, thou bounteous Giver of all good,
Thou art of all thy gifts thyself the crown!"
Cowper: Task, v. 903, 904.

II. Technically:

1. *Anat.*: That portion of a tooth which appears beyond the gum.

"The teeth of reptiles, with few exceptions, present a simple conical form, with the crown more or less curved, and the apex more or less acute."—*Owen: Anatomy of Vertebrates.*

2. Architecture:

(1) The vertex of an arch.

(2) The corona or upper member of a cornice.

(3) The dome of a furnace.

3. *Bel-founding*: The hub or canon of a bell. [CANON.]

4. *Bot.*: The same as CORONA (q.v.).

5. *Eccles.*: The clerical tonsure; a little circular patch shaved on the top of the head.

6. *Geom.*: The area inclosed between two concentric circles.

7. Heraldry:

(1) The same as A. I. (2).

(2) A representation of a crown in the mantling of an armorial bearing, to denote the dignity of the bearer.

8. *Jewelry*: The part of a cut gem above the girdle; the upper work of a rose diamond.

9. *Mech.*: The steel face of an anvil.

10. Numismatology:

(1) An English silver coin, of the value of five shillings. Gold crowns were first struck

in the reign of Henry VIII., and were so called from the figure of the crown on the reverse. Silver crowns were issued in the reign of Edward VI. The crown had the king crowned on horseback, 1551.

(2) A name given to the French *écu*, and other foreign coins, nearly equal in value to the English crown.

11. *Naut.*: The part of an anchor where the arms join the shank.

12. *Paper-making*: A size of paper, 15 × 20 inches, so called from the water-mark. [CROWN-PAPER.]

13. *Astron.*: [CORONA.]

14. *Fort.*: An outwork having a large gorge and two long sides terminating towards the field in two demi-bastions, intended to inclose a rising ground, or even an intrenchment. [CROWN-WORK.]

¶ (1) *Crown of India*; Imperial order of the Crown of India:

Her.: An order instituted on December 31, 1877, the last day of the year on the first day of which Queen Victoria had legally assumed the title of Empress of India. It consists of princesses of the royal family and distinguished ladies of rank, all the latter connected with India.

(2) *Crown of the causey*: The middle of the road. [*Scotch.*] [CAUSEY.]

"I keep the crown of the causey when I gae to the borough."—*Scott: Antiquary, ch. xxi.*

(3) *Crown of the sun*: Gold coin of Louis XI. of France, with the mint mark of a sun. It was struck in 1475. Proclamations of Henry VIII., Edward VI., and Queen Mary fixed its value, which ranged from 4s. 4d. to 7s.

"Let him be bound, my lord, to pay your grace,
Toward your expenses since your coming over,
Twenty-five thousand crowns of the sun."
Heywood: 2 Edward IV., l. 4. (*Nares*.)

(4) *Iron crown*:

Her. & Hist.: A crown having in it, besides gold and jewels, a thin circle of iron, said to have been made from a nail of Christ's cross. It was first used for the coronation of the Lombard kings in A.D. 591. Napoleon I. was crowned with it at Milan on May 26, 1805, and instituted the order of the Iron Crown. [¶ (5).]

(5) *Order of the Iron Crown*:

Her. & Hist.: An order instituted by Napoleon I. in 1805, to commemorate the fact that he had himself been crowned with the iron crown. It lapsed in 1814, but was renewed by the Emperor of Austria in 1816.

B. As adj.: (See the compounds).

crown-agent, s.

1. *Gen.*: A public officer who acts as agent for the Crown.

2. *Scots Law*: The solicitor who, under the Lord-Advocate, takes charge of criminal proceedings.

crown-antler, *s.* The topmost antler of the horn of a stag.

crown-colony, *s.* [COLONY.]

crown-court, s.

Law: The court in which the Crown or criminal business of an assize is transacted.

* **crown-croacher**, *s.* One who encroaches upon the crown.

"Sixth stories all doe tell in every age,
How these crown-croachers come to shameful ends."
Mirror for Magistrates (1587). (*Nares*.)

crown-duties, *s. pl.* Duties or taxes payable to the Crown.

"... preservation of his crown-duties, . . ."—*Selden: Illust. of Drayton's Polyolbion*, § 9.

crown-gate, s.

Inland Navigation: The head-gate of a canal-lock.

crown-glass, *s.* Glass made by blowing and whirling, changing the ball of glass into a globe and eventually into a disk attached to the end of the ponty. Window-glass is made in this manner. Crown-glass is a finer variety, a compound of silicate of potash, or soda, and silicate of lime—silica, 63; potash, 22; lime, 12; alumina, 3. It is much harder than the glass into whose composition lead enters, and which is called flint-glass. The size of a table or disk of crown-glass is about 52 in., and a pot holding one half-ton will make about 100 tables. (*Knight*). [GLASS.]

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôt, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrck, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê. oy = â. qu = kw.

crown-grant, s. A grant of money to the Crown.

"... the animosity to *Crown grants*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

crown-imperial, crown imperial, s.
Bot.: A liliaceous plant, *Fritillaria imperialis*. It has a six-parted perianth of chequered colours, each division having at its base a nectary, six stamens, and a three-parted ovary, crowned by the three-parted style. It is wild in the south of Europe and parts of Asia. Here it is only cultivated. It is poisonous, the very honey distilling from it being said to be emetic.

"... bold oxlips and
The crown imperial; lilies of all kinds,
The flower-de-luce being one!"
Shakespeare: Winter's Tale, iv. 3.

crown-jewels, s. pl. The regalia and other jewels and ornaments belonging to the sovereign for the time being.

crown-lands, s. pl.

Law & Government: Lands belonging to the Crown. These the sovereign is accustomed to surrender at the beginning of each reign, for its whole continuance, in consideration of receiving the amount of the Civil List settled upon him or her by Parliament.

crown-law, s.

Law: That part of the common law of England which is applicable to criminal matters.

crown-lawyer, s.

Law: A lawyer engaged by the Crown; a lawyer practising in criminal cases.

crown-office, s.

Law: An office of the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice, which takes cognizance of criminal cases of every degree. It is commonly called the Crown side of the Court of Queen's Bench.

crown-paper, s. Paper which formerly had the crown for a water-mark. Its size is 15 x 20 in. [*CROWN*, II. 12.]

"And may not dirty socks from off the feet
From thence be turn'd to a *crown-paper sheet*!"
Taylor: Works (1650).

crown-piece, s.

1. A strap in a bridle, head-stall, or halter, which passes over the head of a horse, its ends being buckled to the cheek-straps.

2. An English coin of the value of five shillings, weighing 436.56 grains.

crown-post, s.

Carp.: A vertical post in a truss, supporting the crown-plate in a king-post truss; a king-post (q.v.).

crown-prince, s. In Germany, the heir-apparent to the Crown.

***crown-rape, s.** Usurpation of the crown by force.

"*Crown-rape* accounted but cunning and skill,
Bloudhead bled a blockhouse to bente away ill."
Mirror for Magistrates (1587). (*Nares*.)

***crown-right, *crown-right, s.** The right or title to the crown.

"To whom, from her, the *crown-right* of
Lancastrians did accrew."
Warner: Albion's England, bk. vii., ch. xxxiv.

crown-saw, s. A saw of cylindrical shape, with teeth on the end and operated by a rotative motion. The trephine was the first of the class. It is used for making buttons and markers, sawing staves, brush-backs, chair-backs, &c.

crown-scab, s.

Farr.: A cancerous scab that forms round the corners of a horse's hoof.

crown-sheet, s. The upper plate of a locomotive fire-box.

***crown-shorn, *crown-shorne, a.** Tonsured.

"This *crown-shorne* generation."—*Fox: Martyrs*.

crown-side, s.

Law: [*CROWN-OFFICE*].

crown-solicitor, s.

Law: The solicitor who prepares the case for the prosecution when the Crown prosecutes. In England he is more commonly called the solicitor to the Treasury. In Ire-

land a separate officer is appointed to perform the duties for each circuit.

crown-tax, s.

Ecclcs. Hist.: A tax substituted for a golden crown which was required annually from the Jews by the king of Syria, in token of their subjection to his power.

"I release all the Jews from tribute . . . and from *crown taxes*."—1 *Macc.* x. 29.

***crown-thistle, s.** The name given by Johnson to a plant which he calls *Corona imperialis*. As he bestows the same name on the Crown imperial (q.v.), this is probably the flower he had in view.

crown-tile, s. A common flat tile; a plane tile.

crown-valve, s. A dome-shaped valve, which is vertically reciprocated over a slotted box.

crown-wheel, s. One in which the cogs are perpendicular to the plane of motion of the wheel. It is also called a contrate or face wheel.

Crown-wheel escapement: An escapement so named because the escape-wheel is a crown ratchet-wheel, whose teeth escape from the pallets of the verge; a vertical escapement.

crown-work, s.

Fort.: An extension of the main work, consisting of a bastion between two curtains, which are terminated by the main work.

crown, *coronen, *coroun, *coroune, *corowne, *croun, *crouny, *cruni, v.t. [*CROWN*, s.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:

1. To decorate or invest with a crown; hence, to invest with royal dignity and authority.

"He did him *coroune* kyng."—*Rob. de Brunne*, p. 20.
2. To cover or surround the head as with a crown.

"He was clarifed on crosse, and *crownet* with thorne."
Anturs of Arthur, xviii.

II. Figuratively:

1. To surmount; to stand at the summit of.

2. To form a crown or ornament to.

"The line of yellow light dies fast away
That *crowned* the eastern cope."
Keble: Christian Year.

3. To dignify, to adorn, to make illustrious.

"Thou hast made him a little lower than the angels,
and hast *crowned* him with glory and honour."—*Ps.* viii. 5.

4. To reward, to recompense.

"Who redeemeth thy life from destruction; who *crowneth* thee with lovingkindness and tender mercies."
—*Ps.* ciii. 4.

5. To consummate, to be a favourable issue or result to, to reward.

"... the success which had generally *crowned* his enterprises."
—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

6. To perfect, to complete, to consummate.

"I likewise must have power to *crown* my works with wished end."
Chapman: Homer's Iliad, iv.

7. To complete, to terminate, to finish.

"All these a milk-white honeycomb surround,
which in the midst the country lanquet *crowneth*."
Dryden: Ovid: Metamorphoses viii.

8. To fill so full that the contents rise above the brim like a crown.

"The youths *crown* cups of sacred wine, to all distributed."
Chapman: Homer's Iliad, ix.

B. Technically:

1. *Mil.*: To effect a lodgment upon, as upon the covered way in a siege, by sapping upon a glacis near the crest. (*Webster*.)

2. *Naut.*: To crown a knot is to finish it by passing the strands of the rope over and under each other.

***crown-a-rie, *crownary, s.** [*Eng. crown* = coroner; -ry.] The office of a crownier; the same as CROWNARSHIP (q.v.).

"... the offices of shireship and *crownarie* of the said shireffdom of Sutherland."—*Acts Cha. I.* (ed. 1814), vol. v., 63.

***crown-ar-ship, s.** [*Eng. crown*; -ship.] The office of a crownier.

"Carts to Allan Erskine, of the office of the *Crown-ar-ship* of Fyfe and Fotherly."—*Robertson's Index*, p. 80, 4.

crown-beard, s. [*Eng. crown*, and beard.]

An American name for Verbesina. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

crowned, pa. par. or a. [*CROWN*, v.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb).

B. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Invested with royal dignity or power.

*2. Consummate, consummated, perfect.

"All innocent of his *crowned* malice."
Chaucer.

II. Her.: Surmounted by a crown.

***crowned-cup, s.**

1. A cup wreathed round with a garland.

2. A bumper, a cup so full of liquor that the contents rise above the brim like a crown.

"We'll drink her health in a *crowned cup*, my lads."
—*Old Couple*, O. Pl., x. 451.

crown-ër (1), s. [*A vulgar corruption of coroner (q.v.)*.]

1. A coroner (q.v.).

"... make her grave straight; the *crown-er* hath set on her, and finds it christian burial."—*Shakespeare: Hamlet*, v. 1.

*2. He who had the charge of the troops raised in one county. (*Scotch*.)

"Renfrew had chosen Montgomery *their crown-er*."
Baillie's Lett., l. 164.

crown-er's-quest, s. A coroner's inquest.

"But is this law?"

"Ay, marry is 't; *crown-er's-quest* law."

Shakespeare: Hamlet, v. 1.

crown-ër (2), s. [*Eng. crown; -er*.]

1. *Lit.*: One who crowns.

2. *Fig.*: One who or that which perfects, completes, or consummates.

"O thou mother of delights,
Crown-er of all happy nights."
Beaumont & Fletcher: Mad Lover, v. 1.

crown-ër (3), s. [*CROONER*.]

***crown-ët, *cron-et, s.** [*A dimin. from crown*.] [*CRONET*.]

1. *Lit.*: A little crown, a coronet.

"Sixty and nine, that wore
Their crown-ets regal, from the Athenian bay
Put forward toward Phrygia."
Shakespeare: Troilus & Cressida, Prolog.

2. *Fig.*: The chief end, the ultimate reward or result of an undertaking; the consummation.

"O this false soul of Egypt! this grave charm—
Whose eye beek'd forth my wars, and call'd them home;
Whose bosom was my *crown-ët*, my chief end."
Shakespeare: Antony & Cleopatra, iv. 12.

crown-ing, *coroun-ynge, *crown-ynge, pr. par., a., & s. [*CROWN*, v.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb).

B. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: Investing with a crown or regal dignity and power.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) Surmounting.

(2) Consummating, perfecting, completing.

"Each day too slew his thousands six or seven,
Till at the crown'd carriage, Warrio, . . ."
Byron: Vision of Judgment, v.

II. Technically:

1. *Bot.*: Situated on the top of anything. Thus the limbs of the calyx may crown the ovary, and a gland at the apex of the filament may crown the stamens. (*Lindley*.)

2. *Mach.*: Convex at top. (Opposed to *dishing*.)

C. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: The act of investing with a crown or regal dignity and power.

2. *Fig.*: The consummating or perfecting of any undertaking; consummation.

II. Technically:

1. *Arch.*: That which finishes off or crowns any decoration, as a pediment or a cornice.

2. *Naut.*: The finishing part of a knot made on the end of a rope.

3. *Mach.*: The central bulge or swell of a band-pulley.

***crown-lëss, a.** [*Eng. crown*; -less.] Destitute of a crown.

"There she [Rome] stands,
Childless and *crownless*, in her voiceless woe."
Byron: C. I. de Harold, iv. 79.

crown-wörts, s. pl. [*Eng. crown*; and pl. of *soot*. -wort (q.v.).]

Bot.: The name given by Lindley to the order Malesherbiaceæ (q.v.).

böl, böy; pout, föwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -iñg. -cian, -tian = shun. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -cious, -tious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.

* **crowse**, *a.* [CROUSE.] Sprightly, merry.

"How chear, my hearts!"

"Most crowse, most capringly!"

Brome: Jovial Crows.

crōw-silk, *s.* [Eng. *crow*, and *silk*.]

1. *Gen.*: A name sometimes given to the *Conferva* and other delicate green-spored Algae, such as *Conferva fraxa*, *C. crispata*, &c.

2. *Spec.*: *Conferva rivularis*.

crōw-sōpe, *s.* [Eng. *crow*, *s.*, and *sōpe*, old spelling of *soap*.] A plant, *Saponaria officinalis* (Britten & Holland). Lyte, &c., make it *Lychnis diurna*.

croŷ, *s.* [Etym. unknown.]

1. Marsh land. (Blount.)

2. A mound or structure projecting into a stream, to break the force of the water on a particular part and prevent encroachments.

croŷl-stōne, *s.* [First element of etym. doubtful, second = Eng. *stone*.]

Min.: A name given to crystallized sulphate of barytes or cauk.

* **croŷse**, * **croise**, *s.* [O. Fr. *croisiez*, *croyses* = persons intending to go to the Holy Land.] A pilgrim. So called because he wore the sign of the cross on his garments. (Bracton.) [CROISADO.]

croze, *v.t.* [Etym. unknown.]

1. *Coopering*: To make a groove in (said of casks).

2. *Hat-making*: To unroll and re-roll a hat-body so as to change the surfaces in contact, and prevent their felting together in the process of felting hats.

croze, *s.* [CROZE, *v.*]

Coopering:

1. A tool used for making the grooves for the heads of casks, after the ends of the staves have been levelled by a tool called a sun-plane, which is like a jack-plane, but of a circular plan. The croze resembles a gauge, except that it is very much larger; the head is nearly semicircular, and terminates in two handles. The stem, which is proportionally large, is secured by a wedge; the cutter is composed of three or four saw-teeth, closely followed by a hooked router, which sweeps out the bottom of the groove. (Knight.)

2. A groove for the reception of the edge of the head of a cask.

croz-ing, *pr. par. or a.* [CROZE, *v.*]

crozing-machine, *s.*

Coopering: A machine for cutting on staves the croze or groove for the reception of the edge of the head.

Crōz-ōph-ōr-a, *s.* [First element in the compound doubtful. It would not bring a suitable meaning out if it were derived from Gr. *κρόσος* (*krōsōs*) = to caw like a crow or raven. Cf. *κρωσός* (*krōssos*) = a water-pail, a pitcher, second element *φόρος* (*phōros*) = bearing.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order Euphorbiaceae, tribe Crotonaceae. The flowers are monocious: the male flowers with a 5-parted calyx and five petals, the female ones with a 10-parted calyx and no petals. *Crotophora tinctoria* is a small, prostrate, hairy annual, growing wild in barren places in the south of Europe, and cultivated around Montpellier, because it produces a deep purple dye called tournecole. The juice of the plant is acrid, and the seeds cathartic.

cruban (1), *s.* [Gael.] A disease of cows.

"The cruban prevails about the end of summer."

—Prize Essays: Highland Society, II. 209.

cruban (2), *s.* [Gael. *crubhan* = a hook.] In Calithness, a sort of pannier, made of wood, for fixing on a horse's back.

"The tenants carry home their peats, and some lead their corn, in what they call *crubans*."—*P. Wick: Statist. Acc., I. 28.*

* **cruce**, *s.* [O. Fr.] A jug or goblet.

"They had such a juice"

Out of the good ale cruce."

The Unluckie Firmiente. (Nares.)

* **cruche**, *s.* [CRUTCH.]

* **cruche**, *v.* [CROUCH.]

* **cruched**, *a.* [CRUTCHED.]

* **crū-ċi-a-da**, *s.* [Sp. *crucada* = (1) a crusade, (2) a bull.] A papal bull, giving certain privileges to those who joined in a crusade.

"The Pope's *Cruciada* drew thousands of soldiers."

Maclet: Life of William, II. 136. (Davies.)

crū-ċi-al (ċi as shī), *a.* [Fr. *crucial*, from Lat. *crux* (genit. *crucis*) = a cross, and Lat. suff. *-alis*; Eng. suff. *-al*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

* 1. *Lit.*: In the form of a cross.

"Whoever has seen the practice of the *crucial* incision, must be sensible of the false reasoning used in its favour."—*Sharp.*

2. *Fig. (Of an experiment)*: So severe as to bring a disputed matter to a decisive test, as if it had to stand the ordeal of crucifixion.

II. *Anat.*: In the same sense as I. 1.

† *Crucial ligaments*:

Anat.: Two ligaments placed in the centre of the knee-joint. They are called the anterior or external ligament, and the posterior or internal ligament. (Quatin.)

crū-ċi-an (ċi as shī), *s.* [Ger. *karausche*; Dan. *karudse*; Sw. *karussa*.]

Ichthy.: The German Carp, *Cyprinus carassius*. It was long confounded with the Prussian Carp, *C. gibelio*. The length of the head is to the depth of the body as 1 to 2; and to the whole length of head, body and tail, as 1 to 5; the depth of the body to the whole length as 2 to 5; the tail nearly square at the end. The only British locality for it known to Mr. Yarrell was the Thames, from Windsor to Hammersmith, where it weighs a pound and a half. Called also *Crucian Carp*.

* **crū-ċi-ar** (ċi as shī), *s.* [Lat. *cruciator*, from *crucio* = to crucify, and *crux* = a cross.] A crucifier.

"He . . . prayed for his *cruciar*."—*Wycliffe: Apology, p. 21.*

crū-ċi-āte (ċi as shī), *a.* [Lat. *cruciat* = crucified, *pa. par.* of *crucio* = to crucify.]

Botany:

1. *Gen.*: In the form of a cross.

2. *Spec. (Of a flower)*: Having four valvaceous sepals, four petals, and six tetradynamous stamens. (Link.)

* **crū-ċi-āte** (ċi as shī), *v.t.* [Lat. *cruciat*, *pa. par.* of *crucio*.]

1. *Lit.*: To torment, to torture.

"They [Mahometans] believe also the punishment of sepulchres, or that the dead therein are often cruciated."—*L. Addison: Life of Mahomet, p. 93.*

2. *Fig.*: To torment.

"They vexed, tormented, and cruciated the weakest consciences of men."—*Bale: Discourse on Revelations, I. 5.*

* **crū-ċi-āt-ēd** (ċi as shī), *a.* [Eng. *cruciated*; -ēd.] Tortured, tormented.

"The thus miserably cruciated spirit must needs quit its unfit habitation."—*Glanville: Pre-existence of Souls, ch. xiv.*

* **crū-ċi-ā-tion** (ċi as shī), *s.* [Lat. *cruciat*, *pa. par.* of *crucio* = to torture, from *crux* (genit. *crucis*) = a cross.] The act of torturing; torture.

" . . . the cruciation and howling of his enemies."

Bishop Hall: Soul's Farewell to Earth, §7.

* **crū-ċi-ā-tōr-ŷ** (ċi as shī), *a.* [Lat. *cruciat* (us), *pa. par.* of *crucio*, and Eng. adj. suff. -ory.] Torturing, exercising.

"These cruciating passions do operate with such a violence."—*Howell: Parley of Beasts, p. 7. (Davies.)*

crū-ċi-ble, * **crū-āi-ble**, *s.* [Low Lat. *crucibulum*, *crucibolus* = a hanging-lamp, a melting-pot, from a base which appears in Fr. *cruche* = an earthen pot, a pitcher; Dut. *kroes* = a cup, a pot, a crucible. (Skeat.)]

A. *Ordinary Language*:

I. *Lit.*: In the same sense as B. 1.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. Anything presenting the appearance of a furnace.

"Where, in a mighty crucible, expire
The mountains, glowing hot, like coals of fire."

Wordsworth: Descriptive Sketches.

† 2. A severe or searching trial or test.

"Seek from the torturing crucible."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. v.

B. *Chemistry*:

1. A melting-pot of earthenware, porcelain, or of refractory metal, or of plumbago, adapted to withstand high temperatures, without sensibly softening, to stand sudden and great

alterations of temperature without cracking, to resist the corrosive action of the substance fused in them, and the action of the fuel. They are mentioned by the Greek authors, are shown in the ancient Egyptian paintings, were early used for the operation of assaying, and were made by the old alchemists for their own use. Metallic crucibles are of platinum, silver, or iron.

† Metallic oxides, sulphides, &c., which are easily reduced, should not be heated in silver or platinum crucibles. A fused hard mass of silicate can be often removed from a platinum crucible by heating it on the outside, and plunging it in cold water.

2. A basin at the bottom of a furnace to collect the molten metal.

crucible-mould, *s.* Crucibles are moulded on a wheel or in a press. Different materials, qualities, and sizes require different treatment.

crucible-oven, *s.* A heater for crucibles, to dry them before burning in a kiln. Plastic clay is moulded into green crucibles, assumes the biscuit form by drying, and is burned to constitute a crucible.

crucible-steel, *s.* [CAST-STEEL.]

crucible-tongs, *s.* A form of tongs for lifting crucibles from the furnace.

crū-ċi-fēr, *s.* [Lat. = the cross-bearer, from *crux* (genit. *crucis*) = a cross, and *fērō* = to bear.]

Botany:

1. *Sing.*: A plant of the order Cruciferae.

2. *Pl. (Crucifers)*: The name given by Lindley to his order Brassicaceae, by many called Cruciferae (q.v.).

crū-ċi-f-ēr-ŷe, *s. pl.* [Lat. *crux* (genit. *crucis*) = a cross, and *fērō* = to bear. So named because the petals of the flowers are four in number, and arranged crosswise. (Hooker.)]

Bot.: An order of hypogynous exogens, alliance Cistales. Jussieu and many others used the name, which is still showing no symptoms of becoming obsolete. Lindley altered it to Brassicaceae, to make it harmonize with the ending of other orders, but he appends the English name Crucifers. [BRASSICACEAE.]

crū-ċi-f-ēr-ŷ, *s. pl.* [CRUCIFER.]

crū-ċi-f-ēr-ōūs, *a.* [Lat. *crucifer*, and Eng. suff. -ous.]

Bot., &c.: Bearing a cross. (Used specially of any plant of the order Cruciferae, or of that order collectively viewed.)

crū-ċi-fied, *pa. par. or a.* [CRUCIFY.]

crū-ċi-fi-ēr, * **crū-ċy-fy-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *crucify*; -ēr.] One who puts another to death by crucifixion.

"For bys crucifyers mekely he preyd."

Robert de Brunne: Meditations, 710.

crū-ċi-fix, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *crucifixus*, *pa. par.* of *crucifigo* = to crucify (q.v.); Ital. *crocefisso*.]

1. *Lit.*: A cross or figure of a cross, having on it a figure of Christ crucified.

"There stands at the upper end of it a large crucifix, very much esteemed. The figure of our Saviour represents him in his last agonies of death."—*Addison: Travels in Italy.*

† Its use began about the fourth and became general about the eighth century.

* 2. *Fig.*: The cross or religion of Christ.

* **crū-ċi-fix**, *v.t.* [CRUCIFIX, *s.*] To crucify.

"Who mockt, best, hanisht, buried, crucifix"

For our foule sin."

Sylvester: Du Bartas, 1,082. (Latham.)

crū-ċi-fīx-iōn (x as ksh), *s.* [Fr. *crucifixion*; Sp. *crucifixion*; Port. *crucifixo*; Ital. *crucifixione*, *crucifixione*, all from Lat. *crux* (genit. *crucis*) = a cross, and *figo*, *fixi*, *fixum* = to fix, to fasten, drive in, attach.]

I. *Literally*:

1. *Gen.*: The act of affixing to a cross with the view of inflicting capital punishment attended by lingering torture. It was in use among the Egyptians, the Assyrians, the Carthaginians, the Persians, the Indians, the Germans, and the Greeks and Romans. Whether it was a Jewish punishment has been a matter of dispute; the preponderance of evi-

kāte, **kāt**, **fāre**, amidst, **whāt**, **fāl**, father; **wē**, **wēt**, here, camel, **hēr**, there; **pīno**, **pīt**, **sīre**, **sīr**, marine; **gō**, **pōt**, or, **wōre**, **wōlf**, **wōrk**, **whō**, **sōn**; **mūte**, **cūb**, **cūre**, **unite**, **cūr**, **rūle**, **fūll**; **trŷ**, **Sŷrian**. **ŷe**, **ce** = **ē**. **ey** = **a**. **qu** = **kw**.

dence seems to show that it was not. Among the Romans it was considered the most cruel and at the same time the most infamous of punishments, being, as a rule, confined to slaves, though in cases of extreme guilt freemen also, if of humble rank or from the provinces, might be condemned to this method of death. Scourging of a severe character preceded crucifixion. (For the forms of crosses used see CROSS.) Sometimes the cross was first reared, and then the sufferer raised to be affixed to it; at others it was laid down horizontally, and he was affixed to it before it was raised. In some cases he was simply tied to it; in others nails were driven through his hands, while the feet were tied; and yet again in others nails were driven both through the hands and feet. In the last-named case the unnatural position of the victim, causing tension of every joint, the lesions to the nerves and tendons of the hands and feet, the burning fever, with its attendant thirst produced by the fever, which arose when the constitution in general had begun to sympathize with the local injuries, constituted untold agonies. Nevertheless it was found that a frame of average strength could bear up against this heavy load of suffering for about three days, and sometimes die at the last, it is said, of hunger, though more probably of gangrene. Constantine, in A.D. 330, abolished crucifixion as a punishment among the Romans, and sacred considerations prevented the Christian nations, even when they were in a backward state of civilisation, from introducing it again. It was, however, practised in the thirteenth century by the Mohammedans of Syria, and in modern times by the Burmese. Anciently, a person doomed to crucifixion might in certain cases be put to death out of mercy before being affixed to the cross; to this there may be an allusion in Deut. xxi. 22, 23.

2. *Spec.*: The method of death in the case of our Lord. Tradition represents this as of the most cruel type—viz., that in which both hands and feet were pierced with nails, and there are Scripture passages which lend countenance to the statement (Matt. xxvii. 22–50; Mark xv. 12–37; Luke xxiii. 21–46; John xix. 15–30; cf. also xx. 25, and Ps. xlii. 16). Though in the last-named passage the Hebrew has an anomalous form, yet the English rendering of the verse which agrees with that of the Septuagint, *ἔσταντες ὡς καὶ ποδὶς* (*fruantur chéiras mōi kai podas*), is probably correct. Several dates have been assigned to the Crucifixion—viz., Friday, April 5, A.D. 30; or April 15, A.D. 29, or April 3, A.D. 33, or March 31, A.D. 31.

"This earthquake, according to the opinion of many learned men, happened at our Saviour's crucifixion."—*Addition: On Italy.*

II. *Fig.*: Torture.

"Do ye prove
What crucifixions are in love!"
—*Berrick: Hesperides*, p. 169.

crū'-cī-form, *a.* [Lat. *crux* (genit. *crucis*) = a cross, and *forma* = form.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Of the form of a cross.

"... that tremendous cruciform image, with three rotund bosses on the head-board, in the Cornmarket."—*F. Warton: The Student*, li. 376.

2. *Bot.*: In the same sense. [¶ (1).]

"The polypetalous corolla if regular is cruciate or cruciform when composed of four petals, so as to form a cross, as in the wallflower, mustard, &c."—*Benfrey: Rudiments of Botany*.

¶ (1) *Cruciform corolla*:

Bot.: A corolla in which four unguiculate petals are arranged in the form of a cross. It exists in the Cruciferae.

(2) *Cruciform ligament*:

Anat.: A name given to the transverse ligament of the atlas and its appendages.

crū'-cī-fy, ***crū'-cī-fie**, ***crū'-cī-fye**, ***crū'-cī-fyae**, *v.t.* [Fr. *crucifier*; Prov., Sp., & Port. *crucificar*; Ital. *crocifiggere*, *crucifiggere*, all from Low Lat. *crucifigo*; Class. Lat. *crux* (genit. *crucis*) = a cross, and *figo* = to fix.]

1. *Lit.*: To fix in any way to a cross with the view of inflicting capital punishment, or for some other purpose. [CRUCIFIXION.]

"... and put his own clothes on him, and led him out to crucify him."—*Mark* xv. 20.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) *Scripture*:

(a) To cause to die or cease to exist with every expression of scorn, to destroy the influence of.

"... the cross of our Lord Jesus Christ, by whom the world is crucified unto me, and I unto the world."—*Gal.* vi. 14.

(b) To put to mental torture and shame.

"... they crucify to themselves the Son of God afresh, and put him to an open shame."—*Heb.* vi. 6.

(2) *Ord. Lang.*: To torture, to torment.

"It does me good to think how I shall conjure him, And crucify his crabbedness."—*Beaumont & Fletcher: Pilgrim*.

crū'-cī-fy-ing, ***crū'-cī-fy-ŷng**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CRUCIFY, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par. & adj.*: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. *As substantive*:

1. *Lit.*: The act of nailing to a cross.

2. *Fig.*: The state of tormenting any person or thing.

***crū'-cīg'-ēr-ōūs**, *a.* [Lat. *crux* (genit. *crucis*) = a cross, and *gero* = to ... carry.] Bearing or carrying a cross.

"The crucigerous ensign carried this figure, &c."—*Brown: Cyrus Garden*, ch. i.

crū'-cīl-lŷ, ***crū'-sīl-ŷ**, *a.* [Lat. *crux*, *crucis* = a cross.]

Her.: A term applied to a field or charge strewn with crosses.

crū'-cīte, *s.* [Lat. *crux* (genit. *crucis*) = a cross.]

Min.: The same as **ANDALUSITE** (q.v.). See also **CROSS-STONE**.

***crud**, ***crudde**, *s.* [CURD, *s.*]

***crud**, ***crudde**, *v.t. & i.* [CURD, *v.*]

A. *Trans.*: To curdle.

"Crudging it to a pleasant tartness."—*Holland: Camdens*, p. 601.

B. *Intrans.*: To become curdled.

"To crudde: Coagulate."—*Cathol. Anglicum*.

***crūd-dis**, ***crudys**, *s.* [CROUD (2), *s.*]

"Cruddis (Crudys A.); domus subterranea, crypta, hypogaeum."—*Cathol. Anglicum*.

***crūd-dle**, ***crūd-le**, *v.t.* [A frequent. form from *crud*, *v.* (q.v.).] To curdle, to coagulate. "It would curdle the royal blood in your majesty's sacred veins."—*The Stepmother*, p. 154.

crūde, *a.* [Lat. *crudus* = raw, with which word it is connected.] [RAW.]

A. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Literally*:

1. Raw, not cooked; not prepared or dressed by fire.

2. Unripe, not matured.

"A juice so crude as cannot be ripened to the degree of nourishment."—*Bacon: Natural History*.

3. Uncocted; not digested in the stomach.

"... it is crude and inconcoct . . ."—*Bacon: Natural History*.

4. In a natural state; not changed by any process or preparation.

"Common crude salt, barely dissolved in common aqua fortis, will give it power of working upon gold."—*Boyle*.

II. Figuratively:

1. Not brought to perfection; imperfect. immature.

"... raw beneath
The originals of nature, in their crude
Conception."—*Milton: P. L.*, vi. 510, 511.

2. Not properly digested or matured in the intellect; immature.

"The crude projects, inconsistent with the old policy of England."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

3. Having undigested or immature ideas; inexperienced.

"Deep vers'd in books, and shallow in himself,
Crude, or intoxicate, collecting toys."—*Milton: P. R.*, iv. 327, 328.

***4. Premature**.

"John Huss, for the crude delivery of this truth, was sentenced by the council of Constance."—*By Taylor*, pt. i., ser. 6.

B. *Pine Arts*, &c.: Coarse, rough, unfinished.

"No architect took greater care than he [Vanbrugh] that his work should not appear crude and hard: that it did not abruptly start out of the ground without expectation or preparation."—*Sir Joshua Reynolds*, Dia. 13.

***crū-dēl-i-tē**, ***crū-dēl-i-tie**, *s.* [Fr. *crudelité*, from Lat. *crudelitas*, acc. of *crudelis* = cruelty.] Cruelty, an act of cruelty.

"The mortal weir, crudelities, depredations, and intolerable injury done by our said enemies of England," &c.—*Acts Mary*, 1548 (ed. 1814), p. 481.

crūde-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *crude*; *-ly*.] In a crude, undigested, or immaturely considered

manner; without proper consideration or preparation.

"The question crudely put, to shun delay,
Twice carried by the major part to stay."
—*Dryden: Hind & Panther*, iii. 628.

crūde-nēss, ***crūde-nēs**, *s.* [Eng. *crude*; *-ness*.]

1. *Lit.*: The quality of being crude, raw, or undigested.

"The meate remainings raw, it corrupteth digestion and maketh crudeness in the veins."—*Eliot: Castell of Helth*, bk. ii.

2. *Fig.*: The quality of being imperfectly matured or digested in the intellect; crudity, rawness.

"You must temper the crudeness of your assertion."
—*Chillingworth: Religion of Protestants a safe Way to Salvation*.

crūd-i-tŷ, ***crūd-i-tie**, *s.* [Lat. *cruditas*, from *crudus* = raw.]

I. Literally:

1. Rawness, unripeness, immaturity.

2. Anything crude or undigested.

"A diet of viscid aliment creates flatulency and crudities in the stomach."—*Arbuthnot*.

II. Fig.: Crudeness, immaturity of mental digestion or preparation; an undigested notion.

"... usher in their crudities under the name and umbrage of the men of sense."—*Waterland: Charge*, p. 17 (1732).

***crūd-lo**, *v.t.* [A frequent. from *crud*, *v.* (q.v.).] [CRUDDLE.] To curdle, to coagulate. "I felt my curdled blood,"

Congel with fear; my hair with horror stood."
—*Dryden: Virgil*.

crūd-wōrt, *s.* [Dialectical difference for *curdwort*.] A plant, *Galium verum*.

***crūd-ŷ** (1), ***crūd-dŷ**, *a.* [Eng. *crud*, *a.*; *-y*.] Curdled, coagulated, concentered.

"And coming to the place, where all in gore
And curdled blood was swallowed they found
The luckless Marinel lying in deadly swoon."
—*Spenser: F. Q.*, iii. iv. 34.

crudy butter, *s.* "A kind of cheese, only made by the Scots, whose curds being generally of a poorer quality than the English, they mix with butter to enrich it." (*Sir J. Sinclair's Observ.*, p. 154.)

***crūd-ŷ** (2), *a.* [Eug. *crud(e)*; *-y*.] Crude, raw, harsh. [Prob. influenced by *crudy* (1).]

"... all the foolish and dull and crudy vapours,
which environ it."—*Shakespeare: 2 Henry IV.*, iv. 2.

***crue** (1), *s.* [CREW.]

crue (2), *s.* [Gael. *cro*.] A sheep pen or smaller fold.

"... gather their sheep in [r. into] folds, or what are termed here pouds and crues."—*Aggr. Surv. Shetl.*, App., p. 43.

crūe-hēr-rīng, *s.* [First element doubtful.] The pichard (q.v.).

"Aloea minor, a Crue-herring."—*Sidd. Scot.*, p. 23.

crū-ēl, ***crū-ell**, ***crū-elle**, ***crūw-el**, *a., s., & adv.* [Fr. *cruel*; Sp. & Port. *cruel*; Ital. *crudèle*, from Lat. *crudelis* = cruel.] [CRUDE.]

A. *As adjective*:

I. Of persons:

1. Disposed to hurt or to take pleasure in the hurt of others; inhuman, unfeeling, hard-hearted; void of pity or feeling for others; savage.

"They shall lay hold on bow and spear; they are cruel, and have no mercy."—*Jer.* vi. 23.

* 2. Keen in battle.

"Perseus war-trew, and ay of full gret wail,
Sohyrt in pems, and cruell in battail."
—*Wallace*, iii. 808.

II. Of acts, words, &c.:

1. Characterized by or indicative of a disposition to take pleasure in the hurt of others; causing pain or hurt to others; savage, unfeeling, inhuman.

"Consider mine enemies; for they are many; and they hate me with cruel hatred."—*Psalms* xxv. 19.

2. Painful.

"And now, it is my chance to find thee out,
Must I behold thy timeless cruel death?"
—*Shakespeare: 1 Henry VI.*, v. 4.

*** B. As subst.**: A cruel person.

"If wolves had at thy gate how'd that stern time,
Thou shouldst have said, Good porter, turn the key:
All cruels else subscribed."
—*Shakespeare: King Lear*, iii. 7.

† **C. As adv.**: Cruelly, extremely.

"I would now sate ye how ye like the play,
But as it is with school boys, cannot say;
I'm cruel fearful."
—*Beaumont & Fletcher: Two Noble Kinsmen*.

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, cōll, chorus, chīn, bench; go, gēm; rīn, thīs; sīn, aš; expect, Xēnophon, exist. ph = f
-clan, -tlan = shān. -tīon, -stion = shūn. -tīon, -stion = zhūn. -tious, -sious, -cious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl,

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *cruel*, *barbarous*, *brutal*, *inhuman*, and *savage*: "*Cruel* is the most familiar and the least powerful epithet of all these terms; it designates the ordinary propensity which is innate in man, and which, if not overpowered by a better principle, will invariably show itself by the desire of inflicting positive pain on others, or abridging their comfort: *inhuman* and *barbarous* are higher degrees of *cruelty*; *brutal* and *savage* rise so much in degree above the rest, as almost to partake of another nature. A child gives early symptoms of his natural *cruelty* by his ill treatment of animals; but we do not speak of his *inhumanity*, because this is a term confined to men, and more properly to their treatment of their own species, although extended in its sense to their treatment of the *brutes*: *barbarity* is but too common among children and persons of riper years. A person is *cruel* who neglects the creature he should protect and take care of; he is *inhuman* if he withhold from him the common marks of tenderness or kindness which are to be expected from one *human* being to another; he is *barbarous* if he find amusement in inflicting pain; he is *brutal* or *savage* according to the circumstances of aggravation which accompany the act of torturing. *Cruel* is applied either to the disposition or the conduct; *inhuman* and *barbarous* mostly to the outward conduct; *brutal* and *savage* mostly to the disposition." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between *cruel* and *hard-hearted*, see *HARD-HEARTED*.

cruel-hearted, *a.* Having a cruel heart; without feeling or pity for others.

"They call me *cruel-hearted*, but I care not what they say, . . ." *Tennyson: May Queen.*

crû-êl-ly, *s.* **crew-el-ly**, *s.* **crû-el-liche**, *adv.* [*Eng. cruel; -ly.*]

1. In a cruel, inhuman, unfeeling, or barbarous manner; with a disposition to cause pain or hurt; so as to cause pain or hurt.

"Since you deny him cruelty, he demands His wife, whom *cruelly* you hold in bands." *Dryden: Aurengzebe, l. 1.*

2. Painfully.
"Brintone and wild fire, though they hurt *cruelly*," *Bacon.*

† 3. Extremely, exceedingly.
" . . . a speculation which shows how *cruelly* the country are led astray in following the town." *Spectator, No. 129.*

† **crû-êl-nêss**, *s.* **crû-êl-nêsse**, *s.* [*Eng. cruel; -ness.*]

1. The quality of being cruel; cruelty, inhumanity.

"My people's daughters live By reason of the foe's great *cruelness*, . . ." *Donne: Poems, p. 362.*

* 2. Destructiveness.
"Once have the winds the trees despoiled clean, And once again begin their *cruelness*." *Lord Surrey: Songs & Sonettes.*

* **crû-êls**, *s.* [*Fr. écrouelles.*] Scrofula; the king's evil.

"Not long after, his right hand and right knee broke out in a running sore, called the *cruels*." *Wadsworth, ll. 445.*

crû-êl-tÿ, *s.* [*O. Fr. cruelte; Fr. cruauté, from Lat. crudelitas, accus. of crudelitas = cruelty; Sp. crueldad; Port. crueldade; Ital. crudeltà.*]

1. A cruel disposition or temper; a disposition to take pleasure in inflicting pain or hurt on others, or in looking at the pain of others.

"All was obstinacy, *cruelty*, insolence." *Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xlii.*

2. A cruel, barbarous, or inhuman act; any act or conduct which causes pain or hurt to others.

" . . . the *cruelties* of conquering, and the calamities of enslaved nations." *Temple.*

* **crû-ênt-âte**, *a.* [*Lat. cruentatus, pa. par. of cruento = to make bloody; cruentus = bloody; cruor = blood.*] Smear'd with blood.
"Atomical apothecaries pass from the *cruentate* cloth or weapon to the wound." *Glanville: Scapels Scient.*

* **crû-ênt-ôus**, *a.* [*Lat. cruentus.*] Bloody.
"Thus a *cruel* and most *cruentous* civil war began, . . ." *A Venice Looking-glass, &c. (1648), p. 9.*

crû-êt, *s.* **crew-et**, *s.* **crew-ete**, *s.* [*Etym. doubtful. Prob. a dim. from O. Fr. croye = a pitcher.*]

1. A bottle or vessel. (*Palsgrave.*)
2. A small glass pot or bottle for holding vinegar, oil, &c.

"[I] filled the *cruet* with the acid tida." *Swift.*

3. *Eccles.*: One of the two vessels for holding the wine and water at mass.

cruet-stand, *s.* A frame in which cruets stand on the table.

crûg, *s.* [*Etym. doubtful.*] The commons of bread at Christ's Hospital. (*Lamb: Essays; Christ's Hospital.*)

crûse (1), *s.* [*Dut. kruis = a cross, from Lat. crucem, accus. of cruz.*] A voyage made in several directions; a sailing here and there for pleasure, exercise, or in search of an enemy.

"In his first *crûse*, 'twere pity he should founder." *Smollett: Epilogue to the Reprisal.*

crûse, *v.i.* [*Dut. kruisen, from kruis = cross.*] To sail here and there; to rove about on the sea for pleasure, exercise, or in search of an enemy.

"Mid sands and rocks and storms to *crûse* for pleasure." *Young: Night Thoughts, viii. 968.*

crûse (2), *s.* [*CRUSE.*]

crûis-êr, *s.* [*Eng. cruise(e); v.; -er.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who cruises about.

2. *Navy*: A warship designed for cruising, either to protect the commerce of its own country or to inflict damage on that of another. Cruisers are graded into classes according to their tonnage, are now built on fine lines, almost exclusively of steel, and carry rifled guns of from 3-inch to 8-inch calibre in addition to smaller rapid-fire and machine guns. Unarmored cruisers, of which our "Columbia" and "Minneapolis" are the finest types afloat, are constructed for speed rather than offence or defence, and are practically destitute of armor plates. Armored cruisers are a grade between the ordinary cruiser and the battleship, having approximately the speed of the former with a fighting capacity approaching that of the latter. Our "New York" is the finest example of this class now in commission, but the "Brooklyn," now (1896) approaching completion, will probably prove even more effective both as a cruiser and a fighting ship. The extreme sea speed of our best cruisers is from 20 to 22 knots an hour, but they are seldom required to exceed 18 knots, and the smaller vessels average not more than 11 to 14 knots in ordinary cruising.

crûis-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [*CRUISE, v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: The act of sailing about here and there for pleasure, practice, or in search of an enemy.

" . . . to secure the trade of the nation by *cruising*." *Ludlow: Memoirs, vol. I, p. 369.*

cruithne, *s.* [*Gael.*] A Pict.

cruise, *s.* **crufe**, *s.* **crove**, *s.* [*Gael. cro.*]

1. A sty.

"Gif thair be ony ewine *cruis* higit on the fore-gait, stopp'd the saimin, or doand on it unhoonestlie." *Chalm. Air; & Your's Pract., p. 588.*

2. A hovel, a hut.

"I that very day Fne Roger's father took my little *crove*." *Many: Poems, ll. 186.*

3. A salmon-trap of the nature of a weir. It has stone walls, which cross the river, and an intermediate chamber of slats or spars which admit the fish but oppose their exit.

* **crull**, *v.i. & t.* [*Ger. krullen.*]

A. *Intrans.*: To contract or draw oneself up; to cower, to crouch.

B. *Trans.*: To curl.

crul-ler, *s.* [*KRULLER.*]

* **crûmb** (b silent), * **croume**, *a.* [*A.S. crumb; O. Fries. krumb; O. H. Ger. chrumb, crump.*]

1. *Lit.*: Curved, bent.

"With a lytl *croume knyfe*." *Seven Sages, 2, 477.*

2. *Fig.*: Wrong, not correct.

"All that ohht is wrang and *crûmb*." *Ormulum, 9, 207.*

* **crumb** (1), * **crumyn**, *v.t.* [*CRUMB, a.*] To bend, to curve.

"Crokyn (*crumyn*, K.H.P.) *Unco*." *Prompt. Pare.*

crûmb (b silent), * **crome**, * **crumme**, * **crum**, * **crumme**, *s.* [*A.S. cruma, cogn. with Dut. krum; Dan. krumme; Ger. krumme.*]

1. A small piece or fragment of bread or other food.

" . . . the dogs under the table eat of the children's *crumbs*." *Mark vii. 28.*

2. The soft part of bread.

¶ (1) *Crumb of bread sponge*: A sponge, the *Halichondria papillaris*. The orifices are large, subcylindrical, with entire smooth margins; the pores villous; the spicula fusiform, slightly curved. It is about a quarter of an inch thick. It encrusts rocks and the stalks of the larger fungi, and is very common on our shores.

(2) *To gather up one's crumbs*: To recover strength.

(3) *To a crum*: Exactly.

¶ Obvious compound: *Crumb-brush*.

crumb-cloth, *s.* A cloth laid over the carpet and under a table to receive crumbs, &c., falling from the table, and to preserve the carpet.

crumb-remover, *s.* A tray for receiving the crumbs swept up by the crumb-brush.

crûmb (2) (b silent), * **crûm**, * **crum-men**, * **crum-myn**, *v.t. & i.* [*CRUMB, s.*]

A. *Transitive*:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: To break up into crumbs or small pieces with the fingers.

"*Crûm* not your bread before you taste your porridge." *Beaumont & Fletcher: Monsieur Thomas.*

2. *Cookery*: To cover with crumbs.

* **B.** *Intrans.*: To crumble.

" . . . the valley is a great stony ground, and so rotten that it is not able to bear a man, but being trodden on, *crumeth* like white lime, and turneth to dust under his feet." *North: Plutarch, p. 493.*

* **crûm-a-ble**, * **crûm-ma-ble**, *a.* [*Eng. crum = crumb; -able.*] Capable of being crumbled or broken into small particles.

* **crûmbed**, * **crûmpt**, *a.* [*CRUMB (1), v.*] Bent.

"*Crûmb'd* with the budgets of the lustie hroune." *Hist. of Albion and Beliana. (Halliwell: Cont. to Lexicon.)*

crûm-ble, *v.t. & i.* [*A freq. form from crûmb (q.v.).*]

A. *Transitive*:

1. *Lit.*: To break into small particles; to comminute.

"The cannon are pointed, and ready to roar, And crush the wall they have *crumbled* before." *Byron: Siege of Corinth, v. 22.*

* 2. *Fig.*: To divide into minute parts or divisions.

B. *Intransitive*:

1. *Lit.*: To fall or break up into small particles.

"The whiter that salt is, the more brittle it is, and tender to *crumble* and fall to powder." *Holland: Plinie, bk. xxxi, ch. vii.*

2. *Fig.*: To fall to ruin; to perish; to dissolve away.

"The hopes his yearning bosom forward cast, And the ancestral glories of the past; All fell together, *crumbling* in disgrace, A turret rent from battlement to base." *Longfellow: Theologian's Tale; Torquemada.*

† **crûm-ble**, *s.* [*A dimin. of crûmb (q.v.).*] A crumb, a small particle.

crûm-bled, *pa. par. or a.* [*CRUMBLE, v.*]

crûm-blîng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [*CRUMBLE, v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: The state of breaking into small particles; the state of being comminuted.

crûm-blÿ, *a.* [*Eng. crumb(e); -y.*] Apt to crumble; easily crumbled.

"Brick too often ill baked and *crumbly*." *W. G. Palgrave, in Macmillan's Mag., vol. xiv, p. 27 (1881).*

crûm-bÿ (b silent), *a.* [*CRUMBY.*]

* **crûm-cloth**, *s.* [*CRUMB-CLOTH.*]

* **crû-mê-nal**, * **crumenall**, *s.* [*Lat. crumena.*] A purse.

"Thus *crum* they their wide-gaping *crumenall*." *More: On the Soul, pt. I, bk. I, & 12.*

* **crûm-ma-ble**, *a.* [*CRUMABLE.*]

crûm-mêt, *a.* [*CRUMB (1), v.*] Having crooked horns.

"Sying an *unco, crummet* beast Among his broomy knowes." *Davidson: Seasons, p. 51.*

fâto, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sire, sîr, marine; gô, pôr, ör, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whâ, sôn; müte, öüb, öüre, ünite, öür, räle, füll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê. ey = ä. qu = kw.

crüm'-mie, crüm'-mòck, *s.* [CRUMMIE, *a.*] A name for a cow; properly, one that has crooked horns.

"My crummie is an useful cow,
And she is come of a good kine."
Auld Clook; Tea Table Miscell.

crüm'-mie, crüm'-mý, *a.* [A dimin. form from *crumb*, *a.* (q.v.).] Crooked, curved, bent.

crummie-staff, *s.* A staff with a crooked head, on which the hand leans.

crüm'-mòck (1), *s.* [Gael. *crumag*.] Skirret, an umbelliferous plant, *Stium Sisarum*.

"Cahage, turnip, carrot, parsnip, skirret, or crummie, &c., grow to as a great higness here as anywhere."—*Wallace: Orkney*, p. 33.

crüm'-mòck (2), *s.* [A dimin. from Gael. *crum* = crooked.]

1. The same as CRUMMIE, *s.* (q.v.).

"They tell me ye was in the other day,
And said your crummie, and her bassand quey."
Ramsay: Poems, II, 87.

2. The same as CRUMMIE-STAFF (q.v.).

"But wither'd belmds, auld and droll,—
Lowpin' and fingin' on a crummie."
Burns: Tam o' Shanter.

crüm'-mý, crumb'-ý (*b* silent), *a.* [Eng. *crumb*; -*y*.]

1. Full of crumbs.

2. Soft, like the crumb of bread.

crümp (1), *a.* [Probably an imitative word.] Hard and brittle, crisp (spoken of bread).

"Wi' sweet milk-cheese in monie a whang,
And farls bak'd wi' butter,
Fu' crump that day."
Burns: Holy Fair.

crümp (2), * **crump**, *a.* & *s.* [A.S. *crumb*.] [CRUMB, *a.*]

A. *As adj.*: Crooked, bent.

"Crump [is said] of some defect of body, as having some member crooked or withered."—*Veretagan: Restitution of Decayed Intelligence*, ch. ix.

B. *As subst.*: A deformed person.

"That piece of deformity! that monster! that crump!"—*Fandrygh: Bsnp*, II.

* **crump-shouldered**, * **crump-shouldered**, *a.* Crook-backed.

"Crump-shouldered and shrunken so vngoodly."—*Udal: Apoph. of Erasmus*, p. 203.

* **crümp**, *v.t.* [CRUMP (1), *a.*] To crunch.

crümp'-ët, *s.* [Prob. from *crump* (1), *a.*] A sort of thin tea-cake, very light and spongy.

"Muffins and crumpets on a stone with an iron plate fixed on the top."—*Kitchener: Cook's Oracle*, p. 434.

crüm'-ple, *v.t. & i.* [A freq. form from *cramp* (q.v.).]

A. *Trans.*: To draw or press into wrinkles; to rumple.

"Sir Roger alighted from his horse, and exposing his palm to two or three that stood by him, they crumpled it into all shapes, and diligently scanned every wrinkle that could be made."—*Addison*.

* **B.** *Intrans.*: To become wrinkled; to contract.

"The locust and grasshopper are both of them hard, crusty, craggy, crumpling creatures."—*Smith: Portraiture of Old Age*, p. 174.

crüm'-pled, *pa. par. or a.* [CRUMPLE.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: (See the verb).

2. *Bot.*: Folded up irregularly, as the petals in the aestivation of the poppy.

crüm'-plüŋ, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CRUMPLE, *v.*] **A. & B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As substantive*:

1. The act of wrinkling or pressing into wrinkles; the state of being wrinkled.

"This crumpling can be experimentally imitated."
—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3rd ed.), xiv, 412.

* 2. A curl, a ringlet.

"Grellions... crumplings, or twirls, as of hair curled."—*Cotgrave*.

3. A small degenerate apple; an apple nipped in its growth; one with an uneven or wrinkled surface. (*Ash*.)

* **crümp'-ý**, *a.* [Eng. *crump*; -*y*.] Easily broken; brittle.

crüñch, * **cràunch**, *v.t. & i.* [An imitative word.] [SCRUNCH.]

A. *Trans.*: To crush with the teeth or chew with force and noise.

B. *Intransitive*:

1. To make a noise as of crumpling; to grind as the teeth.

"As ye peel the fig when its fruit is fresh;
And their white tusks crunch'd o'er the whiter skull."
Byron: Siege of Corinth, v. 16.

2. To force a way with violence and noise through some brittle substance.

"The transport wagons, whose wheels crunched over the sandy plains with a sound which to our ears seemed strangely loud."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Sept. 14, 1882.

* **crüñk**, * **crüñk'-le** (1), *v.i.* [Icel. *krúnka* = to croak as a raven, *krúnk* = a raven's cry.] To cry like a crane. (*Bailey*.)

"The crane crunched, gruit grus."

Wuthals: Dictionary (ed. 1608), p. 20.

crüñ'-kle (2), *v.t.* [CRINKLE.]

1. To crinkle, to rumple.

"... this crunkled waur-for the wear hat, and his best haumer."—*Tennant: Card. Deaton*, p. 154.

2. To shrivel, to contract.

"Wi' crunk'd brow, he aft wad think
Upo' his barking fae." *Tarras: Poems*, p. 46.

crünt, *s.* [An onomatopoeic word.] A blow on the head with a cudgel.

"An' monie a fellow gat his licks,
Wi' heavy crunt."

Burns: To William Simpson, Post.

crû'-or, *s.* [Lat. *crur*.] Blood, gore.

crû'-ör-in, *s.* [Lat. *crur*, and Eng. suff. -*in* (Chem.) (q.v.).] *Chem.*: A name given to the colouring matter of blood. [HEMOGLOBIN.]

crûp, *s.* [CRUPP.] The group, the buttocks.

crûp, *a.* [CRUPP (1), *a.*]

1. Short, brittle; as, *A crup* cake.

2. Snappish; as, *A crup* answer.

* **eru-pel**, * **crup-pel**, *s.* [CRIPLE.]

crûp'-për, *s.* [Fr. *croupière*, from *croupe* = the buttocks.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The buttocks or haunch of a horse.

2. *Harness*: A loop which passes beneath the tail of a horse, and is connected by a strap with the saddle, to keep it from riding forward.
"... then slipping off over the crupper, he caught hold of the tail."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World* (ed. 1870), ch. viii, p. 143.

crupper-chain, *s.*

Naut.: A chain for lashing the jib-boom down to the bowsprit.

crupper-loop, *s.*

Harness: The rounded portion at the end of the crupper.

crûp'-për, *v.t.* [CRUPPER, *s.*] To put a crupper on.

crup-pin, **cruppen**, *pa. par.* [CREEP.] *Crept*. (*Scotch*.)

"... but they hae cruppen out some gate."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xl.

crûr'-a, *s. pl.* [Lat. pl. of *crus* (genit. *cruris*) = a leg, a shank, a shin.]

1. *Anat.*: Peduncles, connecting links or processes; pillars; anything shaped more or less like the leg of an animal or the peduncle (flower-stalk) of a plant. The term is used of the superior, inferior, and middle peduncles of the cerebellum which are called respectively *crura ad cerebrum*, *crura ad medullam*, and *crura ad pontem*. There are peduncles or *crura* (*crura cerebri*) at the base of the cerebrum, anterior and posterior *crura* or pillars of the fornix, *crura* of the diaphragm, and similar ones in other parts of the bodily frame.

2. *Bot.*: The legs or divisions of a forked tooth. (*R. Brown*, 1874.)

crûr'-al, *s.* [Fr. *crural*, from Lat. *cruralis* = pertaining to the legs, from *crus* (genit. *cruris*) = a leg, a shank, a shin.]

Anat., &c.: Pertaining to the leg. Thus, there are crural nerves, arteries, veins, &c.

¶ (1) *Crural arch*:

Anat.: A dense band of fibres arching over the vessels in connexion with the abdominal *fascia transversalis*. They constitute the ligament of the thigh.

(2) *Crural canal*:

Anat.: A canal, constituting the passage through which the femoral hernia descends. It is called also the *femoral canal*.

(3) *Crural nerve*:

Anat.: A nerve branching from the spinal cord in the lumbar region and going to the thigh.

(4) *Crural ring*:

Anat.: The ring through which the femoral hernia descends.

(5) *Crural septum*:

Anat.: The subperitoneal connective tissue covering the femoral ring.

(6) *Crural sheath*:

Anat.: An investment of fascia surrounding the femoral vessels.

crûs, *s.* [Lat. *crus*. Gen. pl.] [CAURA.]

Anat.: That part of the hind limb between the knee and the ankle; the lower leg. (Used also for a peduncle.)

"The inferior surface of the mesocephale, the *pons varolii*, consists of a series of curved fibres, which pass from one *crus cerebelli* to the other."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. I., ch. 10, pp. 273-4.

crû-să'do, crol-sade, crol-sa-do, croy-sa-do, *s.* [Fr. *croisade*; Prov. *crozada*; Sp. *crusada*; Port. *crusado*; Ital. *crociata*, from Low Lat. *cruciata*, in the compound term, *expeditio cruciata* = an expedition conducted by those who had on their garments a cross, and for the interests of the cross figuratively so called; Class. Lat. *crux* (genit. *crucis*) = a cross.]

Ord. Lang. & Hist.: Properly an expedition conducted by those who wore a cross upon their breast, that symbol indicating that they fought for the interests of the cross. In the case of the crusaders described in this article the cross, which was of woollen cloth, was white, red, or green, and sewed upon the right shoulder of the crusader's dress.

¶ In the first vigour of Mohammedan conquest, the Holy Sepulchre and Jerusalem itself fell into Moslem hands. This did not deter Christian pilgrims from thronging to the Holy Land, and as long as the Saracens were in power in the East they had the prudence to act with tolerable kindness to the pilgrims. When the Saracens yielded their dominion to the Turks all this passed away. The pilgrims were pillaged, insulted, or even barbarously murdered, and those who returned filled all Europe with their complaints of Turkish insolence and barbarity. The Christians of every land felt humiliated that places of the most sacred interest should be in such custody, and as early as the concluding years of the tenth century Pope Sylvester II. attempted to induce the Christian world to succour the afflicted Church of Jerusalem, but, with the exception of the Pisans, none responded to the call, and the feeble and abortive effort of the people of Pisa is not reckoned a crusade.

The following seven are the enterprises against the Mohammedans regarded as crusades:—

(1) The daring pontiff Gregory VII. wished to lead a crusade, but his contest with Henry IV. turned his energy in another direction. His successor, Urban II., was also strongly in favour of an expedition to the East, and the matter was discussed at the Council of Placentia (Piacenza) in March, 1095, and decided on at that of Clermont, in Auvergne, in November of the same year. Universal enthusiasm in favour of the enterprise had been stirred up by the preaching of Peter the Hermit, who had travelled over Europe for the purpose, and the orator, with a number of others too impatient to wait for the prudent preparations of the men who understood what fighting meant, led to the East an immense but motley assemblage of people unadapted for military enterprise, who misbehaved all along the road, were especially cruel to the Jews, and nearly all perished miserably in Asia Minor. The warriors having at length completed all necessary preparations, started for the East under such capable leaders as Godfrey (Godfrey) of Bouillon, Duke of Lower Lorraine, his brother Baldwin, Count of Flanders, &c. In 1097 they took Nice, the capital of Bithynia; in 1098, Antioch in Syria; and in 1099 Jerusalem, where a Christian kingdom was set up. The institution of the two great military and religious orders, the Knights of Jerusalem and the Knights Templars, dates from this crusade.

(2) Edessa having been taken by the Mohammedans in A.D. 1144, Jerusalem was believed to be in danger, and Bernard, abbot of Clairvaux, preached a second crusade, as Peter the Hermit had done the first. Lewis VII., king of France, and Conrad III., Emperor of Germany, took the cross and went forth in 1147, but their enterprise ended in

complete failure. In A.D. 1187 the Christians were totally defeated at the battle of Tiberias, and Jerusalem soon after being captured by the celebrated Saladin (Salaheddin), the Christian kingdom, which had continued there for about 100 years, came to an end.

(3) In A.D. 1190, first Italian, German, and other warriors, and then Philip Augustus, king of France, and Richard the Lion-hearted, king of England, departed for the East. Some success attended the crusading arms: the exploits and even the successes of Richard were remarkable, but, in 1192, hostile action on the part of his late colleague the French king, who had returned home, compelled him to conclude a truce for a time with Saladin, leaving the latter potentate in possession of Jerusalem.

(4) The fourth crusade was successful, but in an unexpected direction. The Western Christians captured Constantinople from their Greek brethren in the East, and founded a Latin kingdom there, which lasted fifty-seven years.

(5) This crusade left under the leadership of Andrew, king of Hungary, and with the benediction of Pope Honorius III., in A.D. 1217. The crusaders temporarily took Damietta in A.D. 1220. In 1227 the German Emperor, Frederick II. of Hohenstaufen, then excommunicated, followed and obtained the city of Jerusalem by treaty, without expenditure of human blood.

(6) This crusade was led by Louis IX., king of France, in 1249, against Egypt, but it failed lamentably; the king was taken prisoner, and a heavy ransom exacted.

(7) This crusade was also undertaken by Louis IX., who died at Tunis in 1270. Prince Edward, afterwards Edward I. of England, was chosen leader, but the crusade was unsuccessful. In 1291 Acre capitulated, and Palestine fell again into the hands of the Saracens.

When the crusades to Palestine were abandoned similar enterprises were attempted against the Mussulmans of Spain, against European heathens, who still were numerous in Prussia and Lithuania, against the Albigensian "heretics," and others.

Enterprises conducted for two centuries with all the might of Europe could not fail of producing great changes in the several kingdoms. Millions of lives had been lost, yet more millions of money spent unproductively, and the domination of the Papacy unduly increased. But Europe was made more than previously one great federation, feudal power was broken, and the commercial and labouring classes received an impulse, bigotry was diminished, and the germs of new ideas sown in inquiring minds, which, in future centuries, were to advance to maturity.

"With gallant Frederick's princely power
He sought the bold Crusade."

Scott: *William and Helen*, 2.

2. *Fig.*: Any enterprise carried on with intense zeal, like that shown during the crusades by the soldiers of the cross; as, a *crusade* against vice, a *crusade* against intemperance.

* *crû-sâde*, *v.t.* [From *crusade*, *s.* (q.v.).]

1. *Lit.*: To conduct a crusade or engage in one in a subordinate capacity.

2. *Fig.*: To prosecute any object with intense ardour.

"Religion with free thought dispense,
And cease crusading against us!"

Green: *The Grotto*.

crû-sâ-dër, *s.* [Eng. *Crusade*(s); -er.] One who engages in a crusade.

"... the settlements, which the crusaders made in Palestine."—Robertson.

crû-sâ-dîng, *pr. par. & a.* [CRUSADE, *v.*]

crû-sâ-dô, *s.* [Port. *crusado*, from Lat. *crux* (genit. *crucis*) = a cross. So named from having a cross stamped upon it.] A Portuguese coin worth about 2s. 9d. of English money.

"Believe me, I had rather have lost my purse
Full of crusadoes."—Shakespeare: *Othello*, III. 4.

crûse, * *cruce*, * *crouse*, * *crowse*, *s.* [Icel. *krus* = a pot; Dut. *kroes* = a pot, a cup; Sw. *krus*; Dan. *krus* = a jug or mug.] A small bottle or cruet.

"... take thou now the spear that is at his bolster,
and the cruse of water, and let us go."—1 Sam., xvi. 11.

crû-set, *s.* [Fr. *crucet*.] A goldsmith's melting-pot; a crucible.

crûsh, * *crushyn*, * *crousshe*, *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *cruisir*, *croisir*; Sw. *kripla*; Dan. *kriple*; Icel. *kreista*, *kreysta* = to squeeze, to press.]

A. *Transitive*:

I. *Literally*:

1. To press or squeeze between two harder bodies; to destroy by pressing.

"*Crushyn* or *quashyn*. Quasso."—*Prompt. Par.*

2. To force or press with violence.

"The ass thrust herself into the wall, and crushed Balaam's foot against the wall."—*Numbers*, xlii. 22.

3. To squeeze or press together in a mass.

"Wedg'd in the trench, by our troops confus'd,
In due promiscuous carcase crushed and bruise'd."

Pope: *Homage's Iliad*, xii. 82, 83.

4. To destroy or overwhelm by the pressure or weight of a superincumbent mass.

"Roofs and upper stories of houses fell in, and crushed the inmates."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xli.

5. To comminute; to grind or bruise into fine particles.

6. To squeeze or subject to pressure so as to cause juice to be expressed.

7. To bruise, so as to break.

"Ye shall not offer unto the Lord that which is bruised, or crushed, or broken, or cut."—*Lev.*, xlii. 24.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. To overwhelm or press down by superior power; utterly to subdue or break.

"The Jacobites had seemed in August to be completely crushed."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

2. To oppress; to keep under foot.

"... and thou shalt be only oppressed and crushed
always."—*Deut.*, xxviii. 33.

3. To destroy, to ruin.

B. *Intrans.*: To become condensed or compact by pressure.

¶ The difference between to *crush* and to *break*, see *BREAK*.

¶ (1) *To crush a cup or pot*: To crack a bottle, to drink. (Prob. because in early times grapes were squeezed into the cup.)

"My master is the great rich Capulet; and if you be not of the house of Montagues, I pray come and crush a cup of wine."—*Shakespeare*: *Romeo and Juliet*, I. 2.

"Come, George, we'll crush a pot before we part."

George a Greenie, in *Society*, III. 61.

(2) *To crush out*:

(a) *Lit.*: To force or express by pressure.

"... some astringent plasters crush out purulent matter."—*Bacon*.

(b) *Fig.*: To extract by violence or force.

"He crushed treasure out of his subjects' purses, by forfeitures upon penal laws."—*Bacon*.

crûsh, *s.* [CRUSH, *v.*]

I. *Literally*:

1. A violent collision or pressing together; pressure.

"... the cares that have caught some hurt either
by bruise, crush, or stripe."—*Holland*: *Pinnis*, bk. xxix., ch. vi.

2. A violent pressure caused by a crowd or throng.

II. *Fig.*: Ruin, destruction.

"The wreck of matter, and the crush of worlds."

Addison: *Cato*, v. 1.

crush-hat, *s.* A soft hat constructed to collapse with a spring, so as to be carried under the arm in a crush, without any danger of injury to its shape.

crush-room, *s.* A large room or hall at a theatre, opera, &c., in which the audience may promenade during the intervals.

"He ran up into the crush-room."—*Disraeli*: *The Young Duke*, bk. III., ch. xviii.

crushed, *pa. par. & a.* [CRUSH, *v.*]

¶ *Crushed sugar*, *crashed sugar*: Unrefined sugar which has undergone a second process of crystallization and requires to be crushed to bring it to a proper degree of smallness for use.

crûsh-ër, *s.* [Eng. *crush*; -er.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who or that which crushes.

2. *Tech.*: A mill or machine for mashing rock or ore. [ORE-CRUSHER, STONE-CRUSHER, STAMP.]

crûsh-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CRUSH, *v.*]

A & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As substantive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Lit.*: The act of pressing or grinding between two harder bodies.

2. *Fig.*: Subjugation, overwhelming, conquest.

"... the crushing of all those kings his neighbours."

&c.—*Ruseph*: *History of the World*, bk. IV., ch. II., § 1.

II. *Min.*: The grinding of ores, &c., without water.

crû-şî-an (*şî* as *shî*), *s.* [CRUCIAN.]

crûst, *s.* [O. Fr. *cruste*, *crouste*; Fr. *croûte*; Ger. *kruste*; Dut. *korst*, from Lat. *crust*.]

A. *Ordinary Language*:

I. *Literally*:

1. A hard, or comparatively hard, outer shell or covering by which any body is enveloped.

"I have known the statue of an emperor quite hid under a crust of dross."—*Addison*: *On Medals*.

2. The casing or covering of a pie.

"They stitched and spun, ... and made the crust for the venison pasty."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. III.

3. The outer hard portion of bread.

¶ The formation of the crust of bread is due to the almost total expulsion of moisture and the roasting of the outside of the loaves. Most of the starch is converted into gum by the heat of the oven.

"Th' impenetrable crust thy teeth defies."

Dryden: *Juven*.

4. An incrustation or collection of matter into a hard body.

"The viscous crust stops the entry of the chyle into the lacteals."—*Arbuthnot*: *On Aliments*.

5. A deposit from wine as it ripens, consisting of tartar and colouring matter.

6. A waste piece of bread.

"... a crust of mouldy bread would keep him from starving."

Massey: *A New Way to pay Old Debts*, II. 1.

II. *Fig.*: A casing or covering.

"What penetrating power of sun or breeze,
Shall dissolve the crust wherein his soul
Sleeps, like a caterpillar cased in ice?"

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. VIII.

B. *Technically*:

1. *Geol.*: [¶ *Crust of the earth*.]

2. *Anatomy*:

(1) An external portion of any thing less fluid than the rest.

"... the buffy coat or inflammatory crust."—*Todd & Bowman*: *Physiol. Anat.*, vol. I., ch. I., p. 87.

(2) The rendering of the Latin word *CRUSTA* (q.v.).

3. *Zool.*: A chitinous or subcalcareous exoskeleton protecting the body of a crustacean.

"It has generally been supposed that the Trilobite occupied the median lobe of the crust."—*Nicholson*: *Zool.* (5th ed.), 281.

4. *Bot.*: [CRUSTA].

¶ *Crust of the Earth*:

Geology, Physical and Mathematical Geography, &c.:

(1) *In a more extended sense*: The outer shell or rind of the earth at and beneath its surface which is solid, as distinguished from fluid or melted parts assumed to exist in the interior. If we suppose the whole of the earth to have once been perfectly fluid, and then a certain portion of the exterior to have acquired solidity by gradual refrigeration, the question arises—Are there means of ascertaining how much is now solid, and how much fluid? Mr. Hopkins—proceeding from the fact that the precession of the equinoxes produced by the attraction of the moon and that of the sun, specially the former, on the protuberant parts of the earth at the equator will be different according to the solidity or fluidity of the mass on which the two attractions operate—has calculated that one-fourth or one-fifth of the earth's radius, viz., from 800 to 1,000 miles, must be solid, though, as Lyell adds, great lakes or seas of melted matter may be distributed through the nominally solid area.

(2) *In a more limited sense*: Such superficial parts of our planet as are accessible to human observation, or on which we are enabled to reason by observations made at or near the surface (*Lyell*). The deepest mine only goes down a little over a mile, but when strata dip they bring to the surface oblique sections across lower beds which but for that dip would be buried hopelessly deep for human investigation, so that strata, collectively about ten miles thick, have been discovered and studied—about $\frac{1}{1000}$ th part of the earth's radius, or about as much proportionately to the diameter of the earth as the thickness of a sheet of paper to the diameter of a globe a foot across.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, campl, hêr, thêre; pine, pit, sîro, sîr, marine; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, ûnite, cûr, râle, fâll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē. ey = ā. qu = kw.

crust, *v.t. & t.* [CRUST, *s.*]

A. Transitive:

I. Literally:

1. To envelop; to cover with a hard case or crust.

"Why gave you me a monarch's soul,
And crusted it with base plebeian clay?" *Dryden*.

2. To foul or incrust with concretions.

"... many musty, or very foul and crusted bottles,
... Swift."

II. Fig. To cover, to obscure.

"... their minds are crusted over, like diamonds in the rock." *Pelton*.

- B. Intrans.** To become incrustated; to acquire a hard case or crust.

"I contented myself with a plaster upon the place that was burnt, which crusted and healed in very few days." *Temple*.

crūs-tā, s. [Lat. = a hard shell, rind, or crust.]

1. *Anat.* A crust, a fasciculated portion of anything. Thus there is a crust of each cerebral peduncle, and a *crusta petrosa* of a tooth.

2. *Zool.* The same as CRUST, *s.* B. 3.

3. *Bot.* A brittle crustaceous thallus, constituting the upper surface of some lichens.

4. *Gem Engraving:* A gem engraved for inlaying a vase or other object.

† Crusta petrosa:

Anat. The cement of a tooth. It is distinct both from the dentine and the enamel.

crūs-tā-ċē-a, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *crustacea*, n. pl. of adj. *crustaceus*, from Class. Lat. *crusta* (q.v.).]

1. *Zool.* Crustaceans: a great and important class of animals, ranked under the sub-kingdom Articulata, better called Annulosa (Ringed Animals), and the higher division of it, that called Arthropoda—animals with jointed limbs. Speaking broadly, the smaller the number of limbs in the Annulosa the higher the organization. If this principle be carried out, then the Insects stand highest as having but six legs; the spiders come next with eight, though anatomically they, in some respects, approach more closely than the Insects do to the human organization. The Crustaceans are the third in order as possessing ten or more limbs, then follow the Centipedes and Millipedes, which, etymologically rather than zoologically, have the former "100" and the latter "1,000" limbs. The Annelids bring up the rear, with numerous imperfect limbs vegetatively repeated in indefinite numbers in the higher orders and none at all in the lower. Both the English book-name Crustaceans and the corresponding one in Latin point to the fact that the class of animals so designated possess a crusta, crust, or shell, cast periodically. [CRUSTA, *Zool.*] The body consists of a variable number of "somites" or definite segments, in the higher members of the class divided into three regions: a head, a thorax, and an abdomen. Of the "somites," in the view of some zoologists, theoretically twenty-one in number, seven belong to the head, seven to the thorax, and seven to the abdomen. Professor Huxley believes that their numbers should be six, eight, and six. All these somites, except the last, may have appendages; the last, called the "telson," does not possess any. Generally the head and thorax are welded together into a single mass called the cephalo-thorax; it is generally covered by a great shield or buckler called the "carapace." The upper part of a somite is termed its "tergum," and the lower one its "sternum," whilst the plate, constituted by the dividing line produced downwards and outwards, is called in the singular "pleuron," or in the plural "pleura." Of the appendages in the higher Crustacea, the first segment of the head has a pair of compound eyes borne upon long stalks, the second the lesser antennæ or antennules, a pair of jointed feelers; the third, the great antennæ; the fourth, the mandibles or jaws; the fifth, the first pair of maxillæ, a kind of jaws; the sixth, the second pair of maxillæ; the seventh, three pairs of foot-jaws or maxillipedes. The eighth segment, the first of the thorax, carries a second pair of foot-jaws, and the ninth, a third pair; the tenth, a pair of jointed limbs, constituting the nipping claws in a crab or lobster. The tenth to the fourteenth somites carry ambulatory limbs; these, taken collectively, constitute the appendages of the

cephalo-thorax. The fifteenth to the twentieth segments have swimming appendages, called "swimmerets;" the last of all, called the "telson," has none. Respiration is by branchiæ. Crustacea occur in all seas; there are also fresh-water and terrestrial species.

To all but the naturalist the classification will look unnatural, which brings together the eatable crab, shrimp, and lobster on the one hand, the "slater" (Oniscus), the little one-eyed animals with bivalve shells (Cyprides, &c.) of fresh-water brooks, the barnacles from returned ships' bottoms, and the Dudley trilobite of the quarries, but all are really akin to each other. It has cost even the scientific enquirer much observation and research to constitute the modern class Crustacea; one main difficulty being that many of the species undergo a metamorphoses, which makes them in their adult state totally unlike what they were when immature. [CANCER, &c.]

The following constitute the Sub-classes and Orders of Crustacea:—

Sub-class I.—Epilopa or Haustellata.	Sub-class III. (continued):
Order 1.—Ichthyoph-thira	Order 4.—Phyllopoda.
" 2.—Rhinophophala.	" 5.—Trilobita.
Sub-class II.—Cirripedia.	" 6.—Merostomata.
Order 1.—Thoracica.	Sub-class IV.—Malacostraca.
" 2.—Abdominalia.	Division 1.—Ecdiophthal-mata.
" 3.—Apoda.	Order 1.—Lemnodipoda.
Sub-class III.—Entomostraca.	" 2.—Isopoda.
Order 1.—Ostracoda.	Division II.—Podophthal-mata.
" 2.—Copepoda.	Order 1.—Stomatopoda.
" 3.—Cladocera.	" 2.—Decapoda.

2. *Palæont.* The Crustacea are highly important for palæontological inquiries, as to the age of strata, &c. The less highly-organized members of the class come into existence apparently as early as the Cambrian period. Trilobites abounded in the Silurian, and went upwards into the Carboniferous rocks. The Stalk-eyed Crustaceans, begun in the last-named formation, went on increasing in numbers through the secondary and tertiary rocks, and apparently reach their maximum now.

crūs-tā-ċē-an, a. & s. [Mod. Lat. *crustacea*, and Eng. &c., suff. -an.]

A. As adjective:

Zool. Pertaining to the class Crustacea or any member of it; containing the crustaceans, as the crustacean class.

B. As substantive:

1. *Sing.* A member of the class Crustacea.
2. *Pl.* The English name of the class Crustacea (q.v.).

"Crustaceans, for instance, not the highest in their own class, may have beaten the highest molluscs." *Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. x., p. 237.

crūs-tā-ċē-ō-lōg-ic-al, a. [Eng. *crustaceology*(y); -ical.] Pertaining to crustaceology.

crūs-tā-ċē-ōl-ōg-ist, s. [Eng. *crustaceology*(y); -ist.] One who studies crustaceology; a zoologist who gives special attention to the study of the class Crustacea (q.v.).

"Dr. Leach, the most accomplished Crustaceologist of his day." *Owen: Invertebrate Animals*, lect. xv.

crūs-tā-ċē-ōl-ōg-ŷ, s. [Mod. Lat. *crustacea*(a); o connective, and Gr. *λόγος* (logos) = a discourse.] The department of zoological science which treats of the Crustacea. [CRUSTALOGY.]

crūs-tā-ċē-ōūs, a. [Mod. Lat. *crustaceus*, from Class. Lat. *crusta* (q.v.).]

1. *Bot.* Hard, thin, and brittle, as the testa of Asparagus or of Passiflora (the Passion-flower). (*Lindley*.)

2. *Zool.* Pertaining to the crusta or shelly covering of the Crustacea, to any member of that class, or to the class itself.

"... some shells, such as those of lobsters, crabs, and others of crustaceous kinds, ..." *Woodward: Nat. Hist.*

† Crustaceous Lichens:

Bot. A sub-division of Lichens, with a stratified thallus. It includes those which have that thallus crustaceous. [CRUSTA, *Bot.*]

crūs-tā-ċē-ōūs-nēss, s. [Eng. *crustaceous*; -ness.] The quality of being crustaceous (q.v.).

***crūs-tāde, *crūs-tāte, s.** [O. Fr. *crustade*; Ital. *crostatin*.] A pie with a crust.

"Crustate of fershe." *—Liber Cure Cocorum*, p. 40.

***crūs-tā-lōg-ic-al, a.** [Eng. *crustalogy*(y); -ical.] The same as CRUSTACEOLOGICAL (q.v.).

***crūs-tāl-ō-gist, s.** [Eng. *crustalog*(y); -ist.] The same as CRUSTACEOLOGIST (q.v.).

***crūs-tāl-ō-gŷ, s.** [Lat. *crusta* (q.v.), and Gr. *λόγος* (logos) = a discourse.] The same as CRUSTACEOLOGY (q.v.).

† crūs-tā-tēd, a. [Lat. *crustatus*, pa. par. of *crusto* = to cover with a crust.] Covered with a crust, as crusted basalt.

***crūs-tā-tion, s.** [Lat. *crustatus*, pa. par. of *crusto* = to cover with a crust.] An incrustation; an adherent crust.

"The crusting of the building was changed to what it now is." *—Pegge: Anecdotes of the Eng. Language*.

crūs-tēd, pa. par. or a. [CRUST, *v.*]

A. As pa. par. (See the verb).

B. As adjective:

1. Encrusted; covered with a hard case or crust.

2. Applied to wine when a deposit of tartar and colouring matter collects in the interior of the bottles.

***crūs-tif-ic, a.** [Lat. *crusta* = a crust; *facio* (pass. *fio*) = to make.] Producing or causing a crust or incrustation.

crūs-ti-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *crusty*; -ly.] In a crusty, peevish, or ill-tempered manner.

crūs-ti-nēss, s. [Eng. *crusty*; -ness.]

1. *Lit.* The quality or state of being crusty.
2. *Fig.* Peevishness, moroseness, ill-temper, surliness.

crüst-ing, pr. par., a., & s. [CRUST, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj. (See the verb).

C. As subst. The act of incrusting or covering with a crust; the state of becoming crusted.

crüst-ŷ, a. [Eng. *crust*; -y.]

1. *Lit.* Like or of the nature of a crust.

"The egg itself deserves our no ice: its parts within, and its crusty coat without, are admirably well fitted for the business of incubation." *—Derham: Physico-Theory*.

2. *Fig.* Peevish, morose, surly, ill-tempered.

"How now, thou core of envy?"

"Thou crusty batch of nature, what's the news?" *Shakespeare: Troilus & Cressida*, v. 1

crut, s. [Fr. *croûte* = crust.] The rough part of oak bark.

crutch, *cruceche, *cruche, crutche, s. [A.S. *crice*; cogn. with Dut. *kruk*; Sw. *krycke*; Dan. *krykke*; Ger. *kricke* = a crutch. Apparently a derivate from *crook* (q.v.) (*Skeat*).]

Ordinary Language:

- I. *Lit.* A staff with a crosspiece to support the person beneath the arm-pit. The foot is shod with a rubber pad, or may have a spur to prevent slipping.

"A crutch, a crutch!—Why call you for a sword?" *Shakespeare: Romeo & Juliet*, I. 1

II. Figuratively:

- † 1. A support.

"Rhyme is a crutch that lifts the weak along, Supports the feeble, but retards the strong." *Smith*.

- * 2. Old age.

"Beanty doth vanish age, as if new born."

"And gives the crutch the cradle's infancy." *Shakespeare: Love's Labour's Lost*, iv. 2

B. Technically:

1. *Hor.* The fork at the end of the arm which depends from the axis of the anchor-escapement. The pendulum-rod is contained within the limbs of the crutch, and vibrates the anchor, itself also receiving a slight impulse from the train. (*Knight*.)

2. *Saddlery:* One form of pommel for a lady's saddle, consisting of a forked rest which holds the leg of the rider.

3. *Shipwrighting:*

- (a) One of the struts or stay-plates in the prow or stern of an iron vessel, which supports the sides where they nearly approach each other. They occupy a position corresponding to that of the dead-wood in a timber-vessel, and are used to prevent the crushing in of the plating.

- (b) A knee-timber placed inside a vessel to secure the heels of the cant-timbers abaft.

- (c) A support upon the taffrail for the boom.

- (d) A forked row-lock upon the gunwale.

bōil, bōv; pōut, jōwī; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; tion, -sion = zhūn. -cious, -tious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bpl, dpl.

4. Founding: The cross-handle on the end of a shank (a founder's metal-ladle), by which it is tipped. (*Knight*.)

* **crutch-back, s.** A crooked back.

"Esape for all his crutch-back had a quick wit."—*Nine Worthies of London, 1592*. (*Darles*.)

crutch-like, a. Like a crutch, acting as a crutch or support.

Whose touch turns Hope to dust,—the dust we all have trod.
Byron: *Childe Harold*, lv. 125.

* **crutch, v.t.** [*CRUTCH, s.*] To prop up with crutches; to support, as a cripple on crutches. (*Gen. fig.*, as in the example.)

"I hasten Og and Doeg to release,
Two fools that crutch their feeble sense on verse."
Dryden: *Abulom & Achitophel*.

* **crutched** (1), a. [*Eng. crutch*; -ed.] Supported on crutches.

* **crutch-éd** (2), a. [*M.E. crouched*, from *M.E. crouche* = a cross. There is some confusion in form with *crutch*.] [*TAU, 2*; see also *POTENCE* (1).] Marked with or wearing a cross, as a badge.

¶ *Crutched Friars, Crouched Friars, Crossed Friars:*

Ch. Hist. : The name given to three orders of friars—one in England, one in Flanders, and one in Bohemia. All traced back their origin to St. Cletus, whom they considered to have been Pope at Rome from A.D. 78 to 91, and acknowledged as the restorer of their fraternity St. Cyriacus, bishop of Jerusalem in 331. Their real origin was evidently much less ancient. In 1169, Pope Alexander III. framed rules and a constitution. In 1462 they adopted the blue robe and silver cross, from the latter of which they derived their name of Crossed, Croised, or "Crutched" friars. In 1568, Pius V. enlarged and confirmed their privileges, but having long lost their original sanctity, they were suppressed by Pope Alexander VII. in A.D. 1656. (*Townsend*.)

"On the west side of this portion of the walls, stood the house of the Crutched or Crossed Friars, or *Friatres sancte Crucis*. This order was instituted, or at least reformed, about the year 1169, by Gerard, Prior of St. Mary de Morell, at Bologna."—*Pennant*: *London*, p. 347.

* **cruth, * crwth, s.** [*CROWD* (1), *s.*]

crux, s. [*Lat.* = a cross.]

I. Ordinary Language:

* 1. *Lit.*: a cross.

2. *Fig.*: Anything exceedingly puzzling or difficult to explain; a puzzle.

"But the next feast visited by Jesus (v. 1), which is indefinitely designated a *feast of the Jews*, has been the perpetual *crux* of New Testament chronologists."—*Strass*: *Life of Jesus* (transl.), vol. I, § 59, pp. 415, 416.

II. *Astron.*: The cross, a constellation in the Southern hemisphere. [*CRUX AUSTRALIS*.]

¶ *Crux Australis*: The Southern Cross.

Astron.: A small but brilliant southern constellation, situated near the Pole, and close to the hinder legs and under the body of Centaurus. The name and grouping on the celestial map seem to have been the work of Augustin Royer, who turned to account the observations of Halley. It contains seven stars, one of which is of the first magnitude. It is a constellation to which voyagers from India, Australia, and elsewhere attach a sacred interest, and which, though a striking object in the sky, has had its splendour exaggerated in their letters to home-staying friends.

crûy-shāge, s. [*Dan. krutshaag*, from *kruis* = cross, and *haag*, *haai* = a shark.]

Ichthy.: *Lamna cornubica*, a shark with a somewhat triangular head and mouth.

crû-zâ-dô, s. [*CRUSADO*.]

crÿ, * cric, * crrien, * crye, * cryyn, * krië, v. i. & t. [*Fr. crier*; *Sp. & Port. gritar*; *Ital. gridare*; from Low Lat. *quirit* = to shriek, a freq. of *lat. queror* = to lament.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To speak or call out loudly or vehemently; to shout, to exclaim.

"And about the ninth hour Jesus cried with a loud voice, . . ."—*Matt.* xxvii. 46.

2. To call earnestly and importunately; to utter earnest prayers.

" . . . and he cryn to the Lord against thee, and it be sin unto thee."—*Deut.* xv. 2.

3. To proclaim; to make anything public.

"Go and cry in the ears of Jerusalem, . . ."—*Jerem.* li. 2.

4. To talk eagerly or incessantly; to repeat words continually.

" . . . therefore they cry, saying, Let us go. . . ."—*Exod.* v. 8.

* 5. To exclaim, to complain; to call for vengeance or punishment. [*CRY OUT*.]

" . . . my guiltless blood must cry against them."—*Shakep.*: *Henry VIII.*, li. 1.

6. To utter lamentations; to lament loudly.

" . . . ye shall cry for sorrow of heart, and shall howl for vexation of spirit."—*Isaiah* lxxv. 14.

7. To weep, to shed tears.

"For sometimes she would laugh and sometimes cry."—*Thomson*: *Castle of Indolence*, l. 76.

8. To squall as an infant.

"Thns, in a starry night, fond children cry,
For the rich spangles that adorn the sky."—*Waller*.

9. To utter an inarticulate sound.

"Far from her nest the lapping cries away."
Shakep.: *Comedy of Errors*, lv. 2.

10. To yelp as a hound.

B. Transitive:

1. To utter loudly; to call out, to exclaim.

* 2. To proclaim, to declare publicly.

"The Jewys dedyn cryyn her parliament."
Songs and Carols, p. 42.

* 3. To beg for, to implore. [*CRY MERCY*.]

* 4. To demand, to call for.

" . . . the affair cries haste, . . ."—*Shakep.*: *Othello*, i. 3.

¶ (1) To cry against: To exclaim against, to accuse vehemently.

"What is the matter
That in these several places of the city,
You cry against the noble senate, . . ."
Shakep.: *Coriolanus*, i. 1.

(2) To cry aim. [*AIM*.]

(3) To cry down:

(a) To depreciate, to decry, to blame.

" . . . a band of stockjobbers in the City, whose interest it happened to be to cry down the public securities."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxii.

(b) To declare publicly the crimes or faults of any one.

" . . . her husband first cried her down at the cross, and then turned her out of his doors."—*Bunyan*: *Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. II.

(c) To prohibit.

"By all means cry down that unworthy course of late times, that they should pay money."—*Bacon*: *To Villiers*.

(d) To overbear, to overwhelm.

"I'll to the king,
And from a mouth of honour quite cry down
This Ipswich fellow."
Shakep.: *Henry VIII.*, i. 1.

(4) To cry mercy: To implore mercy.

"Ever among mercy she cr'de."—*Goose*, l. 149.

(5) To cry one's pardon: To beg one's pardon.

"Then said Mr. Honest, I cry you mercy."—*Bunyan*: *Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. II.

(6) To cry on or upon: To call upon earnestly or importunately; to address or name with earnestness.

"No longer on St. Denis will we cry."
Shakep.: *Henry VI.*, i. 6.

(7) To cry out:

(a) To call or cry loudly, to vociferate.

"His Lady, and to see his face constrained,
Cried out, 'Now, now, Sir knight, shew what ye bee.'"
Spenser: *F. Q.*, i. i. 13.

(b) To proclaim, to declare publicly.

"Art thou a man? thy form criest out thou art."
Shakep.: *Rom. & Jul.*, iii. 3.

(c) To complain.

"They groan as pitifully, and cry out as loud as other men."—*Tillotson*.

(d) To be in labour; to be brought to bed.

"What! is she crying out!
So said her woman; and that her suffrage made
Each pang a death."—*Shakep.*: *Hen. VIII.*, v. 1.

(8) To cry out against: To exclaim or complain loudly.

"Tumult, sedition, and rebellion, are things that the followers of that hypothesis cry out against."—*Locke*.

(9) To cry out of: To complain loudly, to find fault with.

"We are ready to cry out of an unequal management, and to blame the Divine administration."—*Atterbury*.

(10) To cry out on or upon: To complain loudly; to blame, to exclaim against.

"Cry out upon the stars for doing
Ill offices, to cross their wooing."
Butler: *Hudibras*.

(11) To cry up:

(a) To extol, to praise highly; to applaud.

"Everybody will cry up the goodness of men . . ."
Bunyan: *Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. II.

(b) To raise the price of anything by proclamation.

"All the effect that I conceive was made by crying up the pieces of eight, was to bring in such more of that species, instead of others current here."—*Temple*.

¶ (1) *Crabb* thus discriminates between to cry and to weep: "Crying arises from an impatient desire in suffering corporeal pains; children and weak people commonly cry; weeping is occasioned by mental grief; the wisest and best of men will not disdain sometimes to weep. Crying is as selfish as it is weak; it serves to relieve the pains of the individual to the annoyance of the hearer; weeping, when called forth by other's sorrows, is an infirmity which no man would wish to be without; as an expression of generous sympathy it affords essential relief to the sufferer."

(2) He thus discriminates between to cry, to scream, and to shriek: "To cry indicates the utterance of an articulate or an inarticulate sound; scream is a species of crying in the first sense of the word; shriek is a species of crying in its latter sense. Crying is an ordinary mode of loud utterance resorted to on common occasions; one cries in order to be heard; screaming is an intemperate mode of crying, resorted to from an impatient desire to be heard, or from a vehemence of feeling. People scream to deaf people from the mistaken idea of making themselves heard; whereas a distinct articulation will always be more efficacious. It is frequently necessary to cry when we cannot render ourselves audible by any other means; but it is never necessary or proper to scream. Shriek may be compared with cry and scream, as expressions of pain; in this case to shriek is more than to cry, and less than to scream. They both signify to cry with a violent effort. We may cry from the slightest pain or inconvenience; but one shrieks or screams only on occasions of great agony, either corporeal or mental. A child cries when it has hurt its finger; it shrieks in the moment of terror at the sight of a frightful object; or screams until some one comes to its assistance."

(3) He thus discriminates between to cry, to exclaim, and to call: "We cry from the simple desire of being heard at a distance; we exclaim from a sudden emotion or agitation of mind. A cry bespeaks distress and trouble; an exclamation bespeaks surprise, grief, or joy. . . . To cry is louder and more urgent than to call. A man who is in danger of being drowned cries for help; he who wants to raise a load calls for assistance; a cry is a general or indirect address; a call is a particular and immediate address." (*Crabb*: *Eng. Synon.*)

crÿ, * cri, * cric, * crye, * kri, * kry, s. [*Fr. crier*; *Fr. cri*; *Ital. grido, grida*; *Sp. & Port. grito, grita*; *O. Sp. crida, grida*. Cf. *M. H. Ger. krei*.]

1. The act of crying out; a shriek, a scream, a loud noise, expressive of pain or suffering.

"And all the first-born in the land of Egypt shall die, and there shall be a great cry throughout all the land."—*Exod.* xi. 5, 6.

2. A tumult, a clamour, an outcry.

"Crye or grète noyse among the people. Tumultus."—*Prompt. Parv.*

3. A public outcry or demand for any particular course of action.

"But again that cry was found to have been as unreasonable as ever."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

4. An exclamation expressive of any emotion, as wonder, alarm, &c.

" . . . so the cry goes round, without examining into the cheat."—*Swift*.

5. An importunate or earnest call or prayer.

" . . . I would not cease
To weary Him with my assiduous cries."
Milton: *P. L.*, xi. 309, 310.

* 6. A proclamation or public notification by authority.

"Than was it keenly komanded a kri to make newe."—*William of Palerne*, 2, 174.

7. A proclamation or public calling out of goods for sale, as by hawkers.

8. Popular acclamation or favour.

"The cry went once for thee."
Shakep.: *Troil. & Cres.*, iii. 4.

9. A political or electioneering catchword.

"And to manage them you must have a good cry," said *Taper*. "All now depends upon a good cry." "So much for the science of politics," said the Duke, bringing down a pheasant.—*Disraeli*: *Coningsby*, bk. II, ch. III.

* 10. Noise, fame, report.

" . . . the cry goes that you shall marry her."—*Shakep.*: *Othello*, iv. I.

* 11. A complaint or calling for punishment or vengeance.

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fáll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camél, hër, thère; piæ, pít, síre, sír, marine; gô, pô, or, wôre, wôlf, wôr, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, ûnite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê. ey = â. qu = kw.

"And the Lord said, Because the cry of Sodom and Gomorrah is great, and because their sin is very grievous; I will go down now, and see whether they have done altogether according to the cry of it, which is come unto me; and if not, I will know."—*Gen. xlviii 20, 21.*

12. The act of weeping.

13. An inarticulate or confused noise, as of beasts, infants, &c.

"There shall be the noise of a cry from the fish-gate, and an howling from the second, and a great crashing from the hills."—*Isaiah 1. 10.*

14. The yelping of dogs.

"He scorns the dog, resolves to try the combat next; but if their cry invades again his trembling ear, He strait resumes his wonted care."—*Waller.*

* 15. A pack of dogs.

"You common cry of curs, whose breath I hate As reek of hell's rotten fens . . ."
—*Shakespeare: Coriolanus, iii. 2.*

* 16. A company, a band. (Used in contempt.)

" . . . get me a fellowship in a cry of players."—*Shakespeare: Hamlet, iii. 2.*

¶ (1) Out of cry, out of all cry: Out of or beyond all estimation.

"And then I am so stout, and take it upon me, and stand upon my pantofles to them, out of all cry."—*Old Taming of Shrew, 6. pl. 1. 174.*

(2) Cry of tin: A sound emitted by tin when bent.

"The cry of tin is due to crystalline structure; it is not, however, characteristic of tin only, as generally supposed, but may be emitted by zinc and probably by other metals when crystalline in texture."—*Abstracts of Chem. Papers, Chem. Soc., 1881.*

* cry-al, s. [Cf. Wel. *cregyr* = a screamer.] A heron.

* cry-én, v. [CRY, v.]

* cry-ér (1), s. [CRIER.]

* cry-ér (2), s. [Prob. from *cry*, v.; snff. -er.] A kind of hawk, called the falcon gentle, an enemy to pigeons, and very swift. (*Ainsworth.*)

cry-ing, *cri-ingo, *crieng, *cryng, *cryeng, *pr. par.*, a., & s. [CRY, v.]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb).

B. *As adjective*:

1. Calling out loudly; shrieking, lamenting.

2. Weeping, shedding tears.

" . . . the passengers were grievously annoyed by invalids and crying children. . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. iii.*

3. Calling for vengeance, punishment, or reformation; outrageous, notorious.

" . . . imposed the limit of 500 iugera, as a necessary remedy for a crying evil."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist. (1885), ch. xlii., pt. i., § 9, vol. ii., p. 391.*

C. *As substantive*:

1. A calling out; a cry, a shout.

"There is a crying for wine in the streets . . ."—*Isaiah xlviii. 11.*

2. Lamentation, mourning; a loud expression of grief.

"A voice of crying shall be from Horebaim, spolling and great destruction."—*Jer. xlviii. 8.*

3. An importunate cry or prayer.

"So will I pray that thou mayst have thy will; If thou turn back, and my loud crying still!"—*Shakespeare: Sonnets, 143.*

4. The noise of children.

"Voices of women were heard, and of men, and the crying of children."—*Longfellow: Evangeline, l. 5.*

* cryll, s. [CREEL (?)] A creel, a basket (?).

"The hedge creeper that goes to seek custom from ship to ship, with a cryll under his arm."—*Tom of all Trades (1631).* (*Halliwel: Cont. to Lezicog.*)

cry-ô-gên, s. [Gr. *κρύος* (*kruos*) = cold, and *γεννάω* (*gennáo*) = to engender.]

Nat. Phil. & Chem.: (For def. see extract).

"By *cryogen* I mean an appliance for obtaining a temperature below 0° Centigrade."—*In this paper it always signifies a freezing mixture.*—*Prof. Frederick Guthrie, in Proceedings of Physical Society of London, pt. ii.*

cry-ô-hý-dráte, s. [Gr. *κρύος* (*kruos*) = cold, and Eng., &c. *hydrate* (q.v.).]

Chem.: (For def. see extract).

"By *cryohydrate* I mean the body resulting from the union of water with another body, and which hydrate can only exist in the solid form below 0° Centigrade. Examples, Cryohydrate of sulphate of zinc, cryohydrate of magnesium, cryohydrate of nitrate of potassium, &c."—*Prof. Frederick Guthrie, in Proceedings of Physical Society of London, pt. ii.*

cry-ô-lite, kry-ô-lite, s. [Gr. *κρυολίθ*; Gr. *κρύος* (*kruos*) = cold, and *λίθος* (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Min.: A brittle mineral subtransparent to translucent. Hardness, 2.5; sp. gr. 2.9–3.1.

Lustre generally vitreous, colour snow-white, red, or black. Compos.: aluminium, 13.0; sodium, 32.8; fluorine, 54.2 = 100. Fusible in the flame of a candle. It occurs in great abundance at Arksut-fiord in Greenland, whence it has been imported to Europe and America for the manufacture of soda and alumina salts, as also the uetal aluminium. (*Dana.*)

cryolite-glass, s. A semi-transparent glass made from cryolite and sand, and sometimes known as fusible porcelain or milk-glass.

cry-ôph-ôr-ús, s. [Gr. *κρύος* (*kruos*) = ice, and *φέρω* (*phérō*) = bearing, *φέρω* (*phérō*) = to bear, to carry.] An instrument to illustrate the process of freezing by evaporation, invented by Dr. Wollaston. It consists of two bulbs and a connecting tube, air being expelled from the interior by heating the body of water inclosed and hermetically closing the opening. The water being poured into one bulb, the other bulb is placed in a mixture of ice and salt, which condenses the vapour and causes so rapid evaporation from the former bulb as to freeze the water therein. (*Knight.*)

cry-ôph-ýl-lite, s. [Gr. *κρύος* (*kruos*) = cold; *φύλλον* (*phullon*) = a leaf, and suff. -ίτε (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: An orthorhombic mineral, crystallising in six-sided prisms. Hardness, 2.2–5; sp. gr., 2.9. Lustre of the cleavage faces, pearly to resinous. Colour by transmitted light, emerald green, except transverse to the axis, where it is brownish red. Streak, greenish grey. Compos.: silica, 51.49; alumina, 16.77; sesquioxide of iron, 1.97; sesquioxide of manganese, 0.34; protoxide of iron, 7.78, &c. Occurs in the granite of Cape Ann. (*Dana.*)

crypt, s. [Lat. *crypta*; Gr. *κρυπτή* (*kryptē*) = a vault or crypt; Gr. *κρυπτός* (*kryptos*) = hidden, secret; *κρυπτός* (*kryptos*) = to hide.]

1. *Arch.*: A vault beneath a church or mausoleum, and either entirely or partly underground.

" . . . it was thought proper to deposit his body in the crypt of that magnificent church."—*Malone: Life of Sir Joshua Reynolds.*

2. *Anat.*: A tubular or sacular simple gland. It is called also a follicle or a lacuna.

3. *Bot. (Pl.)*: [CRYPTA.]

¶ (1) *Crypts of Lieberkühn*:

Anat.: Comparatively short tubular glands in the small and in the large intestines.

(2) *Multilocular crypt*:

Anat.: A gland in which the sides or extremity of a simple tube or sac becomes pouches or loculated. It is intermediate between a simple and a compound gland. The term was introduced by Quain.

crypt-tā (pl. cryptæ), s. [Lat.]

1. *Arch.*: Any long narrow vault, whether wholly or partially below the level of the earth.

2. *Anat.*: The same as CRYPT, 2.

3. *Bot.*: One of the receptacles of oily secretion in the leaves of the Aurantiaceae (Oranges), the Myrtaceae (Myrtle blooms), and various other orders of plants.

crypt-tal, a. [Eng. *crypt*; -al.] Pertaining to or connected with a crypt or follicle.

"The use of the cryptal or follicular secretion."—*Dunston: Dict. Med.*

crypt-tân-dra, s. [Gr. *κρυπτός* (*kryptos*) = hidden, secret, and *άνθρωπος* (*ánthrōpos*) = a man; by botanists used for a stamen.]

Bot.: An Australian genus of undershrubs, order Rhamnaceae. They look like heaths. About seventy are known. (*Mr. Carruthers, in Trans. of Bot.*)

* cryp-tic, *cryp-tick, *cryp-tio-al, a. [Gr. *κρυπτικός* (*kryptikos*) = fit for hiding; *κρυπτός* (*kryptos*) = to hide.] Hidden, secret, occult, private.

"Speakers, whose chief business is to amuse or delight, do not confine themselves to any natural order, but in a cryptical or hidden method adapt everything to their ends."—*Watts.*

* cryp-tic-al-ly, adv. [Eng. *cryptical*; -ly.] In a secret or occult manner; secretly, occultly.

crypt-tý-cús, s. [Gr. *κρυπτικός* (*kryptikos*) = fit for concealing; *κρυπτός* (*kryptos*) = to conceal.]

Entom.: A genus of Beetles, family Tenebrionidae. There is only one British species, *Crypticus quisquilius*.

cryp-tid-in, s. [Gr. *κρυπτός* (*kryptos*) = secret; *είδος* (*eidos*) = form; and suff. -in (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: A base, $C_{11}H_{11}N$, homologous with chinolin. Formed in the fraction of the bases from coal-tar, which boils at 27°.

† cryp-to-brānch-i-ā-tā, s. pl. [Gr. *κρυπτός* (*kryptos*) = secret; *βράγχια* (*branchia*) = the gills.]

Zool.: Animals with inconspicuous gills.

cryp-to-brānch-i-ā-te, a. [CRYPTOBRANCHIATA.]

Zool.: Having inconspicuous gills; used of various molluscs and annulose animals.

cryp-tō-cāl-vin-ista, s. pl. [Gr. *κρυπτός* (*kryptos*) = hidden, secret, and Eng. *Calvinists* (q.v.).]

Ch. Hist.: Certain German theologians in the 16th century, who, though nominally Lutherans, really held Calvinistic sentiments with regard to the Lord's Supper. Casper Peucer, the son-in-law of Melancthon, a physician and medical professor at Wittenberg, was their head. The views of the Cryptocalvinists having been clearly stated in 1574 at the Convention of Torgau, some, including Peucer, were imprisoned and others banished by Augustus, the Prince-Elector of Saxony. (*Mosheim: Ch. Hist., Cent. xvi., ch. i., § 38, 39.*)

cryp-tō-cār-ý-a, s. [Gr. *κρυπτός* (*kryptos*) = hidden, secret, and *καρύα* (*karua*) = the walnut tree.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order Lauraceae. There is a 6-cleft perianth, twelve stamens in four rows, the nine outer fertile, the three inner sterile. *Cryptocarya moschata* produces Brazilian nutmegs.

cryp-tō-çeph-ál-ús, s. [Gr. *κρυπτός* (*kryptos*) = hidden, secret, and *κεφαλή* (*kephalē*) = the head.]

Entom.: A genus of Beetles, family Chrysomelidae. They are small insects, with the head deeply inserted into the thorax, the antennae long and filiform, the body short and cylindrical. Sharp enumerates twenty-one British species. *Cryptocaphalus sericeus* is about a quarter of an inch long. It is of a fine golden-green colour, and is found during July on the flowers of some composite plants. *C. lineola* is glossy black, the elytra red, except the margin. It is found on oaks and hazels.

cryp-tō-chí-lí-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *cryptophilus* (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. -ide.]

Bot.: A family of Orchids, tribe Vandeeae.

cryp-tō-chí-lús, s. [Gr. *κρυπτός* (*kryptos*) = hidden, secret, and *χείλος* (*cheilos*) = a lip. So named because the labellum is not easily seen on account of the contraction of the mouth of the calyx.]

Bot.: A genus of Orchids, the typical one of the family Cryptochilidae. *Cryptochilus sanguineus* is an Indian orchid with spikes of crimson tubular flowers.

cryp-tō-cór-ý-nē, s. [Gr. *κρυπτός* (*kryptos*) = hidden, secret, and *κόρυνη* (*korunē*) = a club. So named from the shape of its flowers.]

Bot.: A genus of Araceae. *Cryptocoryne ovata* is used to bring sugar to a good grain.

cryp-tō-cór-ý-nē-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *cryptocoryne*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -æ.]

Bot.: A tribe of Araceae. The stamens are distinct from the pistils. The latter are several in number, whorled round the base of the spadix, and there combined into a many-celled ovary. (*Linley.*) [CRYPTOCORYNE.]

cryp-tō-crys-tal-line, a. [Gr. *κρυπτός* (*kryptos*) = hidden, and Eng. *crystalline*.]

Min.: Having no crystallisation apparent in the structure, even when examined microscopically. Sometimes used in the sense of micro-crystalline (q.v.).

cryp-tō-dón-tí-a, s. pl. [Gr. *κρυπτός* (*kryptos*) = hidden, secret, and *ὀδούς* (*odontos*), genit. *ὀδόντος* (*odontos*) = a tooth.]

Paleont.: The second family of Owen's Reptilian order Anomodontia.

cryp-tō-gām, s. [CRYPTOGAMIA.]

1. *Sing.*: A plant of the Linnaean order Cryptogamia (q.v.).

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing. -cian, -tian = shæn. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -cious, -tious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

2. *Pl. (Cryptogams)*: The English name of Linneus's class Cryptogamia (q.v.).

"... well-developed cryptogams. . ."—*Herbert Spencer: Data of Biology*, § 32.

crýp-tò-gá-mi-a, *s. pl.* [Gr. *κρυπτός* (*kryptos*) = hidden, secret, and *γάμος* (*gamos*) = a wedding, a marriage.]

Bot.: The twenty-fourth and last order in the artificial botanical system of Linneus. The class Cryptogamia is, however, essentially a natural one, the only question being whether it should not be divided into two. It corresponds to Lindley's Thallophytes and Acrogens taken together. Linneus divided it into the following orders, Filices, Musci, Algae, Fungi, which are not artificial but natural groups of genera.

† crýp-tò-gá-mi-an, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *cryptogamia*, and Eng., &c. suff. -an.]

Bot.: The same as CRYPTOGRAM (q.v.).

crýp-tò-gám-i-o, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *cryptogamia*], and Eng., &c. suff. -ic.]

Bot.: Having the organs of reproduction concealed, or at least having organs of reproduction the precise character of which is difficult to understand; pertaining to the class Cryptogamia (q.v.).

¶ Much light has been thrown upon the nature of the organs of reproduction in the Cryptogamia since Linneus wrote, but the term Cryptogamic is still retained.

crýp-tò-g-a-míst, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *cryptogamia*], and Eng., &c. suff. -ist.]

Bot.: One who studies cryptogamic botany.

crýp-tò-g-a-moùs, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *cryptogamia*], and Eng., &c. suff. -ous.]

Bot.: The same as CRYPTOGRAM (q.v.).

crýp-tò-g-a-mý, *s.* [From Mod. Lat. *cryptogamia*], and Eng., &c. suff. -y.]

Bot.: Obscure fructification, as in the Cryptogamia (q.v.).

The idea of cryptogamia inspired Timæus with ideas of love of other kind.—*Fennant: Hist. of Whitford and Dolynell* (1796).

crýp-tò-grám, *s.* [CRYPTOGRAMMA.] Something written in secret characters; a cipher.

crýp-tò-grám-ma, *s.* [Gr. *κρυπτός* (*kryptos*) = secret, and *γράμμα* (*gramma*) = a letter, or *γραμμή* (*grammē*) = a line; from the concealed line of capsules.]

Bot.: A genus of ferns, order Polypodiaceae. The sori at length confluent and marginal. Involute formed from the revolute margins of the pinnales. *Cryptogramma crispa* is the Curled Rock-brake. The sterile fronds are bipinnate, the pinnales bi-tripinnatifid, the fertile ones are tripinnate below, bipinnate above. Found in the north-west of England, in Scotland, &c.

crýp-tò-gráph, *s.* [Gr. *κρυπτός* (*kryptos*) = secret, and *γραφῆς* (*graphēs*) = a writing; *γράφω* (*graphō*) = to write.] A system of writing in secret characters or cipher; a secret writing; a cipher. Sir Charles Wheatstone invented an apparatus for writing in cipher, publishing his discovery in 1863.

*** crýp-tò-gráph-al**, *a.* [Eng. *cryptograph*; -al.] Secret, occult.

"... neither have I any zeal for the character, as — cryptograph or universal."—*Boyle: Works*, vol. vi., p. 239.

crýp-tò-gráph-ér, *s.* [Eng. *cryptograph*; -er.] One who writes in secret characters or in cipher.

crýp-tò-gráph-íc, **crýp-tò-gráph-í-o**, *a.* [Gr. *κρυπτός* (*kryptos*) = secret, and *γραφικός* (*graphikos*) = suited for writing; *γράφω* (*graphō*) = to write.] Written or writing in secret characters or in cipher.

"A cryptographic machine was patented 1860."—*Haydn: Dates* (ed. 1878), p. 210.

*** crýp-tò-gráph-íst**, *s.* [Eng. *cryptographist*; -ist.] The same as CRYPTOGRAPHER (q.v.).

crýp-tò-gráph-ý, *s.* [Gr. *κρυπτός* (*kryptos*) = secret, and *γραφῆς* (*graphēs*) = a writing.]

1. The art or system of writing in secret characters or in cipher.

2. Secret characters, cipher; enigmatical language.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôl, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrke, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unîte, cûr, rûle, fûll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ê. cy = â. qu = kw.

"... the strange cryptography of Gaffarel in his *Starry Book of Heaven*."—*Browne: Cyrus Garden*, c. 3.

crýp-tò-hýp-nûs, *s.* [Gr. *κρυπτός* (*kryptos*) = hidden, secret, and *ὑπνος* (*hypnos*) = sleep.]

Entom.: A genus of Beetles belonging to the family Elateridae. Sharp enumerates six British species.

crýp-tò-lite, *s.* [Ger. *kryptolith*, from Gr. *κρυπτός* (*kryptos*) = hidden, secret, and *λίθος* (*lithos*) = stone.]

Min.: An apparently hexagonal mineral, occurring in acicular prisms and minute grains. Sp. gr. 4.6; colour, wine-yellow. Transparent to translucent. Compos.: Phosphoric acid, 27.37; protoxide, either of cerium or of didymium, 73.70; protoxide of iron, 1.51. Occurs at Arendal in Norway, in the Tyrol, and in Siberia. It is very closely akin to PHOSPHOCERITE (q.v.).

crýp-tò-line, **crýp-tò-lî-nite**, *s.* [Gr. *κρυπτός* (*kryptos*) = hidden, secret, *λίον* (*lion*) = anything made of flax, a net (?), and suff. -ite (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A colourless, transparent fluid, resembling Brewsterite, but more dense than that species. It occurs in cavities of crystals. Index of refraction, 1.2946. Hardens, when exposed to the sun, into a yellowish transparent resin. (*Dana.*)

crýp-tò-l-ô-gý, *s.* [Gr. *κρυπτός* (*kryptos*) = secret, and *λόγος* (*logos*) = a word, a discourse.] Enigmatical or occult language.

crýp-tò-mor-phite, *s.* [Gr. *κρυπτός* (*kryptos*) = hidden, secret, and *μορφή* (*morphē*) = form, shape. In allusion to the impossibility of seeing the structure unless with the aid of a microscope.]

Min.: A mineral without lustre, lying between crystals of glauher salts, at Windsor in Nova Scotia. Compos.: Boric acid, 55.6; lime, 16.7; soda, 6.2; water, 21.5 = 100. (*Dana.*)

crýp-tò-nê-ma-ta, *s. pl.* [Gr. *κρυπτός* (*kryptos*) = hidden, secret, and *νῆματα* (*nēmata*), pl. of *νήμα* (*nēma*) = that which is spun, yarn.]

Bot.: Small cellular threads produced by Cryptostomata.

crýp-tò-nê-mê-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cryptonema* (q.v.), and Lat. suff. -æe.]

Bot.: A sub-order of Algae (Sea-weeds), order Ceramiceae. The frond is cellular, favillidia containing a firm mass of compact granules within a gelatinous envelope. Tetraspores globose or oblong, formed out of cells of the circumference. The sub-order is a large one. Among the genera are Clondrus and Iridaea, species of which, abounding in gelatine, are used for food.

crýp-tò-nê-mi-a, *s.* [Gr. *κρυπτός* (*kryptos*) = hidden, secret; *νήμα* (*nēma*) = that which is spun, yarn, *νέω* (*neō*) = to spin.]

Bot.: A genus of Algae, the typical one of the sub-order Cryptonemaceae (q.v.).

crýp-tò-nê-mi-â-çê-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cryptonemita*], and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -ææe.]

Bot.: An order of Sea-weeds, identical in its character and extent with the sub-order Cryptonemaceae of other classifications. [CRYPTONEMACEÆ.]

crýp-tò-pên-tám-êr-a, *s. pl.* [Gr. *κρυπτός* (*kryptos*) = hidden, secret, and *πενταμερής* (*pentamerēs*) = in five parts.]

Entom.: A term sometimes applied to the Beetles ranked by Latreille under his section Tetramera or Beetles, with four joints to the tarsi. They have really five, but the fifth joint is minute and concealed within the one adjacent to it.

crýp-tò-phâg-ý-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cryptophagus*], and Lat. pl. fem. adj. suff. -idæe.]

Entom.: A family of Beetles, order Pentamera. They are minute in size, and are beetles found in fungi.

crýp-tò-ph-æ-gûs, *s.* [Gr. *κρυπτός* (*kryptos*) = hidden, secret, and *φαγεῖν* (*phagēin*) = to eat, or its root *φαγ* (*phag*).]

Entom.: A genus of Beetles, the typical one of the family Cryptophagidae (q.v.). Sharp enumerates three British species.

crýp-tò-phân-íc, *a.* [Gr. *κρυπτός* (*kryptos*) = hidden, secret, and *φαῖνω* (*phainō*) = to bring to light, to make to appear, whence *φανός* (*phanos*) = light, *φανάρι* (*phanērē*) = a torch, &c. (?).]

Chem.: A word occurring only in the subjoined compound.

cryptophanic acid, *s.*

Chem.: A diluic acid, $C_5H_9NO_5$, which occurs in normal human urine. The acid is amorphous and soluble in water, nearly insoluble in ether. The calcium salt is crystalline. Cryptophanic acid reduces alkaline copper solution.

† crýp-tò-phý-tēs, **crýp-tò-phý-ta**, *s. pl.* [Gr. *κρυπτός* (*kryptos*) = hidden, secret, and *φύτις* (*phutis*), pl. of *φυτόν* (*phuton*) = a plant.]

Bot.: A name sometimes given to Cryptogamia. [CRYPTOGAMIA.] (*Rev. M. J. Berkeley.*) The Latin form of it, Cryptophyta, was introduced by Link.

crýp-tò-p-ine, *s.* [Gr. *κρυπτός* (*kryptos*) = hidden, secret; *οπίον* (*opion*) = poppy-juice [OPIMUM], and Eng. &c., suff. -ine (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: An organic base, $C_{21}H_{22}NO_5$, which is found in opium, about one ounce in a ton. It occurs in alcoholic matter liquid from which morphine has been crystallised, and is precipitated by milk of lime, and purified. Cryptopine crystallises from hot alcohol in colourless, six-sided short prisms; it melts at 217°. It is a strong alkaloid, and forms crystalline salts. Nitric acid converts it into yellow nitro-cryptopine; with strong sulphuric acid it gives a yellow solution, turning violet, then dark violet; ferric salts give a beautiful violet colour, turning dirty green on warming. Cryptopine has a bitter taste. Caustic potash precipitates it as a white amorphous powder, soluble in excess.

crýp-tò-p-ôr-ti-cûs (*Lat.*), **crýp-tò-p-ôr-ti-cô** (*Ital.*), *s.* [Gr. *κρυπτός* (*kryptos*) = secret, hidden; Lat. *porticus* = a portico, &c.]

An enclosed gallery or portico, having a wall with openings or windows in it, instead of columns at the side. (*Wæale.*)

crýp-tò-prôc-ta, *s.* [Gr. *κρυπτός* (*kryptos*) = hidden, secret, and *πρόκτος* (*prōktos*) = hinder parts, bottom . . . tail.]

Zool.: A genus of mammals, family Viverridae. It has, however, the retractile claws of the Felidae, with which it is a connecting link. *Cryptoprocta ferox* is a native of Madagascar.

crýp-tò-rhýnch-ý-dēs, *s. pl.* [Gr. *κρυπτός* (*kryptos*) = hidden, secret, and *ρύγχος* (*runghos*) = snout.]

Entom.: According to Schoenherr, author of an elaborate work on the Curculionidae, this is a family of Rhyngophora.

crýp-tòr-nia, *s.* [Gr. *κρυπτός* (*kryptos*) = hidden, secret, and *ορνίς* (*ornis*) = a bird.]

Palæont.: A genus of birds, apparently allied to the Hornbills. It is founded on ornithic remains from the Upper Eocene.

crýp-tò-scôpe, *s.* Same as SKIASCOPE (q.v.).

crýp-tò-stê-ği-a, *s. pl.* [Gr. *κρυπτός* (*kryptos*) = hidden, secret, and *στέγη* (*stegē*) = a roof.]

1. *Zool.*: A family of Foraminifera with a perforate test, in the classification of Reuss. The order does not figure in the systems of Dr. Carpenter, Mr. Parker, and Prof. T. Rupert Jones.

2. *Bot.*: A genus of twining Asclepiadaceae with reddish-white flowers in terminal cymes. Two species are known; one from India, the other from Madagascar.

crýp-tò-stôm-a-ta, *s. pl.* [Gr. *κρυπτός* (*kryptos*) = hidden, secret, and *στόμα* (*stoma*), pl. of *στόμα* (*stoma*) = mouth.]

Bot.: Little circular nœui found on the surface of some Algae. (*Nuclei* of *Bot.*)

crýp-tò-tæn-ý-a, *s.* [Gr. *κρυπτός* (*kryptos*) = hidden, secret, and Lat. *tænia*; Gr. *ταινία* (*tainia*) = a band, a fillet.]

Bot.: A genus of Umbelliferae. Only described species, *Cryptotania canadensis*, known in its native country as the Honewort.

crýp-tò-tét-rám-ér-a, *s. pl.* [Gr. *κρυπτός* (*kryptos*) = hidden, secret, and *τετραμερής* (*tetramerēs*) = quadrupartite, divided into four.] [TETRAMERA.]

Entom.: A name sometimes given to a section of Coleoptera (Beetles), which are generally called Trimera because they have apparently only three joints to the tarsi. The term Cryptotetramera implies that there is a fourth joint concealed, as is the case. It is nearly enclosed within the adjacent one.

crýp-tò-thé-çí-i, *s. pl.* [Gr. *κρυπτός* (*kryptos*) = hidden, secret, and *θήκη* (*thēkē*) = a box, a chest.]

Bot.: A small group of Muscaceæ (Mosses). Type Spiridens.

crýp-túr-ý-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cryptur(us)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Ornith.: In the classification of Prince Bonaparte, a family of Gallinaceous birds, equivalent to the modern Tinamidæ (q.v.).

crýp-túr-ý-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cryptur(us)* (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.]

Ornith.: A sub-family of Tetraonidæ. [CRYPTURUS.]

crýp-túr-ús, *s.* [Gr. *κρυπτός* (*kryptos*) = hidden, secret, and *ούρα* (*oura*) = tail.]

Ornith.: A genus of Gallinaceous birds, by Swainson and others placed under Tetraonidæ, and by some made the type of a sub-family Crypturine, but by Prince Bonaparte elevated into a family, Crypturidæ. [TINAMOU.]

***crýs-ð-líte**, *s.* [CHRYSLITE.]

***crýs-ð-páse**, *s.* [CHRYSPRASE.]

crýs-tal, ***eres-tel**, ***cris-tal**, ***cris-talle**, **crýs-talle**, *s. & a.* [Fr. *crystal*; Sp. & Port. *crystal*, from Lat. *crystallum*, from Gr. *κρύσταλλος* (*krustallos*) = ice, crystal, *κρύος* (*kryos*) = ice.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: In the same sense as II.

"The gold and the crystal cannot equal it. . . ."—*Job* xxviii. 17.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A body or substance resembling crystal in purity, transparency, or brightness, as water.

"... the blue crystal of the sea."

Byron: The Glaciar.

(2) *Pl.*: The eyes.

"Therefore caveat be thy counsellor.
Go, clear thy crystals."
Shakesp.: Henry V., II. 3.

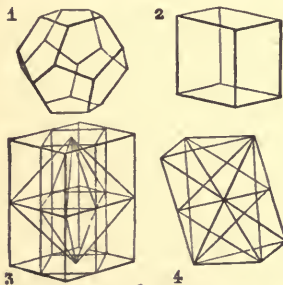
(3) The glass of a watch-case.

(4) It is used by Wycliffe to express the appearance of frost.

"He sends his crystal [crystallum, Vulg. hoar-frost, A.V.] as muscels."—*Wycliffe: Ps.* cxlvii. 17.

II. Technically:

1. *Chem., Min., &c.*: A more or less symmetrical, geometrical solid, commonly bounded by plane surfaces, called planes or faces. Two such planes meeting form an edge. The terms solid angle, base, apex, prism, pyramid, &c.,



FORMS OF CRYSTALS.

1. Regular Dodecahedron.
2. Crystal of Copper.
3. Crystal of Potassium.
4. Crystal of Amethyst.

used in describing crystals, are used in the same senses as they are in geometry. [CRYSTALLOGRAPHY.] Crystals of various substances can be produced by dissolving them in water, alcohol, &c., if they are soluble in one or other of these liquids, or if not then by fusing them and allowing them to cool slowly.

In the chemistry of nature crystals continually occur, and the study of their structure and the laws which have operated in their formation constitute the science of crystallography, which is an essential part of Mineralogy. [CRYSTALLOGRAPHY.]

2. *Glass-making*: A peculiarly pellucid kind of glass. (*Knight.*)

B. As adjective:

1. *Lit.*: Consisting or made of crystal.

"Through crystal walls each little mote will peep."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 1.35.

2. *Fig.*: Clear, transparent or bright as crystal. Applied—

(1) To water.

"... in the crystal spring I view my face."

Pope: Pastorals; Summer, 27.

(2) To the eyes. (*Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, 1. 2.*)

(3) To tears. (*Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 491.*)

(4) To hail-stones.

"The crystal pellets at the touch congeal,
And from the ground rebounds the rattling hail."
Brookes: Universal Beauty, bk. ii.

† ¶ (1) *Iceland crystal*:

Min.: An old name for Iceland Spar (q.v.).

(2) *Rock crystal*: A general term for quite or nearly colourless quartz, whether in distinct crystals or not. Dana makes it identical with ordinary crystallized quartz, the first sub-variety of his Phenocrystalline, or Vitreous varieties of Quartz.

¶ Obvious compounds: *Crystal-form, crystal-girded.*

Crystal Palace. A well-known building at Sydenham for public instruction and entertainment, one of the greatest attractions of the suburbs of London. The Great Exhibition, opened by her Majesty on February 25, 1851, and the great promoter of which was Prince Albert, was held in Hyde Park. Important as it was, it could not be allowed to occupy that site permanently, and on October 11 it was closed to the public, and soon afterwards emptied and taken down. A company formed for the purpose bought the materials, and erected on a site obtained in perpetuity at Sydenham, in Kent, a building in various respects resembling its predecessor. Both were built mainly of glass, and were poetically called crystal palaces. The term Crystal Palace has now become the every-day name of the Sydenham edifice, and has to a certain extent been used also of all subsequent buildings of a similar kind erected throughout the British empire. The Sydenham Crystal Palace was opened by Queen Victoria on June 10, 1854.

crýs-tal-hý-drá-tion, *s.* [Eng. *crystal*, and *hydration*.]

Chem.: The formation of a hydrate which is also a crystalline body.

"... the temperature of the salt and its degree of crystallization."—*Proceedings of the Physical Society of London, pt. II, p. 81.*

crýs-tal-lín, *s.* [Eng. *crystal*; snff. *-in*.]

Chem.: An albuminous substance contained in the crystalline lens of the eye. [GLOBULIN.]

crýs-tal-line, *a. & s.* [Lat. *crystallinus*; Gr. *κρυστάλλινος* (*krustallinos*).]

A. As adjective:

I. Literally:

1. Consisting or made of crystal.

"Mount, eagle, to my palace crystalline."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, v. 4.

2. Made of crystal glass.

"Receivers, blown of crystalline glass."—*Boyle.*

3. Formed by crystallization; of the nature of crystal.

"Their crystalline structure."—*Whewell: Hist. Scienc. Ideas, II. 27.*

4. Pertaining to crystals or crystallization.

II. Fig.: Bright, transparent, pellucid, or clear as crystal.

III. Entom.: Applied to the simple eyes of insects, when they are apparently colourless.

B. As substantive:

1. *Geol. & Min.*: Having the internal texture which regular crystals exhibit when broken, i.e., having internally a confused assemblage of ill-defined crystals. (*Lyell.*)

¶ There is a difference between *crystalline* and *crystallized*, the latter term implying that the crystals are well defined and of regular forms. Loaf sugar and statuary marble have

a crystalline texture; sugar-candy and calopar are crystallized. (*Lyell.*)

2. *Chemistry:*

(1) In the same sense as B. 1.

* (2) An old term for aniline (q.v.).

¶ (1) *Crystalline heavens*:

Ancient Astron.: Two orbs supposed in the Ptolemaic system to exist between the *primum mobile*, or first power, and the firmament.

(2) *Crystalline humour*:

Anat.: The same as CRYSTALLINE LENS (q.v.).

(3) *Crystalline lens*:

Anat.: A transparent solid body placed behind the iris of the eye, but very near it. It is sometimes called simply the lens. In form it is doubly convex, with the circumference rounded off. The convexity is greater behind than in front, and less at the centre than at the margin. It is above one-third of an inch across, and one-fifth from side to side. It is enclosed in a transparent elastic membrane, called the capsule of the lens. Both it and the imbedded lens are very transparent. Around the latter is an annular wreath called the ciliary ligament. The Crystalline Lens is called also the Crystalline Humour.

(4) *Crystalline limestone*:

Geol.: A kind of limestone of Permian age, called also Concretionary Limestone. It is found between the Wear and the Tees in Durham, and in Yorkshire. Among its characteristic fossils are *Schizodus Schlotheimi* and *Mytilus septifer*. (*Lyell.*)

(5) *Crystalline rocks*:

Geol.: A term often applied to the Plutonic rocks, such as granite, certain porphyries, and also to the Metamorphic rocks, such as gneiss, mica-schist, &c. The term refers to the fact that they are highly crystalline. Their structure almost necessarily leads to their being destitute of organic remains. This does not imply that they were laid down before life began upon the planet, for even in the most antique examples of them the same operation, or series of operations, which rendered the rocks crystalline, may have destroyed the organic remains. It is demonstrable that this has taken place in certain crystalline rocks of comparatively modern date. Crystalline rocks were once called by many primitive, but when it was shown that some of the rocks so designated had been deposited in Secondary, nay even in Tertiary times, the erroneous designation was abandoned. (*Lyell.*)

(6) *Crystalline schists*:

Geol.: Metamorphic rocks of crystalline structure, and notably gneiss, mica-schist, hornblende-schist, statuary marble, clay, slate, chlorite-schist, &c. (*Lyell.*)

(7) *Crystalline stilet*:

Zool.: A peculiar transparent glossy body on the right side of the stomach or opening into it in some lamellibranchiate bivalve Molluscs. Its use is unknown, but Mr. S. P. Woodward conjectured that it may be to crush the food and render it more easy of digestion.

crýs-tal-lí-íng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CRYSTALLIZING.]

crýs-tal-líte, *s.* [Gr. *κρύσταλλος* (*krustallos*) = crystal, and *λίθος* (*lithos*) = a stone.]

* *Lithology*: A name given to whinstone, cooled slowly after fusion.

crýs-tal-líz-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *crystalliz(e); -able*.] Capable of being crystallized or of being formed into crystals.

"... the crystallizable and the oily portion of the fat."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat., vol. I, ch. III, p. 88.*

crýs-tal-líz-á-tion, ***chrýs-tal-líz-á-tion**, *s.* [Eng. *crystalliz(e); -ation*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act or process of becoming crystallized.

"... Hally's theory of crystallization."—*Phillips: Mineralogy* (2nd ed.), Pref.

2. The body formed by crystallizing.

II. Chem., Min., &c.: In the same sense as I. 1.—i.e., the act of assuming the crystalline form or the state of being in that shape. As a rule, bodies which pass slowly from the liquid to the solid state tend to crystallize before the process is complete. When this takes place with a generally solid body in

a state of fusion, then crystallization is said to take place by the dry way. When, on the contrary, it is produced during the slow evaporation of a salt in solution, it is said to be effected by the moist way. Sometimes also crystals are formed when a body passes from the gaseous to the solid state. This is the case with iodine. Nearly all substances will crystallize when allowed to pass slowly into the solid state; those which do not crystallize are generally of very complex organization. [CRYSTAL, CRYSTALLOGRAPHY.]

¶ Water of crystallization:

Chem.: Water combining with a saline substance less intimately than is the case when a hydrate is formed. Still it has to do with the geometric figure of the salt. It is easily driven off by the application of heat.

crÿs'-tal-lize, *v.* **chÿs'-tal-lize**, *v.t. & i.* [Eng. *crystal*; -ize.]

A. Trans.: To cause to congeal or concrete in crystals.

"If you dissolve copper in *aqua fortis*, or a bit of nitre, you may, by crystallizing the solution, obtain a goodly blue."—*Boyle's Works*, i. 507.

B. Intrans.: To become congealed or concreted into crystals; to form crystals.

"Recent urine will crystallize by inspiration."—*Arbuthnot: On Attenues*.

crÿs'-tal-lized, *pa. par. or a.* [CRYSTALLIZE.]

A. As pa. par.: (In senses corresponding to those of the verb).

B. As adjective:

Chem. and Min.: Existing in the state of regular forms or crystals.

¶ **Crystallized tin-plate**, or *moiré métallique*: A variegated crystallized appearance produced on the surface of tin-plate by applying to it, in a heated state, some dilute nitro-muriatic acid, washing, drying, and coating it with lacquer. (*Knight*.)

crÿs'-tal-liz-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CRYSTALLIZE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The act or process of forming into crystals; crystallization.

crÿs'-tāl-lo, *in comp.* [Gr. *κρύσταλλος* (*kryustallos*) = crystal.] Crystal.

crystallo-ceramic, *a.* Noting that kind of ornamental ware, in which an opaque substance is embedded in colourless glass. A medallion or bas-relief is moulded in a peculiar kind of clay, and inclosed between two pieces of soft glass in their melted state. The molten glass is dropped upon the surface of the medallion, and the surface afterwards polished. The white clay seen within the clean and highly refractive glass presents an appearance nearly resembling that of unburnished silver. (*Knight*.)

crystallo-engraving, *s.* A mode of ornamenting glass-ware by taking impressions from intaglio, and impressing them on the ware while casting. The die is first sprinkled over with Tripoli powder, then with fine dry plaster and brick-dust, and then with coarse powder of the same two materials: it is placed under a press, and at the same time exposed to the action of water, by which the sandy layers become solidified into a cast. This cast thus obtained is placed in the iron mould in which the glass vessel is to be made, and becomes an integral part of the vessel so produced; but by the application of a little water the cast is separated, and leaves an intaglio impression upon the glass as sharp as the original die. The cake thus used seldom suffices for a second impression. (*Knight*.)

crÿs'-tal-lō-gēn'-ic, **crÿs'-tal-lō-gēn'-ic-al**, *a.* [Eng. *crystallogenic* (*y*); -ic, -ical.] Relating or pertaining to crystallogeny; crystal-producing.

"The crystallogenic forces that produce the cyanose of the mine."—*S. Highley, in Cassell's Technical Educator*, pt. II., p. 558.

crÿs'-tal-lōg'-en-ÿ, *s.* [Gr. *κρύσταλλος* (*kryustallos*) = crystal; *γεννάω* (*gennao*) = to produce.] That branch of science which treats of the formation of crystals.

crÿs'-tal-lōg'-raph-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *crystallograph* (*y*); -er.] One who describes or investigates crystals and the manner of their formation.

"... the chemist and crystallographer. . ."—*E. Forbes: Literary Papers*, 166.

crÿs'-tal-lō-grāph'-ic, **crÿs'-tal-lō-grāph'-ic-al**, *a.* [Eng. *crystallograph* (*y*); -ic; -ical.] Of or pertaining to crystallography.

"The following are convenient, simple rules for use in connection with crystallographic measurements and calculations."—*Dana: Mineralogy* (5th ed.), p. xxviii.

crÿs'-tal-lō-grāph'-ic-al-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *crystallographical*; -ly.]

1. After the manner of a crystallographer, or of crystallography.

"... crystallographically speaking. . ."—*Whewell: Hist. Scientific Ideas*, p. 82.

2. By crystallization.

crÿs'-tal-lōg'-raph-ÿ, *s.* [Gr. *κρύσταλλος* (*kryustallos*) = crystal; *γραφή* (*graphē*) = a writing; *γράφω* (*graphō*) = to write.] The science which describes or delineates the form of crystals.

In A.D. 1672, Romé de Lisle published his "Essay on Crystallography," but the honour of being regarded as the founder of the science is given to the Abbe René-Just Haüy. He was born at St. Just, in what is now called the department of Oise, and among other works published his "Essay on the Structure of Crystals," in 1784, as also his "Treatise on Mineralogy" and his "Treatise on Crystallography" both in 1822—the year of his death. His view was that all the varieties of crystals which a particular mineral may assume are derivable from one simple form, which is the type of the mineral. That form he attempted to ascertain in each individual case. Essentially the same view is still held. Imaginary lines may be supposed to be drawn through a simple crystal longitudinally from end to end, transversely from side to side, or in either of those ways, or obliquely from angle to angle, around which imaginary lines all the particles of matter composing the crystal may be supposed to arrange themselves. Such imaginary lines are called the axes of the crystal. If skillfully chosen they become somewhat more than imaginary lines, for they may coincide with the optical axes of the crystal if it possess double refraction. According to the number, relative length, position, and inclination to each other of these lines depends the outward form of the crystal. Dana enumerates the following "systems of crystallization":—

(1) Having the axes equal—the Isometric system.

(2) Having only the lateral axes equal—the Tetragonal and Hexagonal systems.

(3) Having the axes unequal—the Orthorhombic, Monoclinic, and Triclinic systems. (See these words).

"Instruction in crystallography is also attainable."—*Phillips: Mineralogy* (2nd ed.), Pref.

crÿs'-tāl-lōid, *a. & s.* [Gr. *κρύσταλλος* (*kryustallos*) = crystal, and *εἶδος* (*eidos*) = appearance.]

A. As adj.: Having the form or likeness of a crystal.

B. As substantive (pl.):

Physics: Bodies capable of crystallization. They form a solution free from viscosity, are always solid, and are especially endowed with the tendency to diffuse through colloids (q.v.). [DIALYSIS.]

* **crÿs'-tāl-lō-mān-ÿ**, *s.* [Gr. *κρύσταλλος* (*kryustallos*) = a crystal, and *μαντεία* (*mantēia*) = divination, prophecy.] A method of divination by means of a crystal or other transparent body, especially a beryl.

crÿs'-tal-lōm'-ēt-rÿ, *s.* [Gr. *κρύσταλλος* (*kryustallos*) = a crystal, and *μέτρον* (*metron*) = a measure.] The art or method of measuring the forms of crystals.

* **crÿs'-tāl-lō-tÿpe**, *s.* [Gr. *κρύσταλλος* (*kryustallos*) = a crystal, and *τύπος* (*typos*) = a blow, . . . a stamp.] A photographic picture on glass.

* **crÿs'-tal-lōl'-ō-gÿ**, *s.* [Gr. *κρύσταλλος* (*kryustallos*) = crystal, and *λόγος* (*logos*) = a discourse.] The same as CRYSTALLOGRAPHY (q.v.).

* **crÿs'-tal-lūr-gÿ**, *s.* [Gr. *κρύσταλλος* (*kryustallos*) = crystal, and *ἐργόν* (*ergon*) = work.] Crystallization.

crÿs'-tal-wōrts, *s. pl.* [Eng. *crystal*, and *wort*.]

Bot.: A name given by Lindley to his natural order RICEACEÆ (q.v.).

eshāt-riy-a, *s.* [KSHETRIYA.]

ctēn-a-cān'-thūs, *s.* [Gr. *κτεῖς* (*kteis*), genit. *κτενός* (*ktenos*) = a comb, and *ἀκανθα* (*akantha*) = a thorn, a prickle.]

Palæont.: A genus of fossil Placoid fishes, Ichthyodurites (spines) of which have been found in the Old Red Sandstone and the Mountain Limestone.

ctēn-iz'-a, *s.* [Gr. *κτενίζω* (*ktenizō*) = to comb; from *κτεῖς* (*kteis*), genit. *κτενός* (*ktenos*) = a comb.]

Zool.: A genus of spiders, family Mygalidæ. The species are of large size, and live in a subterranean burrow closed by a trap-door. Hence they are called Trap-door Spiders. They are found in the South of Europe.

ctēn-ō-brāph-i-ā'-tā, *s. pl.* [Gr. *κτεῖς* (*kteis*), genit. *κτενός* (*ktenos*) = a comb, and *βράγχιον* (*branghion*) = a fin, pl. gills.]

Zool.: The name given by Van der Hoeven to a family of Molluscs characterised by spiral shells, in the last turn of which are comb-like branchiæ. Example, the Wheelk.

ctēn-ō-gÿst, *s.* [Gr. *κτεῖς* (*kteis*), genit. *κτενός* (*ktenos*) = a comb, and *κύστις* (*kystis*) = the bladder, . . . a bag.]

Zool.: The organ of sense which exists in the Ctenophora. It is probably the auditory one. (*Nicholson*.)

ctēn-ō-dāc-tÿl-ūs, *s.* [Gr. *κτεῖς* (*kteis*), genit. *κτενός* (*ktenos*) = a comb, and *δάκτυλος* (*daktulos*) = a finger. So called because the two inner toes of the hind feet bear comb-like fringes, used by the animal for dressing the fur, and keeping it clean.]

Zool.: A genus of Rodentia, family Otodontidæ. The tail is short and hairy.

Incisor teeth, $\frac{2}{2}$, molars $\frac{5-3}{5-3}$. The best known species is *Ctenodactylus Massonit*, Masson's Comb-rat, from the Cape of Good Hope. Excluding the tail, it is about nine inches long. It is akin to the lemmings.

ctēn-ō-dīp'-tēr-ine, *s.* [CTENODIPTERINI.] An animal belonging to the family Ctenodipterini (q.v.).

"... unless Ceratodus be a Ctenodipterine."—*Huxley*.

ctēn-ō-dīp'-tēr-in-ī, *s. pl.* [Gr. *κτεῖς* (*kteis*), genit. *κτενός* (*ktenos*) = a comb; Mod. Lat. *dipterus* (q.v.), and masc. pl. adj. suff. -ini.]

Ichthy. & Palæont.: A family of Crossopterygiidæ in Prof. Huxley's classification of these fishes, but which may be a section of the Dipnoi. The dorsal fins are two, the scales cycloid, the pectorals and ventrals acutely lobate, the dentition ctenodont. It contains the genus *Dipterus*, and perhaps *Ceratodus* and *Tristichopterus*. Dr. Günther considers the first two genera closely akin, but Dr. Traquair would place *Tristichopterus* with the cycloferous division of the Glyptodipterini. *Ceratodus* has also been found to be closely allied to *Lepidosiren*, till lately considered as an Amphibian. These are now placed together in the order Dipnoi, which, however, is reduced by Günther to the rank of a sub-order of Ganoidæans. The genus *Dipterus*, the typical genus of the order, is of Devonian age.

ctēn-ō-dōnt, *a. & s.* [Gr. *κτεῖς* (*kteis*), genit. *κτενός* (*ktenos*) = a comb, and *ὀδούς* (*odous*), *ὀδόντος* (*odontos*) = . . . tooth.]

A. As adj.: Having ctenoid teeth.

"... dentition ctenodont."—*Huxley: Geol. Survey of Great Britain*.

B. As subst.: An animal with ctenoid teeth.

ctēn-ō-dōn-tī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Gr. *κτεῖς* (*kteis*), genit. *κτενός* (*ktenos*) = a comb, *ὀδούς* (*odous*), genit. *ὀδόντος* (*odontos*) = a tooth, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Bot.: A family of Algae, order Ceramiciaceæ, tribe Cryptonemææ.

ctēn-ō-dūs, *s.* [CTENODONTIDÆ.]

1. **Palæont.**: A genus of fossil fishes, probably belonging to the order Dipnoi, and the section Ctenodipterini. It is found in the coal-measures of Yorkshire and Lancashire, and from the limestone of Burdig France; the latter is of Lower Carboniferous age.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thère; pīne, pīt, sīre, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ē. ey = a. qu = kw.

2. *Bot.*: A genus of Algae, the typical one of the family Ctenodontidae (q.v.).

ctên-ôid, a. & s. [Gr. *kreîs* (*kteis*), genit. *kreînos* (*ktenos*) = a scale, and *êidos* (*eidos*) = form.]

A. As adjective:

Ichthyology & Palaeontology:

1. Comb-shaped, pectinated; toothed like a comb, or having such a structure in some of its parts.

"In the tertiary limestones of Monte Bolca there are numerous Ctenoid Ichthyolites."—*Mantell: Fossils of the British Museum* (1851), p. 440.

2. Containing species with toothed comb-like scales.

"Fossil fishes of the Ctenoid, Cycloid, and Placoid orders."—*Mantell: Fossils of the British Museum*, p. 440.

B. As substantive:

Ichthyology & Palaeontology:

1. (Sing.): A fish of the order of Ctenoids [2].

2. (Pl. Ctenoids): An order of fishes founded by Agassiz for those families which have ctenoid scales (q.v.). It is one of four orders into which Agassiz divided fishes, founding his classification on the character of the scales. The fossil Ctenoids first began in the Cretaceous formation, those from the slate of Glaris being the most ancient known. They abound in the white chalk of the South of England, and in that of Germany. Almost all the genera, however, of this age are extinct. Ctenoids go on through the whole Tertiary period, and are numerous in the modern seas.

¶ *Ctenoid scales:*

Ichthy. & Palaeont.: Scales formed of plates which are toothed or pectinated on their posterior margin or edge like a comb. As the scales are imbricated, the lower over the upper, like slates on the roof of a house, the toothed margins, which alone are presented to the touch, make the scales feel very rough. Example, the Perch.

ctên-ôid-ê-an, ctên-ôid-î-an, a. & s. [Formed from Mod. Lat. *ctenoides*, or Eng. *ctenoid*.]

Ichthyology & Palaeontology:

A. As adj.: Pertaining to any fish of the order Ctenoides or to that order itself.

B. As substantive:

1. (Sing.): A fish covered with toothed or pectinated scales.

2. (Pl.): The order Ctenoides (q.v.).

"The Ctenoidians first appear in the Cretaceous formation."—*Mantell: Fossils of the British Museum*, p. 440.

ctên-ôid-ê-i, s. pl. [Gr. *kreîs* (*kteis*), genit. *kreînos* (*ktenos*) = a comb, *êidos* (*eidos*) = form, and Lat. m. pl. adj. suff. -ei.]

Ichthy. & Palaeont.: One of four orders into which Agassiz divided the class of Fishes. It consists of those which have ctenoid scales. Orders founded on a single character are generally artificial, and this is no exception to the rule. It is, however, useful for palaeontological purposes, inasmuch as scales are often the only remains found of certain fishes. It is, therefore, retained provisionally for the classification of some fragmentary exuviae, but the zoologist is prepared to re-classify each species when more of it is found. The Ctenoides are now merged in the Teleostean order.

ctên-ô-mys, s. [Gr. *kreîs* (*kteis*), genit. *kreînos* (*ktenos*) = a comb, and *mûs* (*mus*) = a mouse.]

1. *Zool.*: A genus of rodent animals, family Octodontidae. The toes are five on all the feet, the innermost one much shorter than the others. The best known species is *Ctenomys magellanicus*. The body is brownish-grey, tinged with yellow; its length, 7½ inches, without the tail; the latter 2½ inches. The animal is found on the shores of the Straits of Magellan, on the plains north of the Rio Colorado, &c., where it lives in burrows.

2. *Palaeont.*: Mr. Darwin found a species of Ctenomys in a cliff of red earth of Pliocene age at Bahia Blanca, in the Argentine Confederation, on the east coast of South America.

ctên-ôph-ôr-a, s. pl. [Gr. *kreîs* (*kteis*), genit. *kreînos* (*ktenos*) = a comb, and *phôra* (*phora*), neut. pl. of *phôros* (*phoros*) = bearing, carrying; *phôreû* (*phoreû*) = to bear, to carry.]

Zool.: An order of Actinozoa, consisting of marine animals which swim by means of

ctenophores. [CTENOPHORE.] The body, which is gelatinous and transparent, is generally more or less oval in form. Most of the species have a pair of very extensible filiform tentacles. There are two tribes, Eurystomata and Stenostomata, the first containing the family Beroidae, and the second the families Saccata, Lobatae, and Tenuata. The Ctenophora are found in all seas.

ctên-ôph-ôr-al, a. [Eng. *ctenophore*(s); -al.]

Zool.: Pertaining to a ctenophore; comb-bearing.

ctên-ôph-ôr-an, a. & s. [Mod. Lat. *ctenophora*; Eng. suff. -an.]

A. As adj.: Pertaining to, or having the characteristics of the Ctenophora (q.v.).

B. As subst.: Any individual of the Ctenophora (q.v.).

ctên-ô-phôre, s. [CTENOPHORA.]

1. Any one of the eight ciliated, comb-like plates, used by the Ctenophora as swimming organs.

2. A Ctenophoran (q.v.).

ctên-ôph-ôr-ous, a. [Mod. Lat. *ctenophor(a)*; Eng. suff. -ous.] Ctenophoran (q.v.).

ctên-ôs-tô-ma, s. [Gr. *kreîs* (*kteis*), genit. *kreînos* (*ktenos*) = a comb, and *stôma* (*stoma*) = mouth.]

Entom.: A genus of Coleoptera, family Cicindelidae. The species are from South America. The best known is *Ctenostoma macilentum*, from Buenos Ayres.

ctên-ôs-tôm-a-ta, s. pl. [Gr. *kreîs* (*kteis*), genit. *kreînos* (*ktenos*) = a comb, and *stôma* (*stoma*), pl. of *stôma* (*stoma*) = mouth.] [CTENOSTOMA.]

Zool.: A sub-order of marine Polyzoa, order Gymnolamata. It consists of animals in which the cells arise from a common tube, and the closure of the mouths, which are terminal, is effected by means of a fringe of hairs, from which the name of the order is derived. The consistence of the cells is horny or fleshy.

Cu. [The first two letters of Lat. *cuprum* = copper.]

Chem.: The symbol for the metallic element copper.

cûb (1), s. [Etym. doubtful. Skeat refers to Ir. *cûb* = a cub, a whelp, and compares Wel. *cenan* = a whelp; Gael. *cuain* = a litter of whelps.]

1. *Lit.*: The young of certain animals, as of a dog, a lion, a bear, a fox, a puppy, a whelp.

"I would outstare the sternest eyes that look.
Pluck the young sucking cub from the she-bear."
Shakespeare: Mer. of Ven., II. 1.

¶ In the following Waller applies the word to the young of a whale.

"One as a mountain vast, and with her came
A cub, not much inferior to his dam."
Waller: Battle of the Summer Islands, 87.

2. *Fig.*: A young boy or girl. (Used in contempt or aversion.)

"O thou dissembling cub! what wilt thou then
When time hath sow'd a grizzle on thy case?"
Shakespeare: Twelfth Night, V. 1.

* **cub-drawn**, a. Sucked by cubs.

"This night wherein the cub-drawn bear would couch."
Shakespeare: King Lear, III. 1.

cub-hood, s. The time during which an animal is a cub or young.

"The numerous teeth and jaws in the cave, ranging from cub-hood to old age."
W. Boyd Dawkins: Early Man in Britain (1880), p. 177.

* **cûb** (2), s. [A variant of *coop* (q.v.).]

1. A stall for cattle.

"And why are they not turned out of their cubbes,
If vovves may not be broken?"—*Confutation of N. Shaxton*, H. vi. b. (1546).

2. A press, a cupboard.

"The great ledger-book of the statutes is to be placed in archivæ, . . . not in any cub of the library."
Archbishop Laud: Chancellorship at Oxford, p. 132.

* **cûb** (1), v.t. [CUB (1), s.] To bring forth. (Applied in contempt.)

"Cub'd in a cahin, on a mattress laid."
Dryden: Persius, sat. v.

* **cûb** (2), v.t. [CUB (2), s.] To shut up or confine; to coop up. (*Burlton: Anat. Melan*)

cûb-âge, s. [Eng. *cub(e)*; -age.] The act or process of determining the cubic contents of a body; cubature.

cû-ban, s. [Ger. *cuban*, from Cuba, where it occurs.]

Min.: The same as CUBANITE (q.v.).

cû-ban-ite, s. [Eng. &c., *œban*, from Cuba, and suff. -ite (*Min.*) (q.v.).] [CUBAN.]

Min.: An isometric mineral, cleaving in cubes. It is a bronze or brass-yellow colour, with a dark-reddish bronze or even a black streak. The hardness is 4; the sp. gr., 4.41 or 4.2. Compos.: sulphur, 39.01–39.57; iron, 37.10–42.51; copper, 18.23–22.96. It occurs at Barracano in Cuba. (*Dana*)

* **cû-bâ-tion**, s. [Lat. *cubatio*, from *cubo* = to lie down.] The act or state of lying down.

* **cû-bâ-tôr-ÿ**, a. [Lat. *cubatum*, sup. of *cubo* = to lie down.] Recumbent, reclining, lying down.

cû-bâ-tûre, s. [Fr. *cubature*, an irregular formation, on the model of quadrature. (*Litttré*.)]

Geom.: The act, operation, or process of finding exactly the solid contents of any proposed body by reducing it to a cube of equivalent bulk.

* **cûbb'd** (1), *pa. par.* or a. [CUB (1), v.]

* **cûbb'd** (2), *pa. par.* or a. [CUB (2), v.]

* **cûb'-bing** (1), *pr. par.*, a., & s. [CUB (1), v.]

A. & B. As *pr. par.* & *particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *subst.*: The act of bringing forth.

cûb'-bing (2), *pr. par.*, a., & s. [CUB (2), v.]

A. & B. As *pr. par.* & *particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *subst.*: The act of shutting or cooping up.

cûb-bridge'-head, s. [Etym. unknown.]

Naut.: A partition across the forecabin and half-deck of a ship.

cûb-by, a. & s. [Eng. *cub* (2), s.; -y.]

A. As *adj.*: Narrow, close, confined, cooped up.

C. As *subst.*: A narrow, close or confined place.

cubby-hole, s. The same as CUBBY (q.v.).

cûbe, s. & a. [Sw. *kub*; Dan. *cubus*; Dut. & Ger. *kubus* = a die, a cube, a cubic number; Wel. *cub* = a mass, a heap, a cube; Fr. *cube*; Ital. Sp. & Port. *cubo*; Lat. *cubus*, all from Gr. *kybos* (*kubos*) = a cube.]

A. As substantive:

1. *Geom.*: A solid figure contained by six equal squares; a regular hexahedron. From the simplicity of its form it is the unit for measuring the contents of other solids. [CUBATURE, CUBIC.] Cubes are to each other as the third power of any of the lines enclosing their sides.

2. *Arith.*: The third power of a number; a number multiplied by itself, and the product multiplied again by the original number; thus, 125 is the cube of 5, for it is $5 \times 5 \times 5$.

B. As adjective:

1. In any way pertaining to or standing in a geometrical or arithmetical relation to a cube in either of the senses described under A. [CUBE-ROOT.]

2. Cubical. [CUBE-ORE, CUBE-SPAR.]

¶ (1) Duplication of the cube: [DUPLICATION.]

(2) Leslie's cube:

Nat. Phil.: A cubical canister filled with hot water, designed to be used in experiments on the reflection of heat.

cube-numbers, cube numbers, s. pl.

Arith.: Numbers produced by the multiplication of three equal factors; cubes; thus, $2 \times 2 \times 2$ = the cube-number 8.

¶ *Series of cube-numbers:*

Arith.: The cubes of the natural numbers taken in order—viz., 1, 8, 27, 64, 125, &c.

cube-ore, cube ore, s. [Named from the cubical cleavage of the crystals.] The same as PHARMACOSIDERITE (q.v.).

cube-root, cube root, s.

Arith., Alg., &c. (Of a given number or quantity): A number or quantity which twice

bôll, bôy; pout, jowl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect. Xenophon, exist. -ing. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -cious, -tious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.

multiplied by itself will have for the double product that given number or quantity. Thus the cube root of 8 is 2, because $2 \times 2 \times 2$ will make 8. Similarly, 3 is the cube root of 27, and 4 of 64.

cube-spar, cube spar, s.

Min.: A variety of Aulhydrite, which is pseudomorphous in cubes after rock-salt.

cube, v.t. [From 'cube, s. (q.v.)]

1. To raise a number or quantity to the third power.

2. To ascertain or work out the cubical contents of.

"... other kinds of material which are taken by the cubic foot or yard, the three dimensions of length, breadth, and thickness being multiplied together, and the cubical contents obtained; such work is said to be cubed."—*W. Tarn, in Cassell's Technical Educator*, pt. II, p. 366.

cū-bēb, cū-bēbs, s. [Dut. *kubeber*; Ger. *kubebe*; Fr. *cubebe*; Prov. & Sp. *cubeba*; Port. *cubeba*; Ital. *kubebe*; Low Lat. *cubeba*; Pers. *kabābah*; Hind. *kababa*; Arab. *kabābat*; corrupted, according to Endlicher, from Arab. *ṣhababath* = the Butcher's Broom (*Ruscus aculeatus*)]

1. *Bot.*: The small spicy berry of the plant or plants described under CUBEBA (q.v.).

2. *Pharm.*: CUBEBA. The dried unripe fruit of *Cubeba officinalis*. Cubebs has a warm camphoraceous taste and peculiar odour. The volatile oil extracted from it is colourless, boiling at about 260°. Cubebs is used in the form of tincture, and the oil is also used to arrest abnormal discharges of the mucous membranes of the urethra and the bladder.

"Aromaticks, as cubebs, cinnamon, and nutmegs, are usually put into crude poor wines, to give them more oily spirits."—*Flojer: On the Humours*.

cubebs camphor, s.

Chem.: The volatile oil of cubebs, after rectification with water, deposits this compound in rhombic crystals, melting at 67°, and distilling at 150° without decomposition. It is insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and ether. Nitric acid converts it into a brown resin.

cū-bō-bā, s. [CUBE.]

Bot.: A genus of hypogynous Exogens, order Piperaceae, tribe Piperide. The flowers are dioecious, invested by sessile bracts; the fruits contracted at the base into what look like pedicels. They occur in Asia and Africa. The ripe fruits of *Cubeba officinalis* and, to a certain extent, also those of *C. canina* and *C. Wallichii*, constitute the cubebs of the shops. The first species is a native of Java.

cū-bēb-ēne, s. [Eng. *cube*; and suff. -ene (Chem.)]

Chem.: $C_{15}H_{24}$. An oil isomeric with oil of cubebs, from which it is obtained by distillation with sulphuric acid. Cubebene, heated to 280° with fifty-six parts of concentrated hydriodic acid, yields pentane, C_5H_{12} ; decane, $C_{10}H_{22}$; pentadecane, $C_{15}H_{32}$, and an oil volatilising at about 360°.

cū-bēb-īc, a. [Eng. *cube*; -īc.] Pertaining to, or derived from cubebs.

cubebic acid, s.

Chem.: A resinous bibasic acid, $C_{13}H_{14}O_7$, melting at 45°. It is obtained from the ethereal extract of cubebs. It is insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and in ether; it forms salts with the alkalis which are soluble in water. Cubebic acid with strong sulphuric acid gives a crimson colour.

cū-bēb-in, s. [Eng. *cube*; -in.]

Chem.: $C_{25}H_{31}O_{10}$. A crystalline substance obtained by exhausting with alcohol the pulpy residue left after the preparation of the essential oil of cubebs. Cubebin crystallises in small white needles, melting at 120°. Strong sulphuric acid gives with cubebin a bright red colour, which afterwards changes to crimson.

cūbed, pa. par. of a. [CUBE, v.]

cū-bīc, *cū-bīck, cū-bīc-al, a. [Fr. *cubique*; Sp. *cúbico*; Port. *cúbico*; Ital. *cubico*; Lat. *cubicus*, all from Gr. *κῠβικός* (*kubikos*) = cubic, from *κῠβος* (*kubos*) = cube.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: Pertaining in any way to a cube; shaped like a cube. [II. 1.]

"Far otherwise the inviolable saints."

In *cubic phalanx* firm, advanced entire."

Milton: P. L., vi. 398, 399.

II. Technically:

1. *Geom. (Of solid figures)*: Consisting of a cube; having the properties of a cube.

2. *Arith. & Alg. (Of numbers or quantities)*: Existing as or containing the third power of one or more numbers or quantities.

3. *Crystallog. & Min.*: Mouometric or tesseral. [CUBOID.]

¶ (1) Cubic equation:

Alg.: An equation in which the highest power of the unknown quantity is a cube.

(2) Cubic foot:

Geom.: A solid of the form of a cube, measuring a foot each way, and the equivalent in solid contents of such a body.

(3) Cubic number:

Arith.: A number produced by multiplying a number by itself, and then the product by the original number again; or produced by multiplying a square number by its root. It is now called also a Cube number.

(4) Cubic quantity:

Alg.: The third power in a series of continued geometrical proportionals, as a^3 in the series a, a^2, a^3 , &c.

cū-bīc-a, s. [Etym. doubtful.]

Fabric.: A very fine kind of shalloon. (*Ogilvie*, old ed.)

cū-bīc-al, a. [CUBIC.]

Cubical system:

Crystallog.: A system in which the axes are rectangular. It is now merged in the Isometric system (q.v.).

*cū-bīc-al-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *cubical*; -lŷ.] So as to raise a number to a cube.

*cū-bīc-al-nēss, s. [Eng. *cubical*; -ness.] The state or quality of being cubical.

cū-bī-cīte, s. [Ger. *cubizit*.] Named from its cubical cleavage.]

Min.: The same as ANALCITE or ANALCIME (q.v.).

cū-bī-cle, s. [Lat. *cubiculum*.] A portion of a large dormitory or bed-room partitioned off so as to make a separate sleeping apartment. In many schools the dormitories are arranged upon the cubicle system.

*cū-bīc-ū-lar, a. [Fr. *cubiculaire*; Ital. *cubicolare* = a groom of the chamber, from Lat. *cubicularius* = pertaining to a chamber, from *cubiculum* = a sleeping-place; *cubo* = to lie down.] Belonging or pertaining to a chamber or cubicle.

"... the inseparable *cubicular* companion the king took comfort in."—*Hawell: Letters*, IV. 16.

*cū-bīc-ū-lar-ŷ, a. [Eng. *cubicular*; -ŷ.] Fitted for the posture of lying down or reclining.

"Custom, by degrees, changed their *cubicular* beds into discubitory, . . ."—*Brownie: Vulgar Errors*.

cū-bī-cūlc, s. [Lat. *cubiculum*.] A bed-chamber, a chamber.

*cū-bīc-ū-lō, s. [Lat. *cubiculum*.] A cubicle; a bed-chamber.

"We'll call thee at the *cubiculo*: go."—*Shaksp.: Twelfth Night*, III. 2.

cūb-i-form, a. [Lat. *cubus* = a cube, and *forma* = form, appearance.] Having the form or shape of a cube.

cū-bī-lē, s. [Lat.]

Masonry: The ground-work, or lowest course of stones in a building

cū-bī-lōse, s. [Lat. *cubile* = a couch, a bed, from *cubo* = to lie down; and Eng. suff. -ose.]

Chem.: A constituent of the edible birds' nests of India, having the properties of neutral albuminoids.

cū-bīt, †cū-bīte, s. & a. [In Port. *cúbito*; Ital. *cúbito*, from Lat. *cubitum*, *cubitus* = (1) the elbow, (2) (of length) an ell, a cubit; Gr. *κῠβιτρον* (*kubitron*) = the elbow. A Sicilian Doric word.]

A. As substantive:

I. *Ord. Lang. & Scrip.*: In the same sense as II. 2.

II. Technically:

I. *Anat.*: The inner bone of the forearm, the ulna.

2. *Measures*: A measure of length, usually from the elbow to the tip of the middle finger, but to a certain extent varying in different countries.

(1) *The Hebrew cubit*: This was called *אמה* (*ammah*), according to Gesenius, from *אם* (*em*) = mother, as if the forearm were the mother of the arm, though others take it from the Egyptian *mahe* = cubit, which occurs in Coptic as *mahi*. It is mentioned in connection with the building of the ark (Gen. vi. 15, &c.), the deluge waters (vii. 20), the tabernacle (Exod. xxvi. xxvii.), the Temple (1 Kings vi. 2), &c. The cubit varied in length, so that it was needful to define which one was meant; thus there are the cubits of a man (i.e., apparently of a full grown man), as if there had been other cubits, viz., measured on boys. The great cubit of Ezek. xl. 5, is literally a "cubit to the joint," and appears to be the same as the cubit and a handbreadth of Ezek. xl. 5; besides which the length of the cubit evidently varied at different periods of Jewish history, if, as is believed, the "first" measure of 2 Chron. iii. 3, means the first in point of time, that length which had become obsolete before the Chronicles were penned. Arbutnot considered the Hebrew cubit twenty-two inches. This must have been the larger cubit; the ordinary one was probably only eighteen inches.

(2) *Roman cubit*: Arbutnot considered this to be seventeen and a half inches.

(3) *English cubit*: Arbutnot considered this to be eighteen inches (a foot and a half). Lindley defines a cubit, when used as a measure of length in botanical books, as "seventeen inches, or the distance between the elbow and the tip of the fingers."

B. *As adj.*: Pertaining to a cubit in either of the senses defined under A.

cubit-arm, s.

Her.: An arm cut off at the elbow, represented as part of a crest.

cubit-bone, s.

Anat. & Ord. Lang.: The bone described under CUBIT II. 1.

"The cubit-bone of the bold Centaur broke."—*Dryden: Ovid's Metamorph.*, bk. xii.

cubit-fashion, adv. With the forearm, from the elbow to the tip of the forefinger, as a cubit is measured.

cū-bīt-al, a. & s. [Lat. *cubitalis*.]

A. As adjective:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Containing or of the length of a cubit.

"... they appeared in a *cubital* stature."—*Brownie: Vulgar Errors*.

2. *Anat.*: Pertaining to the cubit or ulna.

B. *As subst.*: A sleeve for the forearm from the elbow to the hand.

cubital artery, s.

Anat.: The ulnar artery.

cubital nerve, s.

Anat.: The ulnar nerve.

*cū-bīt-ēd, a. [Eng. *cubit*; -ēd.] Having the measure of a cubit.

"The twelve-cubited man, as Jacobus & Voragine measureth his length, . . ."—*Sheldon: Miracles of Antichrist*, p. 303.

cū-bīt-ūs, s. [Lat.]

Anat.: The forearm, from the elbow to the hand.

cūb-lēss, a. [Eng. *cub*; -less.] Without or deprived of her cubs.

cū-bō-, in compos. [Lat. *cubus*; Gr. *κῠβος* (*kubos*) = a die, a cube, and *o* connective.] Approaching the form of a cube. [CUBE.]

cubo-cube, s.

Math.: The square of the cube or the sixth power of a number.

cubo-cubo-cube, s.

Math.: The cube of the cube, or the ninth power of a number.

cubo-cuneiform, a. Partly cubical, partly cuneiform or wedge-shaped.

¶ *Cubo-cuneiform articulation*:

fāto, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōē, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; try, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

Anat.: An articulation formed by cartilaginous surfaces which connect the cuboid and the external cuneiform bone of the lower limb.

cubo-dodecahedron, s.

Geom. & Crystallog.: A combination of the cube and the dodecahedron.

cubo-octahedral, a.

Geom. & Crystallog.: Combining the forms of the cube and of the octahedron.

cubo-octahedron, s.

Geom. & Crystallog.: A combination of the cube and the octahedron.

cūb-ōld, a. & s. [Gr. *κύβος* (*kubos*) = a cube, and *εἶδος* (*eidos*) = form, shape.]

A. As adjective:

Anat. (Gen.): Resembling a cube in form. "It deviates from the cuboid form."—*Quain: Anat.* (8th ed.), I. 118.

B. As subst.: The same as CUBOID BONE (q.v.).

"The outer side of the third cuneiform articulates by a smooth flat surface with the cuboid."—*Quain: Anat.* (8th ed.), I. 118.

¶ Cuboid bone:

Anat.: A bone somewhat cubical, but partly also pyramidal in form, situated at the outer side of the foot between the calcaneum and the fourth and fifth metatarsal bones.

***cuchene, s. [KITCHEN.]**

***cuchil, *cuthil, s.** [Etym. doubtful.] A forest, grove, or wood.

"Ane thik aik wod, and skuggy fyrris stout Belappit al the said cuchil about."
—*Doug.: Virgil*, 264, 37.

cū-chūn-chūl-lŷ, cuichunchulli, s. [A Peruvian word.]

Bot.: A plant, *Ionidium microphyllum*, belonging to the order Violaceae. It is a violent purgative and emetic, and is said to be a cure for *Elephantiasis tuberculata*. It is used also as a substitute for ipecacuanha.

***cuck (1), v.t.** [CUCKING-STOOL.] To duck in the cucking-stool. (*Roxburgh Ballads*, i. 54.)

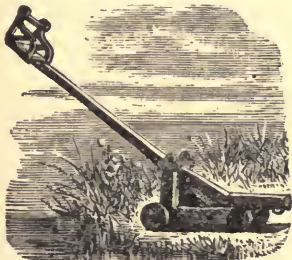
***cuck (2), v.t.** [CUCKOO.] To cry cuckoo. (*Urquhart: Rabelais*, bk. iii., ch. xiii.)

***cuck-ēn-wōrt, s.** [From A.S. *cicen* = a chicken, and Eng. suff. *-wort* (q.v.).] A name for Chickweed, *Stellaria media*. (*Scotch.*)

***cuck-īng, s.** [From the sound.] The sound emitted by the cuckoo.

"...cucking of moorfwia, cucking of cuckows, ..."
—*Urquhart: Rabelais*, lii. 106

***cuck-īng-stōol, *cooking-stōole, *cucking-stōole, *cucking-stol, *cucke-stole, *cuk-stolle, *kuk-stole, *coking-stole, s.** [Icel. *kuka* = to go to stool, *kūk* = dung, ordure, and Eng. *-stool*.] A kind of chair used for the punishment of scolds or refractory women, or dis-



CUCKING-STOOL.

honest tradesmen. The culprit was placed in the chair, there to be hooted and pelted at by the mob. It was sometimes used as a ducking-stool (q.v.). It was in common use up to the seventeenth century. Chambers says that one was used at Kingston-on-Thames as late as A.D. 1745, and one at Cambridge till 1780. Townsend states that a woman was punished by means of the cucking-stool at the former place in 1801. Many cucking-stools are still in existence. It was called also trebuchet, castigatory, or tmbrel; and the term cucking-stool, the etymology of

which had become unintelligible to the common people before the apparatus itself ceased to be used, was corrupted into, or confused with; ducking-stool.

"These mounted on a chair-curule, Which moderns call a cuckingstool."
—*Butler: Hudibras*.

***cuck-ōld, *cooke-wald, *coke-wold, *cok-olde, *kuk-wald, *kuke-weld, *koke-wold, s.** [The *d* is excrement, the true form being *cokol*, extended to *cokold* in the "Coventry Myst." p. 120. From O. Fr. *cocoul*, a fuller form of Fr. *cocou* = a cuckoo, from Lat. *cuculus* = a cuckoo (q.v.). (*Skeat.*)

The derivation refers to the fact of the cuckoo laying her eggs in the nests of other birds.] 1. The husband of an adulteress; one whose wife is unfaithful.

"Were you the clerk that is to make me cuckold?"
—*Shakesp.: Mer. of Ven.*, v. 1.

2. A plant, the Burdock, *Arctium Lappa*.

cuckold-dock, s. A name given to the plant *Arctium Lappa*.

cuckold-maker, s. One who has criminal intercourse with a married woman.

"... either young or old, He or she, cuckold or cuckoldmaker."
—*Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, v. 4.

cuckold-tree, s.

Botany:

1. *Acacia cornigera*, a South American tree.

2. An East Indian variety of the *Acacia Dahlia*, or Thorn-bearing *Acacia*.

cuckold's buttons, s. The fruit of *Arctium Lappa*.

cuckold's cut, s. In Roxburghshire the first or uppermost slice of a loaf of bread; the same with the Loun's-piece.

Cuckold's Haven, Cuckold's Point, s. Well-known spots on the Thames, below Greenwich, which are often alluded to by the old popular writers. According to tradition this place owes its name to the discovery by the injured husband of an amour between King John and a miller's wife at Eltham. The king, to escape exposure, was glad to give the miller all the land he could see between that spot and the river; and, in commemoration thereof, granted a charter for a yearly fair at Charlton for the sale of horned cattle and articles manufactured of horn. This was known as Horn-fair.

"... run her husband ashore at Cuckold's haven."
—*Dry: Ile of Gulls* (1633). (*Nares.*)

cuckold's-knot, s.

Naut.: [CUCKOLD'S-NECK.]

cuckold's-neck, s.

Naut.: A knot by which a rope is secured to a spar, the two parts of the rope crossing each other, and seized together.

***cuck-ōld, v.t.** [CUCKOLD, s.]

1. To make a man a cuckold by criminal intercourse with his wife.

2. (*Of a wife*): To wrong a husband by unchastity.

"But suffer not thy wife abroad to roam, Nor strut in streets with amazonian pace; For that's to cuckold thee before thy face."
—*Dryden: Juvenal's Satires*.

***cuck-ōld-ēd, pa, par, or a.** [CUCKOLD, v.]

***cuck-ōld-ize, v.t.** [Eng. *cuckold*; *-ize*.] To make a cuckold of; to cuckold.

***cuck-ōld-iz-īng, a.** [Eng. *cuckoldize* (s); *-ing*.] Having a tendency to make, or promoting the making of, cuckolds.

"Can dry bones live? or skeletons produce The vital warmth of cuckolding juice?"
—*Dryden: Absalom and Achitophel*, pt. ii. (*Latham.*)

***cuck-ōld-lŷ, a.** [Eng. *cuckold*; *-ly*.] Like a cuckold; mean-spirited, cowardly, sneaking.

"Hang him, poor cuckoldly knave!"—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, II. 2.

***cuck-ōld-ōm, s.** [Eng. *cuckold*; *-dom*.]

1. The act of adultery.

"... conspiring cuckoldom against me."—*Dryden: Spanish Friar*, iv. 1.

2. The state of being cuckolded.

"It is a true saying, that the last man of the parish that knows of his cuckoldom, is himself."—*Arsenal: John Bull*.

***cuck-ōld-rŷ, s.** [Eng. *cuckold*; *-ry*.] The system or practice of making, or of being made, cuckolds.

"How would certain topics, 'as aldermanity, cuckoldry, have sounded to a Terentian auditory."—*Lamb: Essays of Elia*; *Pop. Fall*.

cūck-ōl-dŷ, a. The same as CUCKOLDLY (q.v.).

cuckoldy-burs, s. pl. The fruit of the Burdock (*Arctium Lappa*).

cūck-ōo, *coccoo, *cockou, *cocow, *cocowe, *cukkow, *cucko, s. [Imitated from the note of the bird, as it is in many other languages. In Sw. *kuku*; Dut. *koekoek*; Ger. *kuckuck*; N. L. Ger. *kukkuk*; O. L. Ger. *cuccuc*; Wel. *cucuo*; Gael. *cuach, cuthag*; O. Fr. & Prov. *cogul*; Fr. *cocou*; Sp. *cucullo*; Port. *cuco*; Ital. *cuccu, cuculo*; Lat. *cuculus*; Gr. *κόκκυς* (*kókkuz*), from *κόκκυ* (*kókku*), the bird's cry, though used only as an adv. = now, quick; Pol. *kukulka, kukawka*; Hind. *koel, kokila*; Sans. *kokila*. Cf. also A.S. *geac, gæc*; Sw. *gök*; Dan. *giög*; Icel. *gaurk*; M. H. Ger. *gouch*; O. H. Ger. *kouch*.] [*GAWK, Gawk.*]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) *Sing.*: *Cuculus canorus*, a well-known bird. The head and upper parts are of dark ash, the throat, the under side of the neck and fore part of the breast of a paler ash or brown, the rest of the breast and the belly white, with transverse undulating black lines, the quill feathers with white on their inner webs, the tail ash, white, and black commingled, feet yellow; length, fourteen inches. The common cuckoo arrives in Europe during April, from Northern Africa and Asia Minor, its note ("cuc—koo") being welcomed as the harbinger of spring. It remains only till about the end of June. It feeds chiefly on cater-



CUCKOO.

pillars. It builds no nest of its own, but deposits its egg in the nests of other birds. When the egg is hatched the young cuckoo unceremoniously pushes out of the nest the actual offspring of the foster parent. The American cuckoo (*Coccyzus Americana*) makes an imperfect nest, but occasionally deposits its eggs in the nests of other birds.

"To left and right

Tennyson: The Gardener's Daughter.

(2) *Pl.*: The English name for the family Cuculidae, the sub-family Cuculinae, or the genus Cuculus. (See these words.)

2. *Fig.*: A term of jesting or of contempt used for an individual who slavishly echoes the words or sentiments of another. (Since 1893 applied specifically to the more ardent supporters of President Cleveland in Congress.)

II. Script.: The Cuckoo of Scripture, Heb. *חֲכָכָה* (*schachaph*), Lev. xi. 16 and Deut. xiv. 15. The Septuagint translators render it *λαῖος* (*laros*), and the Vulgate has it *larus*, both signifying a gull.

B. As adj.: In any way pertaining to or resembling the bird described under A.

¶ (1) Ground Cuckoos:

Ornith.: The English name of the Sauratherinae, a sub-family of Cuculidae.

(2) *Hook-billed Cuckoos:*

Ornith.: The English name of the sub-family Coccyzinae.

(3) *Lark-heeled Cuckoos:*

Ornith.: The name for the genus *Centropus*, which is ranked under the family Cuculidae and the sub-family Coccyzinae. They have the claw of the hind toe long, as in the larks, whence their English name. They are called

oal, boy; poit, jowl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f -cian, -tian = shan, -tion, -sion = shün; -fion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -sious, -cious = shüs, -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

also Pheasant Cuckoos from having lengthened tails.

(4) *Pheasant Cuckoos*: The same as *Lark-keeled Cuckoos* (q.v.).

(5) *Typical Cuckoos*:

Ornith.: A book-name for the sub-family *Cuculina*.

¶ Obvious compound: *Cuckoo-like*.

cuckoo-babies, *s. Arum maculatum*.

cuckoo-bees, *s. pl.* Bees of the family *Andrenidae* and the genus *Nomada*. They are so called because instead of making nests of their own they deposit their eggs in the cells of other bees. They are elegant in form and brightly coloured. (*Dallas*.)

cuckoo-bread, **cuckowes-brede*, *s. Oxalis Acetosella*.

cuckoo bread and cheese, cuckoo's bread and cheese, *s. Oxalis Acetosella*.

cuckoo-buds, *s. Ranunculus bulbosus* (?)

"Lady-smocks all lily white,
And cuckoo-buds of yellow hue."
Shakep.: *Love's Labour's Lost*, v. 2.

cuckoo-cloak, *s.* A cloak in which the hours are sounded by wind proceeding through reeds which simulate the voice of the bird after which it is named.

cuckoo-files, *s. pl.* A name often given to the hymenopterous insects called Ichneumonides, which deposit their eggs in the nests of other insects or in the bodies of their larvae. The eggs when hatched give egress to predatory larvae, which devour the insects which sheltered them in the earliest stage of their existence.

cuckoo-flower, **cuckow-flower*, *s.* Various plants, (1) *Orchis mascula*, (2) *Lychnis Flos-cuculi*, (3) *Cardamine pratensis*, (4) *Arum maculatum*, (5) *Anemone nemorosa*. Other plants are locally called Cuckoo-flower. In the following example, Messrs. Britten and Holland believe No. 4 (*Arum maculatum*) to be the one intended.

"Where peep the gaping speckled cuckoo-flowers,
Prizes to rambling schoolboys' vacant hours."
Clare: *Poems*, p. 8.

¶ The same botanists believe that Nares is not correct in supposing the cuckoo-flower of *Shakespeare's King Lear* to be the cowslip.

"Nettles, cuckoo-flowers,
Darnel, and all the idle weeds."
Shakep.: *King Lear*, iv. 4.

¶ It is doubtful which is Wordsworth's Cuckoo-flower.

"Here are daisies, take your fill!
Fancies and the cuckoo-flower."
Wordsworth: *Forestlight*.

Tennyson's is obviously *Cardamine pratensis*.
"And by the meadow-trenches blow the faint sweet
cuckoo-flowers."
Tennyson: *May Queen*.

cuckoo-gillflower, *s. Lychnis Flos-cuculi*.

cuckoo-hood, *s. Centaurea Cyanus*.

cuckoo-meat, cuckoo's-meat, *s. Oxalis Acetosella*.

cuckoo-orchis, *s. Orchis mascula*.

cuckoo-pint, cuckoo-pintell, cuckoo-pintell, *s. Arum maculatum*.

"... the root of the cuckoo-pint was frequently scratched out of the dry banks of hedges, and eaten in severe snowy weather."—*White*: *Nat. Hist. Selborne*, let. xv.

cuckoo-sorrel, *s. Oxalis Acetosella*.

cuckoo-spice, *s. Oxalis Acetosella*.

cuckoo-spit, *s.*

1. *Zoology*:

(1) A secretion from the frog-hopper, often seen on plants. It contains the larva of the insect.

(2) The insect producing it. [*Cuckoo-spit frog-hopper*.]

2. *Botany*:

(1) *Cardamine pratensis*, because the food of the insect described under No. 1 is often upon it.

(2) *Arum maculatum*. (*Mascal*: *Government of Cattle*; *Britten & Holland*.)

¶ *Cuckoo-spit frog-hopper*: A homopterous insect, *Aphrophora spumaria*, which secretes the cuckoo-spit as a protection to its larvae.

cuckoo's mate, cuckoo's maid, *s.* A name given in many parts of England to the wryneck, from its appearing about the same time as the cuckoo.

***cūck-ōt**, *s.* [Prob. from *cuckold* (q.v.).] A cuckold.

"You dole, you assee, you cuckot."
Randolph: *Amyntas* (1640). (*Nares*.)

***cūc-quēan**, ***cuok-quēan**, *s.* [*COCK-QUEENE*, *COTQUEAN*.] A woman whose husband is false to her.

"Now [he] her, hourly, her own cuckuean makes."
B. Jonson: *Epigram*, 25.

***cūc-quēan**, ***cūck-quēane**, *v.t.* [*CUC-QUEAN*, *s.*] To make a cuckuean of.

"Came I from France queene dowager, quoth she, to
pay so deere
For bringing him so great a wealth, as to be cuck-
queaned here."
Warner: *Albion's Engl.*, viii. 41.

cū-cū-bal-ūs, *s.* [Altered from Gr. *κακός* (*kakos*) = bad, and *βῆλος* (*bēlos*) = a clod or lump of earth.]

1. *Bot.*: A genus of plants, order Caryophyllaceae, tribe Sileneae. Calyx campanulate, petals deeply cleft, stamens 10, styles 3, fruit a globose berry, black when ripe. *Cucubalus baccharis* is a native of Continental Europe. It has been found in one place in Britain, but not truly wild.

2. *Zool.*: A genus of Jelly-fishes.

***cu-cube**, *s.* [*CUBEBS*.]

"Of cucubes there is no lakke."
Land of Cockayne, 78.

cū-cū-jī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cucuj(us)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -*idæ*.]

Entom.: A family of Beetles. Seven genera occur in Britain, but not *Cucujus* itself. Sharp enumerates fifteen species.

cū-cū-jūs, *s.* [From *cucujo*, a Brazilian word = a Buprestis beetle.]

Entom.: A genus of Beetles, the typical one of the family Cucujidae.

***cū-cūle**, *s.* [Lat. *cucullus* = a hood, a cowl.] A monk's hood.

"Cotta, perple'd with wife, a cucule bought,
That dying he might die no cuckold thought."
Owen: *Epigrams Englished* (1671). (*Nares*.)

cū-cūl'-ī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *cucul(us)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -*idæ*.]

Ornith.: A family of Scansorial Birds. The bill is generally slender, with the upper mandible curved and notched at the tip; the tail is long and rounded. There are two toes before and two behind, which are long and unequal. It is divided into five families: (1) *Cuculina* (True cuckoos), (2) *Crotophagæ* (Anis), (3) *Coccyzina* (Hook-billed cuckoos), (4) *Saurorhizæ* (Ground cuckoos), (5) *Indicatoriæ* (Honey-guides).

ou-cū-lī-næ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *cucul(us)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -*inæ*.]

Ornith.: The typical sub-family of *Cuculidae*. The wings are pointed, the nostrils circular, the bill slender, convex above; the tarsus very short.

ou-cū-læ'-æ, *s.* [From Lat. *cucullus* = a cowl.]

Zool.: A genus of Molluscs, family *Arcadæ*. The shell is subquadrate, ventricose; the hinge teeth few and oblique, parallel at each end with the hinge line. Two recent species are known, from Mauritius, Nicobar, and China; and 240 fossil ones, the latter from the Lower Silurian rocks.

cū-cūl-lār'-is, *s.* [From Lat. *cucullus* = a hood.]

Anat.: Another name for the trapezius muscle. [*TRAPEZIUS*.]

cū-cūl-lāte, ***cū-cūl-lāt-ēd**, *a.* [Lat. *cucullatus* = hooded; *cucullus* = a hood, a cowl.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. Hooded, covered as with a hood or cowl; cowed.

"They are differently cucullated, and cupoured upon the head and neck."—*Brown*: *Vulgar Errors*.

2. Having the shape or semblance of a hood or cowl.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Bot.*: Formed like a hood, as a cucullate leaf or nectary. *Aquilegia vulgaris* is an example.

2. *Entom.*: Applied to the prothorax of insects when elevated into a kind of hood which receives the head.

cū-cūl-lāte-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *cucullate*; -*ly*.] In manner or shape of a hood or cowl.

cucullately saccate, *a.* Having a form between cucullate and saccate (q.v.).

***cū-cūlled**, *a.* [Lat. *cucullus* = a hood, a cowl.] Hooded.

"With hys venym wormes, hys adders, whelpes, and snakes,
Hys cuculled vermyne that unto all myschiefe wakes."
Bale: *Kynges Johan*, p. 93. (*Nares*.)

cū-cūl-lī-form, *a.* [Lat. *cucullus* = a hood or cowl, and *forma* = form, appearance.]

Bot.: Having the form or appearance of a hood or cowl. (*Balfour*.)

cū-cūl-lūs, *s.* [Lat.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A hood, a cowl, as worn by monks.

2. *Bot.*: A hood or terminal hollow.

cū-cū-lūs, *s.* [Lat.]

Ornith.: The typical genus of the family *Cuculina* and the sub-family *Cuculina*. The bill is broad at the base, the upper mandible is obsoletely notched, the culmen convex, the nostrils circular, the wings long, pointed, the third quill longest; the tarsus very short. The species inhabit the Old World. *Cuculus canorus* is the Common Cuckoo (q.v.).

cū-cūm-bēr, ***cocumber**, ***cucumer**, *s.* [From O. Fr. *coucombere*; Mod. Fr. *coucombere*; Prov. *cogombre*; Sp. *cogombro*; Port. *cogombro*; Ital. *cocomero*; Dut. *komkommer*; Ger. *kukumer*; all from Lat. *cucumis* (acc. *cucumerem*).]

1. *Ord. Lang. & Bot.*: *Cucumis sativus*. It has yellow unisexual male and female flowers in the axils of the leaf stalks. The leaves are large, the stems weak and trailing. It is a native of the South of Asia and of Egypt. For its early use in Egypt see 2. It is mentioned by Virgil. It is said to have been common in England during the reign of Edward III., A.D. 1327–1577. Having gone out of culture during the wars of the Roses it was re-introduced under Henry VIII. from the Netherlands, between 1509 and 1547, probably about 1538. It has become a common garden vegetable in the United States and throughout European countries.

"How cucumbers along the surface creep,
With crooked bodies and with bellies deep."
Dryden: *Virgil*; *Georgic* iv. 182.

2. *Script.*: The word, a plural one, is *qishum* (*qishum*), which seems properly translated cucumbers (Numb. xl. 6, Isa. i. 8). In Arabic the cucumber is still called *kisha*.

¶ (1) *Bitter cucumber*: *Cucumis Colocynthis*.

(2) *Globe cucumber*: *Cucumis prophetarum*.

(3) *Madras cucumber*: *Cucumis maderaspatanus*.

(4) *Snake cucumber*: *Cucumis flexuosus*.

(5) *Serpent cucumber*: *Cucumis anguinus*.

(6) *Squirting or Spitting cucumber*: *Ecbalium agreste* (*Momordica Elaterium*).

cucumber-root, *s.* The genus *Medeola* (*American*.)

cucumber-tree, *s.* (1) *Magnolia acuminata*, (2) *M. Fraseri*. (*American*.) (*Treas. of Bot.*)

cū-cūm-bērts, *s. pl.* [Eng. *cucumber*, and suff. -*ts*.]

Bot.: A name which has been proposed for the order *Cucurbitaceæ* (q.v.).

cū-cū-mī-form, *a.* [Lat. *cucumis* = a cucumber, and *forma* = form, shape.] Having the form or shape of a cucumber; cylindrical and tapering towards the ends.

ou-cū-mis, *s.* [Lat. = the cucumber (q.v.).]

Bot.: A genus of *Cucurbitaceæ*, tribe *Cucurbitæ*. The stigmas are divided into 3; ovary 3 or 6-celled; fruit internally pulpy, and many seeded; the seeds with a thin margin. *Cucumis sativus* is the cucumber (q.v.), *C. Melo* the melon, *C. Citrullus* the water-melon, *C. Colocynthis* the colocynth, *C. Hardwickii* and *C. Pseudocolocynthis*, with some other species, are powerfully cathartic; the melon, *C. Melo*, and *C. utilisimus*, are much less so.

cū-cū-mī-tēs, *s.* [Lat. *cucumis*, and Lat. suff. -tēs.]

Palaeo-botany: A genus of fossil plants, apparently allied to *Cucumis*, occurring in the London Clay (Eocene) of Sheppey.

cū-cūr-bīt, **cū-cūr-bīte**, *s. & a.* [Lat. *cucurbita* = a gourd.]

A. As substantive:

1. An earthen or glass vessel used in distillation, and having a rounded shape like a gourd; hence the name. It contains the liquid to be distilled, and is crowned by the alembic. [ALEMBIC.]

"I have for curiosity's sake distilled quicksilver in a cucurbit."—Boyle: *On Colours*.

2. *Bot.* (*Pl. Cucurbitis*): The name given by Lindley to the order Cucurbitaceae (q.v.).

B. As adj.: Pertaining to a cucurbit; gourd-shaped.

"Let common yellow sulphur be put into a cucurbit glass, upon which pour the strongest aqua fortis."—Mortimer.

cū-cūr-bī-tā, *s.* [Lat. *cucurbita* = a gourd.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the order Cucurbitaceae. The flowers are monoecious; the corolla campanulate, yellow; the petals united together, and found also in the calyx, stamens, &c., in three bundles; stigmas three, thick and two-lobed; fruit three to five-celled; seeds ovate, compressed; the margins but slightly tumid. *Cucurbita Pepo* is the Pumpkin, Pumpkin Gourd, or Pompon Gourd; *C. ovifera succada* is the Vegetable Marrow or Egg-bearing Gourd; *C. maxima*, the Common Large Gourd or Melon Pumpkin.

cū-cūr-bī-tā-ō-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *cucurbita*(a), and fem. pl. adj. suff. -ō-æ.]

Bot.: The Gourd tribes, called by Lindley Cucurbitis (q.v.); an order of plants belonging to the sub-class Dicotyledonous Exogens and the alliance Cucurbitales. The flowers are usually unisexual; the calyx generally five-toothed; the corolla five-parted, scarcely distinguishable from the calyx, sometimes fringed; the stamens five, either distinct or in three parcels, with long sinuous anthers; the ovary inferior, with three parietal placenta; the fruit succulent, with fat ovate seeds; the stem succulent, climbing by tendrils; the leaves often palmate, generally rough; the flowers white, red, or yellow. Their habitat is India and other tropical countries, whence some straggle as far as Britain. In 1846 Lindley estimated the known species at 270. The order contains the melon and the cucumber. There is a bitter laxative quality in the pulp of them all, but the seeds are sweet, oily, and capable of forming an emulsion. The colocynth is, in some degree, poisonous. The order is divided into three tribes: (1) Nhamdrobeae, (2) Cucurbitae, and (3) Siceae. For further details, see Benincasa, Bryonia, Cucumis, Feuillea, Joliffia, Momordica, and Trichosanthes; also Colocynth.

cū-cūr-bī-tā-ō-ūis, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *cucurbitaceus*, from Class. Lat. *cucurbita*(a) = a gourd, and suff. -ō-ūis.] Pertaining to the Cucurbitaceae; gourd-like.

"Cucurbitaceous plants are those which resemble a gourd; such as the pumpkin and melon."—Chambers.

cū-cūr-bī-tal, *a.* [Lat. *cucurbita*(a) = a gourd, and Eng. adj. suff. -al.] Pertaining to, ranked under, or akin to the Cucurbitaceae (q.v.).

¶ Cucurbitall alliance:

Bot.: Lindley's name for his alliance, including the Gourds.

cū-cūr-bī-tā-lēs, *s. pl.* [Lat. *cucurbita*(a), and pl. m. & f. adj. suff. -ales.]

Bot.: An alliance of Dicotyledonous Exogens. They have monodichlamydeous flowers, inferior fruit, parietal placenta; and embryo with no albumen whatever.

cū-cūr-bīte, *s.* [CUCURBIT.]

cū-cūr-bīt-ē-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *cucurbita* = a gourd, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -ē-æ.]

Bot.: One of the three tribes into which the Cucurbitaceae are divided. [CUCURBITACEAE.]

cū-cūr-bī-tive, *a.* [Lat. *cucurbita*(a) = a gourd, and Eng. adj. suff. -ive.] Shaped like the seeds of a gourd.

cū-cūr-bīt-ū-lā, *s.* [Lat., dimin. from *cucurbita* = (1) a gourd, (2) a cupping-glass.] A cupping-glass.

¶ The cucurbitula cruenta is designed to draw blood. The *cucurbitula stoca* is for dry cupping, and is a local vacuum apparatus. The *cucurbitula cum ferro* is armed with iron. (Knight.)

cū-cūrd, *s.* [Etyim. unknown.] A plant, *Bryonia dioica* (?). (Britten & Holland.)

cūd, *code, *cudde, *cude, *quede, *guide, *s.* [A.S., connected with A.S. *ceowan* = to chew.]

1. That food which is deposited by ruminating animals in the first stomach, thence to be drawn and chewed over again at leisure.

"Nevertheless these shall ye not eat of them that chew the cud, or of them that divide the hoof: as the camel, because he cheweth the cud, but divideth not the hoof."—Lev. xi. 4.

2. A quid or lump of tobacco chewed in the mouth. [QUID.]

¶ To chew the cud:

(1) *Lit.*: To chew a second time the food deposited in the first stomach of ruminating animals.

(2) *Fig.*: To ruminate, to ponder, to reflect.

cūd (2), *s.* [COODIE.] A small tub. (Scottish.)

cūd (3), *s.* [A contract. of *cudgel* (q.v.).] A strong staff, a cudgel.

"Brave Jessy, wit an etnach cud, Than gae her daddie sic a thud, As gar'd her hoo squeel like wud."—Taylor: *S. Poems*, p. 24.

cūd, *v.t.* [CUD (3), *s.*] To cudgel.

cūd-bear, *s.* [For etym. see extract.]

1. The name given in Scotland to a crimson dye manufactured by heating certain lichens, especially *Lecanora tartarea*, with an alkali. Glasgow was the first place of its manufacture, and the lichens were collected principally in the northern part of the island. Now they come chiefly from Sweden and Norway.

2. The lichen, *Lecanora tartarea*, itself.

"At Glasgow it is called cud bear—a denomination which it has acquired from a corrupt pronunciation of the Christian name of the chemist who first employed it on the great scale (Dr. Cuthbert Gordon); at least it is the principal species used in the cud bear manufacture."—Edin. Encycl., xii. 739.

***cūd-dēn**, ***cūd-dīn**, *s.* [Etyim. doubtful: perhaps related to *cudgel* (1).]

1. A clown, a stupid lout, a blockhead.

"The slaving cudden, prop'd upon his staff, Stood ready gaping with a grinning laugh."—Dryden: *Cymon & Iphigenia*, 179, 180.

2. The coalfish, *Merlangus carbonarius*.

cūd-dīe (1), *s.* [CUDDY.]

cūd-dīe (2), *s.* [Etyim. unknown.] The coalfish.

"The fish which frequent the coast are herrings, ling, cod, skate, mackerel, haddock, flounders, eye, and cuddies."—P. Durinich: *Sky, Statist. Acc.*, iii. 131.

cūd-dīe (3), *s.* [A dimin. of *cud* (2), *s.*] A small basket made of straw.

cūd-dīng, *s.* [Gael. *cudan*.] The char.

"In both loch and river (Doon) there are salmon, red and white trout, and coddings, or charr."—P. Strathorn: *Appt. Statist. Acc.*, iii. 599.

cūd-dīe, *v.i. & t.* [A frequent. formed from Mid. Eng. *couth* = well-known, familiar. Mid. Eng. *kuththen* (= *couthen*), with the sense, to cudgel, occurs in Will. of Palerne, 1101. (Skeat.)]

A. Intransitive:

1. To cover, to squat, to lie close.

"Have you mark'd a partridge quake, Viewing the tow'ring falcon nigh? She cuddles low behind the brake; Nor would she stay, nor dare she fly."—Prior.

2. To join in an embrace.

"I wat na how it came to pass, She cuddled in wi' Jonnie."—Ramsay: *Poems*, i. 273.

B. Trans.: To embrace, to hug, to fondle.

cuddle-me-to-you, *s.* [CULL-ME-TO-YOU.]

cūd-dīe, *s.* [Prob. from *cuddle*, *v.* (q.v.).] A whispering or secret muttering among a number of people.

cūd-dōch, **quoyach**, *s.* [QUEY.] (Scottish.) A young cow or heifer of a year old.

***cūd-dūm**, *s.* [Fr. *coutume* = custom.] A custom. (Scottish.)

cūd-dūm, **cud-dem**, *v.t.* [CUDDUM, *s.*] 1. To tame or make tractable.

2. To make sociable, to domesticate.

"Well, aunt, ye please me now, well mat ye thrive! Gin ye her cuddum, I'll be right belyve."—Ross: *Henrietta*, p. 40.

cud-dum, *a.* [CUDDUM, *v.*] Tame, tractable.

cūd-dy (1), **cūd-die**, *s.* [An abbreviation of *Cuthbert*.]

1. *Lit.*: A donkey, an ass. (Scottish.)

"While studying the *pons asinorum* in Euclid, he suffered every *cuddie* upon the common to trespass upon a large field belonging to the Laird."—Scott: *Heart of Mid-Lothian*.

2. *Fig.*: A stupid fellow, a blockhead, a lout.

"... to a boothful of country *cuddies*."—Hood: *Miss Kilmarnock*.

cūd-dy (2), *s.* [Etyim. doubtful; probably of East-Indian origin.]

1. *Nautical*:

(1) The cook-house or galley of a vessel.

(2) A small double-decked portion of a canal-boat or lighter, forming a cabin for the crew.

2. *Mech.*: A lever mounted on a tripod for lifting stones, levelling up railroad-ties, &c.; a lever-jack. (Knight.)

cūd-dy (3), *s.* [CUDDIE (2), *s.*] *Gadus carbonarius*, the Coalfish.

"The *cuddie* is a fish, of which I know not the philosophical name."—Johnson: *Journey to the Western Isles*.

***cude** (1), *s.* [CUD (1), *s.*]

***cude** (2), ***cud** (2), *s.* [Wel. *cuddio* = to cover.] A chrism-cloth (q.v.).

"The Earl of Eglinton carried the salt, the Lord Semple the *cude*, and the Lord Ross the bason and ewer."—Spotswood, p. 197.

cude-cloth, *s.* A cude or chrism-cloth.

"Cude, *cude-cloth*, a chrism, or face-cloth for a child. ... Probably *cude-cloth*, i.e. *God's cloth*, or the holy piece of linen, used in the dedication of the child to God."—Cowel.

***cude**, *a.* [Prob. from Dan. *kvide* = fear.] Hare-brained.

***cude**, *s.* [Gael. *cuideachadh* = a helping; *cuid* = a share.] A bribe, a gift, a premium, extra payment.

"With a *cudegh*, and ten per cent, Lay in my hands."—Ramsay: *Poems*, i. 304.

cūdg-ēl, *s.* [Wel. *cogyll*, *cogail*; Gael. *cuiogail*; Ir. *cuiogail*, *cogail*.] A short club or thick stick, a bludgeon.

"The ass was quickly given to understand, with a good *cudgel*, the difference betwixt the one playfellow and the other."—L'Estrange.

¶ To cross the cudgels: To forbear the contest, from the practice of cudgel-players to lay one over the other.

"... either to *cross the cudgels*, or to be baffled in the conclusion."—L'Estrange.

cudgel-play, *s.* Fighting with cudgels.

"Near the dying of the day There will be a *cudgel-play*, Where a coxcomb will be broke, Ere a good word can be spoke."—Watts: *Recreations* (1654). (Nares.)

cudgel-proof, *a.* Able to resist a blow of a cudgel.

"His doubtless was of sturdy buff, And though not word, yet *cudgel-proof*."—Butler: *Hudibras*.

cūdg-ēl, *v.t.* [CUDGEL, *s.*] To beat with a cudgel.

"Sometimes he was knocked down; sometimes he was cudgelled."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, x. xii.

¶ To cudgel one's brains: To puzzle about anything; to labour long and earnestly to discover something.

"Cudgel thy brains no more about it; for your dull ass will not mend his pace with beating."—Shakespeare: *Hamlet*, v. i.

cūdg-elled, ***cūdg-ēld**, *pa. par. & a.* [CUDGEL, *v.*]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. *Lit.*: Beaten with a cudgel; thrashed.

2. *Fig.*: Embrothered thickly.

"... an Irish footman with a jacket *cudgelled* down the shoulders and skirts with yellow or orange tawny lace."—Taylor: *Workes* (1630). (Nares.)

cūdg-ēl-lēr, *s.* [Eng. *cudgel*; -er.] One who beats another with a cudgel.

"They were often liable to a night-walking *cudgeller*."—Milton: *Apol. for Smectym*.

cūdg-ēl-līng, *pr. par. a., & s.* [CUDGEL, *v.*]

bōil, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **ghin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. -**īng**, -**clan**, **tian** = **shan**. -**tion**, -**sion** = **shūn**; -**tion**, **sion** = **zhūn**. -**cious**, -**tious**, -**sious** = **shūs**. -**ble**, -**dle**, &c. = **bēl**, **dēl**.

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: The act of beating with a cudgel; the state of being cudgelled.

"... proud of an heroic cudgelling, ..."—*Shakesp. Troil. & Cress.* III. 3.

* **cudle**, *s.* [Etm. doubtful.] Some kind of small sea-fish.

"Of round fish there are hritt, spratt, cudles, eels."—*Carew.*

cūd-wēed, * **cūd-wēede**, *s.* [Etm. of first element doubtful.]

Botany:

The English name of *Gnaphalium sylvaticum*. Used chiefly in Yorkshire and Northumberland.

The English book-name of the genus *Gnaphalium*.

¶ *See cudweed*: A book-name for *Diotis maritima*.

cūd-wōrt, *s.* [Eng. *cud*, and suff. *-wort*.] A composite plant, *Filago germanica*.

cūo (1), *s.* [O. Fr. *coe*; Fr. *queue* = a tail, from Lat. *cauda*, *codā*.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:

1. The tail or end of anything, as the long curl of a wig.

2. A curl, a twist. (See example under *Cue*, v.)

II. Figuratively:

1. In the same sense as B. 2.

"... you speak all your part at once, *cues* and all. Pramis enter, your *cue* is past; it is never tire."—*Shakesp. A Midsummer Night's Dream*, III. 1.

2. A hint, intimation, or direction.

"The Whig papers are very subdued; confined Mr. Rigby. Ah! they have not the cue yet," said Lord Eddale.—*Disraeli: Coningsby*, bk. I, ch. v.

3. The part which any person is to play.

"Were it my cue to fight, I should have known it. Without a prompter."—*Shakesp. Othello*, I. 2.

4. A humour, disposition, or turn of mind.

"My uncle was in thoroughly good *cue*."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. xix.

B. Technically:

1. *Billiards*: A staff with the end of which the billiard ball is struck. It is usually shod with vulcanite or leather. This end is known as the tip.

2. *Theatr.*: The last words of a speech, which the player who answers or follows waits for, and regards as an intimation to begin.

3. *Old Arm.*: A support or rest for a lance.

cue-ball, *a.* Piebald, skewbald.

"A gentleman on a *cue-ball* horse was coming slowly down the hill."—*Blackmore: Lorna Doone*, ch. xxxix.

cue-fellows, *s. pl.* Players who act together.

"You have formerly heard of the names of the priests, grand rectors of this comedy, and lately of the names of the devils, their *cue-fellows* in the play."—*Decline of Popish Impost*, II. 2. (Nares.)

* **cūe** (2), * **cū**, *s.* [Q should seem to stand for *quadrans*, a farthing; but Minshew, who finished his first edition in Oxford, says it was only half that sum, and thus particularly explains it: "Because they set down in the battling or butterie books in Oxford and Cambridge, the letter *q* for half a farthing; and in Oxford when they make that *cue* or *q* a farthing, they say, *cap my q*, and make it a farthing, thus *q*. But in Cambridge they use this letter, a little *f*; thus *f*, or thus *s*, for a farthing. He translates it in Latin *calculus panti*."] (Nares.)]

1. A half-farthing.

"Cu, half a farthing, or *q* (*cue* P.) *Calculus*, minus."—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. A small portion of bread or beer; a term formerly current in both the English universities, the letter *q* being the mark in the buttery books to denote such a piece.

"To size your belly out with shoulder fees, With kidneys, ramps, and cups of single beer."—*Beaumont & Fletcher: Wit at several Weapons*, II.

¶ Mr. Way, in his note in the *Prompt.*, *s. v.* *Cue*, suggests that *cue* or *q* may have been an abbreviation for "*calculus, quarta pars doli*."

* **cūe**, *v.* [CUE (2), *s.*] To curl, to twist.

"They separate it into small locks which they would or *cue* round with the rind of a small plant, ..."—*Cook: Voyage*, vol. IV, bk. III, ch. vi.

cūe-īst, *s.* [Eng. *cue* (1), *s.*; *-ist*.] A billiard player. (*Slang*.)

* **cūe-īs-tīc**, *a.* [Eng. *cueist*; *-ic*.] Pertaining to billiard playing. (*Slang*.)

"Many *cueistic* engagements have been ... not real matches at all."—*Ecce*, Jan. 9, 1882.

* **cū-ēr-pō**, *s.* [Sp., from Lat. *corpus* = the body.] The body; hence, *in cuerpo* = to be without an upper cloak or coat, so as to discover plainly the shape of the body.

"Exposed in *cuerpo* to their rage, Without my arms and equipage."—*Butler: Hudibras*.

cūff (1), *s.* [CUFF, v.]

1. A blow with the fist; a box, a stroke.

"The mad-brain'd bridegroom took him such a *cuff*, That down fell priest and book and book and priest."—*Shakesp. Taming of Shrew*, III. 2.

2. A blow or stroke of any kind, a buffet.

"The hillows rude, round into hills of water, Cuff after cuff, the earth's green banks did batter."—*Mirour for Magistrates*, p. 619.

¶ (1) *To be at cuffs*: To fight, to quarrel.

"Their own sects, which now lie dormant, would be soon at *cuffs* again with each other about power and prebend."—*Swift*.

(2) *To go to cuffs*: To come to blows, to begin to fight.

"... it is an odd kind of revenge to go to *cuffs* in broad day with the first he meets, ..."—*Swift: Apology: Tale of a Tub*.

cūff, *v. t. & i.* [Sw. *kuffa* = to thrust, to push. Wedgwood refers to "Hamburg, *kuffen* = to box the ears."]

A. Transitive:

1. To strike or beat with the fist; to box.

"... cuff him soundly, but never draw thy sword."—*Shakesp. Twelfth Night*, III. 4.

* 2. To strike with the talons or wings.

"The dastard crow that to the wood made wing, With her loud laws her craven kind does bring, Who, safe in numbers, cuff the noble bird."—*Dryden*.

3. To strike or buffet in any way.

"Cuffed by the gale,"—*Tennyson*.

* **B. Intrans.**: To fight, to scuffle, to come to blows.

"Clapping farces acted by the court, While the peers cuff to make the rabble sport."—*Dryden: Juvenal*.

* **cūff** (2), *s.* [CHUFF.] An old miser.

"What, with that rich old *cuff*!"—*Bailey: Colloq. of Erasmus*, p. 371. (Nares.)

cūff (3), * **coffe**, * **cuffe**, *s.* [Etm. doubtful. Cf. *coif*.]

1. A glove or mitten.

"Cuffe, glove, or meteyne or mitten. *Mitta*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. The fold at the end of a sleeve of a coat, shirt, &c.

"Ripe are their ruffes, their *cuffes*, their beards, their gaites."—*B. Jonson: The New Cry*, Epig. 92.

3. A linen band worn loose over the wrist-band of a shirt.

"... he would visit his mistress in a morning gown band, short *cuffs*, and a peaked beard."—*Arminhook*.

cūff (4), *s.* [SCRUFF.] The fleshy part of the neck behind; the scruff.

"Her husband, seizing his grace by the *cuff* of the neck, swung him away from her ..."—*R. Gilholme*, I. 18.

cūffed (1), *pa. par.* or *a.* [CUFF, v.]

cūffed (2), *a.* [Eng. *cuff* (3), *s.*; *-ed*.] Wearing or furnished with cuffs.

cūf-fīng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [CUFF, v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: The act of striking with the hand or otherwise; buffeting.

* **cūf-flē**, *v. t.* [A freq. of *cuff*, v. (q.v.).] To cuff or strike frequently.

"Now *cuffing* close, now chasing to and fro."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, IV. iv. 28.

Cū-ffīc, *a.* [Arab. *Cufā*. See *cf.*] Pertaining to Cufa, a town founded by Omar I., in A.D. 637, the ruins of the Partisan capital Ctesiphon having been largely used for the purpose. Used also to note the Arabic letters of the time of Mohammed, in which the Koran was written.

cū-guār, *s.* [COUGAR.]

cūf bō-nō, *phrase*. [Lat. = for whose good or benefit (is it?).] For whose benefit.

"For, what of all this! what good? *cui bono*!"—*Bp. Andrews: Sermon*, when Dean of West. (1604).

cui-chun-chul'-li, *s.* [A Peruvian word (?).] A plant, *Ionidium micophyllum*. Its root is emetic and purgative.

cūif, *s.* [Icel. *kveif*.] A blockhead, a ninny.

"How fumbly'n *cūifs* their dearies alight."—*Burns: Scotch Drink*.

cuin-āge (cu as kw), *s.* [A corruption of *coinage* (q.v.).] The stamping of pigs of tin by the proper officer with the arms of the Duchy of Cornwall.

* **cuinyeours**, *s.* [COINER.] The master of the mint. (See instance under *CUINYIE*, v.)

* **cuinyie**, *v. t.* [COIN, v.] To coin; to strike money.

"That the *cuinyeours* vnder the pane of deld, nether *cuinyie* Denny, nor ether that is cryll till hane cours in the land, nor yit vi. d. grotis."—*Acts Jas. II.* 1455, c. 64. (ed. 1566).

* **cuinyie**, *s.* [COIN.]

1. Coin, money.

"... sail forge money, and *cuinyie* to serue the kingis lieges."—*Acts Jas. IV.* 1489, c. 24. (ed. 1566).

2. The mint.

"... the siluer wark of this realm, qnlik is brocht to the *cuinyie*, ..."—*Acts Jas. IV.* 1489, c. 24. (ed. 1566).

* **cuinyie-house**, *s.* The mint.

"The valours of money, said in the *cuinyie-house*, sould be modified he Goldsmiths."—*Skene: Index to Acts of Parliament*.

cui-rāss (cui as kwī), * **cu-race**, *s.* [O. Fr. *cuirace*; Fr. *cuirasse*; Ital. *corazza*; Sp. *coraza*, from Low Lat. *coratia*, *coratium*, from *corium* = leather, hide; Fr. *cuir*.]

1. *Mil.*: Armour for the body; formerly of leather, but now of metal. It consists of a breast and a back-plate, lapping on the shoulders and buckled together beneath the arms. It succeeded the hauberk, or coat-of-mail, and the haquequet, or padded leather jacket, about 1350. It has survived all other forms of defensive armour for the body, being yet in use in the heavy cavalry of some European armies. The surcoat or jupon, which usually covered the former styles of armour, was laid aside about the time the cuirass was adopted, say the reign of Edward III. The early cuirass of the Greeks was of linen, which was afterwards covered with plates of horn. Those of the Roxalians were made of leather with thin plates of iron. The Persians wore a similar cuirass. The Romans introduced flexible bands of steel, folding over one another during the flexure of the body. The Roman *hastati* wore chain-mail (haubkerks). The same nation, as well as the Greeks, used the back and breast-plate. (*Knight*.)

Napoleon had several regiments of cuirassiers. The first act of the battle of Waterloo was that an immense body of French cuirassiers swept across the plain to embarrass the British army in its formation. Most European powers have cavalry similarly equipped as an essential part of their army. The cuirass has been partially in use in the British army since about A.D. 1216. Only three regiments now wear cuirasses—viz., the 1st and 2nd Life Guards and the Royal Horse Guards Blue.

"We have forgotten one thing, a *cuirass* for yourself."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xlii.

2. *Ship-building*: A sheathing or skin of iron plates with which ironclads are armed.

"... with a cuirass of iron plates about four-and-a-half inches thick."—*Brit. Quart. Rev.*, April, 1873, vol. LVII, p. 92.

cui-rāssed (cui as kwī), *a.* [Eng. *cuirass*; *-ed*.]

1. *Mil.*: Armed with or wearing a cuirass.

2. *Ship-building*: Sheathed or coated with iron plates.

"The first completed cuirassied vessels in the world."—*Brit. Quart. Rev.*, April, 1873, vol. LVII, p. 90.

cui-ras-siōr (cui as kwī), *s.* [Fr. & Ital. *coraziere*; Sp. *coracero*; Port. *coracero*.] A soldier armed with a cuirass.

"And to the torch glanced broad and clear The corselet of a cuirassier."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, I. 4.

* **cuir-bōu-il-lŷ**, * **cuir-bōu-il-lŷ** (cui as qwēr), * **quyr-bouilly**, * **quyr-boille**, *s.* [Fr. = boiled leather.] Leather softened by boiling or soaking in hot water, so that it might take any required shape, after which it was dried and became exceedingly stiff and hard. Froissart tells us that the Saracens covered their targes with "cui bouilli de Cappadoce." It was used for many purposes, such as shields, sword-sheaths, pen-cases, purses, &c.

"His jambeux were of *quyrboilly*."—*Chaucer: Rime of Sir Thopas*, 2,066.

* **cuirre**, *s.* [Fr. *écurie*.] Stable, mews.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, campl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sir, marine; gō, pōt or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē. ey = ā. qu = kw,

"The King of France caused his Mr. Stabier to pass to his *cuishie*, where his great horse were, . . ."—*Pittsottle*, p. 159.

* **cuish, cuisse** (pr. kwis), *s.* [Fr. *cuisse*; Ital. *coscia*, from Lat. *coxa* = the hip.]

Old Armour: Defensive armour for the protection of the thighs.

"And all his greaves and *cuisse*s dash'd with drops
Of onset . . ."—*Tennyson: Morte d'Arthur*.

* **cuish-yn** (cuish as kwish), *s.* [O. Fr. *cuisin*.] A cushion.

cui-gine (cui as kwí), *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *coquina* = a kitchen.]

1. A kitchen.

2. A style or manner of cooking.

cuis-sarts (cuis as kwis), *s. pl.* [Fr. *cuisse* = the thigh.]

Ancient armour: Small strips of iron plate laid horizontally over each other round the thigh and riveted together. They were worn by troopers.

* **cuisse**, *s.* [CUISH.]

* **cuis-ser, *cusser**, *s.* [COURSER.] A stallion. (*Scottish*.)

"Without, the *cuisers* prance and nicker,
An' o'er the leering scud."—*Ferguson: Poems*, ii. 28.

* **cûit** (1), *s.* [CUTE, *s.*] The ankle.

"Gif me the cottle of the King's *cuit*,
And ye sall se richt sone quhat I cau do."—*Lyndesay: S. P. Rep.*, ii. 237.

* **cûit** (2), *s.* [O. Fr. = prepared, dressed.] A sort of sweet wine.

Preserved in *cuit* or incorporat with honey.—*Holland: Phry*, xix. 5. (*Darwin*.)

cûit-i-kin, *s.* [A dimin. from *cuit* = the ankle.] A gaiter.

* **cûit-le, *cuit-tle**, *v.t.* [KITTLE.]

1. To tickle.

"And mony a weary cast I made,
To *cuittle* the mair-fowl's tail."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xi.

2. To wheedle, to coax.

" . . . the mode in which he had *cuittled* up the daft young English squire."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xlv.

cû-jû-mâr-ÿ, *s.* [From the specific name of the plant.] For def. see the compound.

cujumary beans, *s. pl.* The fruit of *Aydedron Cujumary*, a lustraceous plant.

* **cûk-stoole, *cûk-stule**, *s.* [CUCKING-STOOL.] A loadstool.

cûl-âge, *s.* [Fr. *cul* = the breech.] The laying up a ship in the dock to be repaired.

cûl-ân-trîl-lô, *s.* [A Chilian word.]

Bot.: The genus *Tetilla* (q.v.), which is ranked under the Francoceae.

cû-lâsse, *s.* [Fr. = the breech of a gun.]

Diamond-cutting: The lower faceted portion of a brilliant-cut diamond, which is embedded in the setting, or is below the girdle. The culasse has twenty-four facets, which occupy the zone between the girdle and the collet or culet. [BRILLIANT.]

Cûl-dê-an, *a.* [Eng. *Culdee*; -an.] Pertaining to, or characteristic of the Culdees; as a *Culdean* abbey, *Culdean* doctrines.

Cûl-dêes, *s. pl.* [Apparently an abbreviation and corruption of Lat. *cultores*] *Dei* = worshippers of God, or from Gael. *gille De* = servants of God, or from Gael. *cuil*, *ceal* = a sheltered place, a retreat.]

Ch. Hist.: A name which seems originally to have been given to certain Christians who, in the early centuries, fled from persecution to those districts of Scotland which were beyond the limits of the Roman empire. One of their number, Columba, who is said to have been from Ireland and of royal extraction, founded the monastery or abbey of Iona, the date assigned to the event being A.D. 563. They founded other semi-monastic houses at Dunkeld, Abernethy, Arbroath, Brechin, Mouynusk, Lindisfarne, and St. Andrews, each establishment having twelve monks with a president. In the time of keeping Easter they followed the Eastern and not the Western Church, till the Synod of Whitby, in the year A.D. 662, when the Culdees in essential matters conformed to the Church of Rome. In the ninth and tenth centuries the monastery at Iona was oftener than once pillaged

by the Danes. In 1176 the Culdees placed themselves under the Roman pontiff. In 1203 a Roman Catholic monastery was built at Iona in opposition to that of the Culdees, who seem to have retired to Kyle and Cunningham in the west of Scotland. They soon after became untraceable, yet their tenets never really died out; but to a certain extent sowed here and there over the land the seeds of future reformation. (*Hetherington, &c.*)

"These *Culdees*, and overseers of others, had no other emulation but of well doing—nor striving, but to advance true piety and godly learning."—*D. Buchanan: Pref. to Knox's Hist.*, C. i. b.

cûl-dê-four, *s.* [Fr.]

Arch.: The arched roof of a niche on a circular plan; a spherical vault. (*Weale*.)

cûl-dê-lampe, *s.* [Fr. = a tail-piece.]

1. A term applied to several decorations both in masonry and ironwork.

2. An ornament, usually of an arabesque character, at the end of a chapter of a book; a tail-piece.

cûl-dê-sac, *s.* [Fr. = the bottom of a sack.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: A narrow lane or alley through which there is no thoroughfare; a blind alley.

2. *Fig.*: An inconclusive argument.

II. Technically:

1. *Mil.*: The position of a body of troops when they are so hemmed in in some narrow place that they have no means of breaking out except at the front.

2. *Nat. Hist.*: A natural cavity, bag, or vessel open only at one end.

* **cule**, *s.* [Fr. *cul*; Lat. *culus*.]

1. The fundament.

"Trapped with gold under her *cule*."
Rode me & be nott verrothe, p. 56.

2. The keel. [KEEL.]

"The schippe was . . . thritty cubite high from the *cule* to the hatches."—*Ferriss*, ii. 233.

cûl-êr-âge, *s.* [CULRAGE.]

* **cû-lê'ttes**, *s.* [A dimin. of Fr. *cul* = the posteriors.]

Old Armour: The overlapping plates from the waist downwards behind, corresponding to the cuissarts (q.v.) in front.

cûl-lêx, *s.* [Lat. = a gnat, a midge.]

Entom.: A genus of Diptera (two-winged Insects), the typical one of the family Culicidae (q.v.). The palpi of the males are larger than the proboscis, those of the females being short. *Culex pipiens* is the Common Gnat [GNAT]; *C. mosquito* is the Mosquito (q.v.).

* **cûl-fre, *cull-fre**, *s.* [CULVER.] A dove.

"On one *culfre* onliness."—*O. Eng. Homilies*.

cû-lîc-i-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *culex* (genit. *culicis*) = a gnat, a midge, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Entom.: A family of Dipterous insects, tribe Nemocera. The proboscis is long and slender, projecting forwards; the antennae are filiform, covered in both sexes with hairs, which in the males resemble little plumes; the eyes are contiguous, and there are no ocelli; wings with one marginal and two sub-marginal cells. The family contains the Gnats, the Midges, and the Mosquitoes. The eggs are deposited one by one to the number of 200 or 300 on a raft, which floats on the water. The body of the larva, which is aquatic, has numerous segments; the head has two ciliate organs which are continually in motion.

cû-lîc-i-form, *a.* [Fr. *culiciforme*, from Lat. *culex* (genit. *culicis*) = a gnat, and *forma* = form, shape.] Of the form of a gnat.

cû-lîl'-a-wan, *s.* [From *cullilawan*, the specific name of the plant. It seems to be an Amboyname word.]

cullilawan bark, *s.* The bark of *Cinnamomum Cullilawan*. It has a taste of cloves. It is called also Clove-bark. The tree is a native of Amboyna.

† **cû-lîn-ar-i-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *culinary*; -ly.] In a manner pertaining to the kitchen or cookery.

cû-lîn-ar-ÿ, *a.* [Lat. *culinarius*, from *culina* = a kitchen.] Relating or pertaining to the kitchen or the art of cookery; used in kitchens or in cooking.

" . . . the air increases the heat of a *culinary* fire."—*Newton*.

culinary-boiler, *s.* A cooking-vessel for holding water in which victuals are boiled. Its form and appurtenances are adapted to the customary uses of people—to be swung over a fire, to stand on a hearth, to rest on the bars of a grate, or to be set within a pot-hole of a stove. (*Knight*.)

* **cull** (1), * **culle**, *v.t.* [KILL.]

cûll (2), * **cullin**, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *coillir*, *cullir*; Fr. *cueillir*; Port. *colher*; Ital. *cogliere*; Sp. *coger*, from Lat. *colligo* = to collect (q.v.).]

1. To select or pick out from others; to gather or select out of a number.

"Amongst the rest, a small unsightly root,
But of divine effect, he *cull'd* me out."

Milton: Comus, 629, 630.

2. To pick, to choose.

"Thereupon answered the Captain, embarrassed, and *culling* his phrases."

Longfellow: Courtship of Miles Standish, ii.

3. To wander or search over.

"With humble duty and officious haste,
I'll *cull* the farthest head for thy repast."

Prior.

† **cûll** (3), *v.t.* [A corruption of *cuddle*.] A term occurring only in the following compound.

¶ *Cull-me-to-you*: A plant, *Viola tricolor*. It is called also Cuddle-me-to-you. (*Britten & Holland*.)

* **cûll**, *s.* [CULLY.] A fool, a dupe.

"Thinks I to myself, I'll nick you there, old *cûll*!"—*Fielding: Tom Jones*, bk. vii, ch. xii.

* **cûl-lage**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] Habit, shape, or figure of body.

"At rough of harris, semyng of *cullage*,
In manny's forme."—*Douglas: Virgil*, 322, 2.

cûlled, *pa. par. or a.* [CULL (2), *v.*]

cûl-lên-dêr, *s.* [COLANDER.]

cûl-lêr, *s.* [Eng. *cull* (2) *v.*; -er.]

1. One who culls, picks, or chooses from many.

2. The same as CULLING, *s.* 3.

cûl-lêt, *s.* [A dimin. of Fr. *cul* = the back.]

1. *Gem-cutting*: A small central plane in the back of a cut gem.

2. *Glass*: Broken glass for remelting.

"A large proportion of broken plate-glass or *cullet* is used."—*Cassell's Technical Dictionary*, pt. ii, p. 339.

* **cûl-lî-bîl'-i-tÿ**, *s.* [Eng. *cullible*; -ity.] Capability of being easily gulled or deceived; gullibility, credulity.

"Providence never designed Gay to be above two-and-twenty, by his thoughtlessness and *cullibility*."—*Swift: Lett.*

* **cûl-lî-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *cully*; -able.] Capable of being easily gulled or deceived; gullible, credulous.

cûl-lîng, * **cûl-lîngge**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CULL, *v.*]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act of picking or choosing out of many.

"To talk of looking out, and *culling* of places, is nonsense."—*Locke: Second Vind.*

2. That which is culled or picked out from a number; the refuse or rejected portion.

"It is highly improbable that the lord Fairfax would take any thing out of the cabinet, and send up the *cullings* to the parliament."—*Dr. Walker: True Acc. of the Icon Bas*, (1692), p. 32.

3. An inferior sheep, separated from the rest.

"Those that are bigst of bone I still reserve for breed,
My *cullings* I put off, or for the chapman feed."

Brayton: Nymphidia, 6, p. 1, 496.

4. A second or under-sized oyster.

* **cûl-lî-ôn, *culyeon, *cullian**, *s.* [O. Fr. *coulion*, *couille*. Cf. Ital. *coglione*; Lat. *coelus*, *culeus*, *cullus* = a sheath, the scrotum.]

I. Lit.: A testicle.

II. Figuratively:

1. A poltroon; a mean, base, cowardly wretch.

2. A round or bulbous root.

3. *Pl.*: The genus *Orchis*.

* **cûl-lî-ôn-ly, *cul-lyen-ly**, *a.* [Eng. *cullion*; -ly.] Mean, base, cowardly.

bôll, bôÿ; pôut, jôwî; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; six, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -sious, -cious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.

"... You whoremonger cullionly barber-monger, draw."—*Shaksp.: King Lear*, II, 2.

***cūl-lī-ōn-rŷ**, *s.* [Eng. *cullion*; -*ry*.] The conduct of a poltroon, or mean, base, cowardly fellow.

"... cowardice and cullionry."—*Baillie: Letters*, II, 284.

***cūl-līs** (1), ***cullice**, ***colles**, ***colese**, ***collyse**, *s.* [Fr. *cullis*, from *couler* = to strain.] A very fine and strong broth, strained and made clear for patients in a state of great weakness, especially for consumptive persons.

"When I am excellent at cawdies, And cullies, and have enough spelt gold To bullie away, you shall be welcome to me."—*Beaumont & Fletcher: The Captain*, I, 8.

***cūl-līs** (2), *s.* [Fr. *coullisse*.] A gutter in a roof or elsewhere.

***cūl-lī-sen**, ***cullissance**, ***cullizian**, *s.* [See def.] A corruption of cognizance (q.v.); a badge of arms.

"... I'll give coats, that's my humour, but I lack a cullissen."—*Ben Jonson: Every Man Out of his Humour*.

***cūl-lōck**, **cūl-leock**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A species of shell-fish.

"The shell-fish are apodæ, muscles, cockles, cluocks, smurlins, parma, crabs, limpets, and black wilks."—*P. Und. Statist. Acc.*, v, 99.

***cūls**, *s. pl.* [CULL (2), *s.*] The name given in Canada to second-class timber from which the best has been culled or picked out.

***cūl-lūm-bine**, *s.* [COLUMBINE.] The plant columbine (q.v.).

"Her goodly bosom, like a strawberry bed; Her neck, like to a bunch of cullumbines."—*Spenser*.

***cūl-lŷ**, *s. & a.* [Ital. *coglione* = a booby, a fool.] [CULLION.]

A. As *subst.*: A dupe; one who has been deceived or imposed upon, as by a sharper, a trumpet, &c.

"Or, to known good preferring specious ill, Reason becomes a culy to the will."—*Fenton: Epistle to Mr. Lambard*.

B. As *adj.*: Cheated, imposed upon, duped.

"Why should you, whose mother-wits Are furnish'd with all perquisites, B' allow'd to put all tricks upon Our cully sex, and we use none?"—*Hudibras*.

***cūl-lŷ**, ***culye**, ***culyie**, *v. t.* [CULLY, *s.*] 1. To wheedle, to coax, to get round, to cajole.

"Heav'n gave to woman the peculiar grace To spin, to weep, and cully human race."—*Pope: Wif of Bath*, 160, 161.

2. To soothe.

"Sche hir lang roue nek hane bowand ralth, To gif them souk, can thair culy lay thit."—*Douglas: Virgil*, 266, 8.

3. To cherish, to fondle, to cuddle.

"Cullygend in hir bosom, and murnand ay."—*Douglas: Virgil*, 124, 19.

4. To gain, to draw forth.

"Our narrow counting culyes no kindness."—*Scotch Proverb*.

5. To strain to the chase.

"The cur or murels he halds at smale aule, And culyes s, anyeartle, to chase partrik or quale."—*Douglas: Virgil*, 272, 1.

¶ To *culye* in with one: To attempt to gain one's affection by wheedling, to curry favour. (*Scotch.*)

***cūl-lŷ-ism**, *s.* [Eng. *cully*; -*ism*.] The state or condition of being a culy.

"... these less frequent instances of eminent culyism."—*Spectator*, No. 486.

***cūlm** (1), *s.* [Lat. *culmus* = a haulm, a stalk, a stem, especially of grain; Gr. *kálamos* (*kalamos*).]

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: A club, a staff.

"To mak debate, he held in til his hand Ane rural club or culme in stede of brand."—*Douglas: Virgil*, 268, 53.

2. *Botany*:

(1) A stem in general.

(2) The straw or hollow stem seen in the Gramineæ (Grasses). It may be herbaceous or woody, and is generally simple, with well-marked elongated nodes.

¶ The culm of grasses and the calamus of rushes differ from each other. The former is a stem, the internodes of which are separated by thickened nodes; it is moreover usually hollow and unbranched; the latter is pithy and without thickened nodes.

***cūlm** (2), ***culme**, *s. & a.* [Wel. *culm*, *culum* = a knot, a tie. Named from the

knots or balls in which anthracite is often found occurring in Wales.]

A. As *substantive*:

1. Stone-coal, anthracite-coal, especially if fractured into small pieces.

"... In the state of stone-coal, culm, or anthracite."—*Murchison: Siluria* (ed. 1854), ch. 2.

2. Smut, blacks.

"Culme of a smoke. Fuligo."—*Prompt. Parv.*

B. As *adj.*: Pertaining to stone-coal or anthracite.

***culm-measures**, *s. pl.*

Geol.: A name modelled on the term "Coal-measures." The culm-measures are certain rocks in Devonshire and Pembrokeshire, which Murchison and Sedgwick first settled to be of Carboniferous age. In Pembrokeshire the culm has been shivered into small fragments in some convulsion, and accumulated in small troughs or hollows, called by the miners "Slashes." [SLASH.]

***cūlme**, *s.* [Lat. *culmen*.] The top.

"Who strives to stand in pompe of princely port On giddy top and culme of slippery court, Finds out a heavy fate."—*Arthur, a Tragedy* (1587).

***cūl-mēn**, *s.* [Lat. = the top or summit of anything.]

* **I.** Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: The top of anything.

"At the culmen or top was a chapel."—*Sir T. Herbert: Travels*, p. 227.

2. *Fig.*: The height or acme.

"The culmen of the historian's art and invention."—*North: Examen*, p. 145.

II. Ornith.: The ridge along the summit of a bird's bill.

***cūl-mif-ēr-ōūs** (1), *a.* [Fr. *culmifère*; Lat. *culmus*; *fērō* = to bear, and Eng. *suff.* -*ous*.] Bearing or producing culm or hollow stems.

"... some culmiferous plants; as oats, barley, wheat, rice, rye, maize, panic, millet."—*Arbuthnot*.

***cūl-mif-ēr-ōūs** (2), *a.* [Eng. *culm* (2) = anthracite; Lat. *fērō* = to bear, and Eng. *suff.* -*ous*.] Containing anthracite in some abundance.

***cūl-mīn-ant**, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *culmen* (genit. *culminis*).]

1. *Lit.*: Vertical, at the highest point or altitude.

"At once all culminant in one hemisphere."—*Brome: To his Mistress*.

2. *Fig.*: Predominating.

***cūl-mīn-āte**, *v. i.* [Lat. *culmen* (genit. *culminis*) (q.v.), and Eng., &c., *suff.* -*ate*].

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: In the same sense as II.

2. *Fig.* (Of a person, a power, an enterprise, &c.): To come to the highest point which he or it can, or at least will, ever reach.

"The ultimate culminating height of true Christianity."—*Milman: Lat. Christ.*, bk. x., ch. iii.

II. Astron. (Of a star or other heavenly body): To come to the meridian, which is the highest point it can possibly reach.

"All the heavenly bodies culminate (i.e. come to their greatest altitudes) on the meridian."—*Herschel: Astronomy*, 5th ed. (1858), p. 124.

***cūl-mīn-ā-tīng**, *pr. par. & a.* [CULMINATE]

***cūl-mīn-ā-tion**, *s.* [Eng. *culminat(e)*, and *suff.* -*ion*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. In the same sense as II.

*2. Of a person, a power, an enterprise, &c.: The act or state of coming to the highest point which he or it can ever reach.

"We... wonder how that which in its putting forth was a flower, should in its growth and culmination become a thistle."—*Farrington: Sermons*, p. 429 (1657).

II. Astron. (Of a heavenly body): The act or state of coming to the meridian, which is the highest point it can ever reach.

"All celestial objects within the circle of perpetual apparition come twice on the meridian, above the horizon, in every diurnal revolution: once above and once below the pole. These are called their upper and lower culminations."—*Herschel: Outlines of Astronomy*, § 24, 125.

***cūl-mīn-i-æ**, *s. pl.* [Lat. pl. of *culminia*, *culminiana* = an unknown kind of olive tree.]

Bot.: The twenty-sixth class of plants in Linneus's Natural System of Botany, published in 1751, in his *Philosophia Botanica*. He included under it the genera *Tilia*, *Bixa*, *Dillenia*, *Clusia*, &c.

***cūl-ōt-tic**, *a.* [Fr. *culott(e)* = breeches, and Eng. *adj. suff.* -*ic*.] Wearing breeches, and hence belonging to the more respectable classes, as opposed to the *sansculottes*.

"Young Patriotism, culottic and sansculottic, rushes forward emulous."—*Carlyle: French Revolution*, pt. II, bk. vi., ch. III.

***cūl-ōt-tism**, *s.* [Fr. *culott(e)*, and Eng. *suff.* -*ism*.] The rule or influence of the more respectable classes.

"A new singular system of culottism and arrangement."—*Carlyle: French Revolution*, pt. III, bk. vii., ch. I.

† **cūl-pa-bil-i-tŷ**, *s.* [Eng. *culpable*; -*ity*.] The quality of being culpable; blamableness, culpableness.

"No blame attached to me: I am as free from culpability as any of you there."—*C. Brontë: Jane Eyre*, ch. xix.

***cūl-pa-ble**, ***coul-pa-ble**, ***cou-pa-ble**, *a. & s.* [O. Fr. *culpable*; Fr. *culpable*; Sp. *culpable*; Ital. *culpabile*, from Lat. *culpabilis*, from *culpa* = a fault.]

A. As *adjective*:

1. Blamable; blameworthy; deserving of censure or blame.

"... artifices which even in an advocate would have been culpable."—*Macculay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

2. Guilty, in fault.

"Proceed no straiter 'gainst our uncle Gloister, Than from true evidence of good esteem He be approved in practice culpable."—*Shaksp.: 2 Hen. VI.*, III, 2.

¶ Followed by *of* before the crime or fault alleged.

"Flatrous culpable were of thre errors."—*Gower*, III, 158.

***B.** As *subst.*: A culprit.

"Talked... by those only who were the culpables."—*North: Life of Lord Guilford*, II, 247.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *culpable* and *faulty*: "We are culpable from the commission of one fault; we are faulty from the number of faults; culpable is a relative term; faulty is absolute; we are culpable with regard to a superior whose intentions we have not fulfilled; we are faulty whenever we commit any faults. A master pronounces his servant as culpable for not having attended to his commands; an indifferent person pronounces another as faulty whose faults have come under his notice. It is possible therefore to be faulty without being culpable, but not vice versa." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

***cūl-pa-ble-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *culpable*; -*ness*.]

The quality of being culpable; culpability.

"All those who have known me cannot be ignorant of my culpableness in those particulars."—*W. Mountague: Devout Essays*, p. 145 (1618).

***cūl-pa-ble**, *adv.* [Eng. *culpable* (1); -*ly*.] In a culpable, blameworthy, or censurable manner.

"If we perform this duty pitifully and culpably, it is not to be expected we should communicate holily."—*Taylor*.

***cūl-pa-tōr-ŷ**, *a.* [Lat. *culpatus*, *pa. par.* of *culpo* = to accuse, and Eng. *adj. suff.* -*ory*.]

Blaming, censuring, inculpating.

"... most commonly used by Latin authors in a culpatores."—*Walpole: Cat. of Engravers*, vol. v. (postscript).

***cūpe** (1), *s.* [Lat. *culpa*.] Fault, blame, guilt.

"Baptism... bynyneth us the culpe."—*Chaucer: Pervenes Tale*.

***cūpe** (2), *s.* [Icel. *koifr* = a root.] A root.

"As culpes of the see waggeth with the water."—*Trevius*, II, 161.

***cūp-ēn**, *v. t.* [CULPON.] To carve, to cut up.

"Culpen that trout."—*Bake of Keryingie*, in *Babies Bake*, p. 265.

***cūl-pōns**, *s.* [O. Fr. *colp*; Ital. *colpo*; Fr. *coupon*.] A piece, a fragment, a bit. [COUPON.]

"Ful theime it lay, by culps on aid on, But hood, for jollite, ne wered he noon."—*Chaucer: The Prologue*, 651, 652.

***cūl-prit**, *s. & a.* [Generally believed to stand for *culpat*, an Englished form of the

Law Lat. *culpatus*—i.e., the accused, from Lat. *culpo* = to accuse. The r has been inserted (as in *cartridge*) by corruption. (*Skeat*.)]

A. As *substantive*:

1. One who is guilty of a crime; a criminal, a malefactor.

2. One who is arraigned before a judge on a charge.

"The knight appear'd, and silence they proclaim; Then first the culprit answer'd to his name."—*Dryden: Wife of Bath's Tale*, 278.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, campē, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whē, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ. Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē. ey = ā, qu = kw.

3. One who is in fault or blamable.

B. As adj.: Culpable, guilty.

"Like other culprit yonks he wanted grace."
Whithead: *Epilogue to Roman Father*.

cũl'-rage, cũl'-er-âge, *culrache, *cul-ratcho, s. [From Fr. *courage*, *culrage*, the name of the plant in that language. (*Col-grave*).] A name of the water-pepper, *Polygonum hydropiper*.

"Au erbe is cause of all this rage,
In our tongue called *culrage*."
Hartshorne: *Metr. Tales*, 135. (*Written & Holland*.)

***cul-reach, s.** [Gael. *cul* = custody, and *reachd* = law.] A surety given to a court, in the case of a person being reprieved from it. [REPLEDGE.]

"Gif he is repelged to his Lordis court, he sall leane behinde him . . . and pledge called *Culreach* . . ."
Quon. *Attach*, ch. viii., § 4.

***cul-ring, s.** [CULVERIN.]

***culroun, *culroin, s. & a.** [CULLION.]

"Calland the colyaree ane knaif and culroun full quere."
Doug.: *Virgil*, 238, a. 51.

cũlt, s. [Fr. *culte*; Lat. *cultus* = (1) cultivation, (2) worship, from *colo* = (1) to cultivate, (2) to worship.]

1. Homage, worship.

" . . . the reality of a better self, and of the cult or homage which is due to it."—*Shufesbury: Advice to an Author*, pt. iii., § 1.

2. A system of religious belief; the ceremonies or ritual of a system of religious belief. "The ceremonial or cult of the religion of Christ."—*Coleridge*.

cũltgh, s. [Etymol. unknown.] The gravel, stoues, &c., placed for oysters to spawn on.

"The spat cleaves to stoues, old oyster-shells, pieces of wood, and such-like things at the bottom of the sea, which they call *cũltgh*."—*Defoes: Tour through Great Britain*, l. 9.

***cũl'-těl, s.** [Lat. *cultellus*, dimin. of *cultus* = a knife.] A long knife carried by a knight's squire.

***cũl'-tēr, s.** [Lat. = a knife.]

1. A knife, a dagger.

"Set a *cũlter* in thi throte."—*Wycliffe: Prov.* xxiii. 2.

2. A coultre (q.v.).

"*Cũlter* for a plowe. *Cũltrum*."—*Prompt. Par.*

†**cũl'-tĩ-vā-ble, a.** [Eng. *cultivate*(e); -able.] Capable of being cultivated; fit for cultivation.

***cũl'-tĩ-vāt'-a-ble, *cũl'-tĩ-vāt'-ĩ-ble, a.** [Eng. *cultivate*(e); -able.] The same as CULTIVABLE (q.v.).

"Large tracts of rich *cultivable* soil."—*British and Foreign Review*, No. 2, p. 267.

cũl'-tĩ-vāte, v.t. [Low Lat. *cultivatus*, pa. par. of *cultivo* = to till, to cultivate, from Low Lat. *cultivus* = cultivated, from Lat. *cultus*, pa. par. of *colo* = to cultivate; Fr. *cultiver*; Sp. *cultivar*; Ital. *cultivare*.]

I. Literally:

1. To till; to prepare for crops; to manure, plough, harrow, sow, mow, or reap land.

2. To raise by cultivation.

II. Figuratively:

1. To labour to improve by attention and study; to endeavour to advance, refine, or increase intellectually; to cherish, to foster.

"His own abilities were considerable, and had been carefully cultivated."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.* ch. xxi.

2. To make an object of study; to direct especial attention to; to devote oneself to the study of.

3. To endeavour to strengthen or improve.

" . . . we are resolved to cultivate both long and constantly, to the utmost of our power, that friendship which is between your serenity and this republic."—*Milton: To the Grand Duke of Tuscany*.

4. To seek the friendship of.

"I loved and cultivated him accordingly."—*Burke*.

5. To cherish, to foster.

"I . . . shall be heartily disposed to cultivate your acquaintance, and to merit your good opinion."—*Warburton: From Dr. Louth* (Oct. 1756).

*6. To civilize; to meliorate; to raise intellectually or morally.

"To cultivate the wild licentious savage
With wisdom, discipline, and liberal arts."
Addison: *Cato*, l. 1.

cũl'-tĩ-vāt'-ēd, pa. par. & a. [CULTIVATE, v.]

cũl'-tĩ-vāt'-īng, pr. par. a., & s. [CULTIVATE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. *Lit.*: The act or process of the cultivation of land.

" . . . without my cultivating, it has given me two harvests in a summer. . . ."—*Dryden: To Sir H. Howard*.

2. *Fig.*: The endeavouring to improve, refine, or strengthen intellectually; a fostering or cherishing.

cũl'-tĩ-vā-tion, s. [Eng. *cultivat*(e); -ion.]

I. Literally:

1. The act, art, or practice of tilling and preparing land for crops; husbandry.

" . . . the king of Tanjour, as proprietor of the land, always makes advances of money for the seed for the cultivation of the land."—*Burke: On the Nabob of Arcot's Debts*, App. No. 7.

2. The act or process of producing by tillage.

3. The state or condition of being cultivated.

II. Figuratively:

1. The act of endeavouring to improve or refine intellectually by study, application, and attention; the practice of such means as are likely to enlarge or refine any art or study; culture; a devoting or applying oneself to any study or pursuit.

"A foundation of good sense and a cultivation of learning, are required to give a seasoning to retirement, and make us taste the blessing."—*Dryden*.

2. A state or condition of refinement or culture.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *cultivation*, *culture*, *civilization*, and *refinement*: "Cultivation is with more propriety applied to the thing that grows; *culture* to that in which it grows. The *cultivation* of flowers will not repay the labour unless the soil be prepared by proper *culture*. In the same manner, when speaking figuratively, the *cultivation* of any art or science; the *cultivation* of one's taste or inclination, may be said to contribute to one's own skill or the perfection of the thing itself; but the mind requires *culture* previous to this particular exertion of the powers. *Civilization* is the first stage of *cultivation*; *refinement* is the last stage; *we civilize* savages by divesting them of their rudeness, and giving them a knowledge of such arts as are requisite for *civil* society; *we cultivate* people in general by calling forth their powers into action and independent exertion; *we refine* them by the introduction of the liberal arts. . . . *Cultivation* is applied either to persons or things; *civilization* is applied to men collectively, *refinement* to men individually; *we may cultivate* the mind or any of its operations, or *we may cultivate* the ground or anything that grows in the ground; *we civilize* nations; *we refine* the mind or the manners."

(2) He thus discriminates between *cultivation*, *tillage*, and *husbandry*: "Cultivation has a much more comprehensive meaning than either *tillage* or *husbandry*. *Tillage* is a mode of *cultivation* that extends no farther than the preparation of the ground for the reception of the seed; *cultivation* includes the whole process by which the produce of the earth is brought to maturity. *We may till* without *cultivating*; but *we cannot cultivate*, as far as respects the soil, without *tillage*. *Husbandry* is more extensive in its meaning than *tillage*, but not so extensive as *cultivation*. *Tillage* respects the act only of tilling the ground; *husbandry* is employed for the office of *cultivating* for domestic purposes. A *cultivator* is a general term defined only by the object that is cultivated, as the *cultivator* of the grape, or the olive; a *tiller* is a labourer in the soil that performs the office for another; a *husbandman* is a humble species of *cultivator*, who himself performs the whole office of *cultivating* the ground for domestic purposes." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

cũl'-tĩ-vā-tōr, s. [Eng. *cultivat*(e); -or; Fr. *cultivateur*; Sp. & Port. *cultivador*; Ital. *cultivatore*.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:

1. One who cultivates or tills the ground; a farmer, an agriculturist.

2. One who raises or produces any crop by cultivation.

" . . . some *cultivators* of clover grass. . . ."—*Boyle*.

II. Fig.:

One who seeks to improve, promote, or refine by study, application, and attention; one who applies or devotes himself earnestly to any study.

"The most celebrated historians are manifestly inferior to the most successful cultivators of physical science . . ."—*Buckle: Hist. Civil.*, l. 1.

B. Agric.: This term, in a broad signification, includes harrows, drags, grubbers, scarifiers, scufflers, pulverizers, spiked harrows and rollers, horse-hoes, shovel-ploughs, and some other implements. The essential idea of cultivation is of course broader still, as it comprehends all the means of tillage, which would include ploughs, the dominant implement in the art of husbandry. The term *cultivator*, in the United States, embraces implements which are used in tending growing crops. These are: (1) The implement specifically known as a *cultivator*, having a triangular frame set with teeth or shares, and drawn by one horse, which walks in the balk between the rows of corn, potatoes, or other plants. The animal is hitched to the apex of the frame, and the implement is guided by a pair of handles at the rear. (2) Single and double shovel-ploughs, which are used for precisely the same purpose, but are known as *ploughs*. [SHOVEL-PLOUGH.] The *cultivator* is an improved harrow. (*Knight*.)

cultivator-plough, s. A plough used in tending crops, such as shovel-plough, a double shovel-plough, &c.

cũl'-trāt'-ēd, cũl'-trāte, a. [Lat. *cultratus*, from *cultus* = a knife.] Shaped like a pruning-knife, and sharp edged, straight on one side and curved on the other.

***cũl'-trĩ-form, a.** [Lat. *cultus* (genit. *cultri*) = a knife, and *forma* = form, shape.] Knife-shaped; cultrate.

cũl'-trĩ-rōs'-tral, a. [Lat. *cultus* (genit. *cultri*) = a knife, a razor, *rostrum* = a bill, and Eng. suff. *-al*.]

Ornith.: Razor-billed; having a bill shaped to a certain extent like a razor or a knife; pertaining to the *Cultrirostres* (q.v.).

cũl'-trĩ-rōs'-trēs, cũl'-trĩ-rōs'-trēs, s. pl. [Lat. *cultus* (genit. *cultri*) = a knife, a razor, *rostrum* = a bill, and *m. & f. pl. adj. suff. -es*.]

Ornith.: A tribe ranked under the order *Grallatores* (Waders). It was established by Cuvier. The bill is long and laterally compressed; the legs long and slender, with the greater part of the tibia unfeathered; the toes four, to a certain extent connected at their bases by a membrane. It contains two families—*Gruideæ* (Cranes) and *Plataleideæ* (Spoonbills).

***cũl'-trĩv'-ōr-ōus, a.** [Lat. *cultus* (genit. *cultri*) = a knife, *vorō* = to swallow, and Eng. suff. *-ous*.] Swallowing, or pretending to swallow, knives.

***cũl'-tũ-řa-ble, a.** [Eng. *culture*(e); -able.] Fit for or capable of cultivation; cultivable.

"The landlord will say that in England the land was made *culturable* by him, and not, as in Ireland, by the tenant."—*Spectator*, Sept. 24, 1881, p. 1,214.

cũl'-tũ-řal, a. [Eng. *culture*(e); -al.] Of or pertaining to culture. (*Lit. & fig.*)

cũl'-tũre (1), *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *cultura* = cultivation, from *colo* (pa. par. *cultus*) = to cultivate; Sp., Port., & Ital. *cultura*.]

I. Literally:

1. The act, process, or practice of cultivation or tillage; husbandry, farming.

"Yet much depends . . ."

On culture, and the sowing of the soil."
Cooper: *Conversations*, § 5.

*2. Cultivated land or ground.

" . . . proceeds the CAPTAIN
Through lively spreading cultures, pastures green."
Dyer: *The Fleecce*.

II. Figuratively:

1. The cultivation, improvement, refinement, or advancement of the intellect by study, application, and attention.

"They appear to have discovered the precise point to which intellectual culture can be carried without risk of intellectual emancipation."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.* ch. vi.

2. A devotion or application of oneself to any study, pursuit, or science; constant attention and care.

" . . . especially in the culture of their bodies. . . ."
—*Hobbes: Thucydides*, l.

3. A state of moral and intellectual refinement or cultivation.

¶ For the difference between *culture* and *cultivation*, see CULTIVATION.

bũl, bũy, pũt, jũw! cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, çhis; sin, aš; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ĩng
-cian, -tian = šan. -tion, -sion = šũn; çion, -çion = žũn. -cious, -tious, -sious = šũš, -ble, -die, &c. = bẽl, dẽl

*cul-ture (2), s. [COULTER.]

"A culture; cultrum."—*Cathol. Angl.*

*cūl-tūre, v.t. [CULTURE, s.] To cultivate.

cūl-tūred, a. [Eng. cultur(e); -ed.]

*1. *Lit.*: Cultivated, tilled.

"And gardens smile around, and cultured fields."—*Thomson; Summer*, 170.

2. *Fig.*: Intellectually cultivated, improved, or refined; in a state of intellectual culture.

"... a mind
Cultured and capable of sober thought."
—*Cooper; Task*, iii., 323, 324.

*cūl-tūre-lēss, a. [Eng. culture; -less.]

Destitute of cultivation; uncultivated.

*cūl-tūr-īng, pr. par., a., & s. [CULTURE, v.]

A & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The act or process of cultivating. (*Lit. & fig.*)

*cūl-tūr-ist, s. [Eng. cultur(e); -ist.] A cultivator.

*cūl-vēr (1). *col-ver, *col-vero, *col-vyr, *culvre, *culvure, *culvure, *culvure, s. [A.S. *culfre*, *culvure*, a corruption of Lat. *columba* = a dove.] A pigeon, a dove.

"... whence, borne on liquid wing,
The sounding culver shoals."
—*Thomson; Spring*, 452, 453.

culver-dung, s. Pigeons' dung. (*Lupton; Thousand Notable Things*, p. 105.) (*Haltiwell.*)

*culver-house, s. A dove-cot.

"Yet was this poor culver-house aker shaken."—*Harnar; Transl. of Beza's Sermon* (1587), p. 272.

culvers' physic, s. The same as CULVERS' ROOT (q.v.).

culvers' root, s. An American name for *Veronica virginica*.

*cūl-vēr (2), s. [CULVERIN.]

"Falcon and culver on each tower,"
—*Scott; Lay of the Last Minster*, iv. 20.

*cul-verd, s. [COWARD.] (*Wharton.*)cūl-vēr-foot, s. [Mid. Eng. *culver*, and Eng. *foot*.] A plant, probably *Ceranium columbinum* (Prior), or *G. molle* (Cockayne, also Britten & Holland).*cūl-vēr-īn, s. [O. Fr. *couleuvrine*, fem. of *couleuvrin* = snake-like; *couleuvre* = a snake, from Lat. *colubrinus* = snake-like; *coluber* = a snake.]

Old Ordnance: A cannon of the sixteenth century, from 9 to 12 feet long, 5½ inches bore, and carrying 18-pound round shot. A demi-culverin was a 9-pounder. Cannon in those days were named after reptiles and rapacious animals; as, for instance, *Culverin*, serpent, from the snake (*coluber*), which was formed upon it to constitute handles. (*Knights*.)

"Here and there, among the shrubs and flowers, may be seen the old *culverins* which scattered bricks, caused with lead, among the Irish ranks."—*Macaulay; Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

*cūl-vēr-kēy, s. [Apparently from *culver* = a dove, a pigeon, and *key*, a word used for the seeds of the ash, &c.]

1. Generally pl. (*Culverkeys*): A bunch of ashkeys or pods of the ash-tree, *Fraxinus excelsior*.

2. A flower, *Aquilegia vulgaris*, the Columbine (*culver* in Lat. being *columba*). The flowers are supposed to resemble a culver, i.e., a dove, and the florets keys. (*Britten & Holland.*)

"Looking down the meadows I could see a girl cropping *culverkeys* and cowslips, to make garlands."—*Walton; Angler*, i., ch. xvi.

3. *Scilla nutans*. (*Britten & Holland.*)

4. *Primula veris* (cowslip). (*Britten & Holland.*)

5. *Orchis mascula*. (*Britten & Holland.*)

cūl-vért, s. [Either from O. Fr. *culvert*; Fr. *couvert* = a covered passage, from *couvrir* = to cover, or a corruption of O. Fr. *coulouère* = a channel, a gutter; Fr. *coulver* = to flow, to trickle; Lat. *colo* = to filter; *colum* = a strainer. (*Skat.*)] A drain or water-way of masonry beneath a road or canal. It is a bridge or viaduct on a small scale.*cul-vert, *cul-vard, a. [O. Fr. *culvert*, *culvert*.] Cowardly.

"The porter is *culvert* and felon."—*Florice & Blanchefleur*, 329.

*cūl-vért-āge, s. [Mid. Eng. *culvert*, a.; Eng. suff. -age.] The forfeiture of a vassal's land to the lord.

"Under pain of *culvertage* and perpetual servitude,"
—*Daniel; Hist. Eng.*, i. 116.

*cūl-vēr-tāil, s. [Eng. *culver* = a dove, a pigeon, and *tail*.]

Carp.: A kind of tenon, the form of a dove's tail; a dovetail (q.v.). (*Ash.*)

*cūl-vēr-tāil, v.t. [CULVERTAIL, s.] To fasten one piece of timber into another by tenon in the form of a dove's tail; to dovetail. (*Ash.*)

*cūl-vēr-tāiled, pa. par. or a. [CULVERTAIL, v.]

*cūl-vēr-tāil-īng, pr. par., a., & s. [CULVERTAIL, v.]

A & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As substantive:

Carp.: The method of fastening by culvertails. (*Ash.*)

*cūl-vért-ship, *kūl-vért-schipe, s. [Mid. Eng. *culvert*, a.; *schipe* = Eng. ship.] Cowardice. (*Ancren Riwle*, p. 294.)

cūm, prep. [Lat.] With.

Cum grano salis: [Lat. = with a grain of salt.] With allowance for exaggeration.

cū-mā, s. [Gr. *kūma* (*kuma*) = a wave.]

Zool.: A genus of sessile-eyed Crustaceans, typical of the Cumacea (q.v.).

cū-mā'-cē-s, pl. [Mod. Lat. *cum(a)*; Lat. n. pl. adj. suff. -acea.]

Zool.: A group of Malacostracous Crustaceans, apparently representing persistent larvae of higher forms.

cū-mar-īn, s. [COMMARINE.]

cū-māte, s. [Eng. *cum(ic)*; suff. -ate.] A salt of cumic or cumiolic acid.*cū-māt'-īc-al, a. [Gr. *kūma* (*kuma*), genit. *kūmaros* (*kumatos*) = a wave; Eng. adj. suff. -ical.] Blue, of a sky colour; sea-green. (*Ash.*)*cūm-bent, a. [Lat. *cumbens*, pr. par. of *cumbo* = to lie down.] Lying down.

"Too cold the grassy mantle of the marl,
In stormy winter's long and dreary night,
For cumbent sheep."
—*Dyer; Fleece*.

cūm-bēr, *cum-byre, *cum-mere, v.t. [O. Fr. *combrer*, from Low Lat. *Cumbra* = a heap; Lat. *cumulus*; Fr. *encombrer*.]

1. To crowd, to cover.

"Where now these warriors?—in their gore,
They cumber Marston's dismal moor!"
—*Scott; Rokeby*, iv. 17.

2. To overload, to burthen.

"The multiplying variety of arguments, especially frivolous ones, is not only lost labour, but cumber the memory to no purpose."—*Locke*.

3. To weigh down, to oppress.

"Hardly his head the plunging pilot rears,
Clogg'd with his cloths, and cumber'd with his years."
—*Dryden; Virgil; Æneid*, v. 232.

4. To be a trouble, an annoyance, or an obstruction; to be a useless burthen to.

"Why cumbereth it the ground?"—*Luke* xlii. 7.

†5. To embarrass, to retard or delay, as though by overloading.

"So fierce, so tameless, and so fleet,
Sore did he cumber our retreat."
—*Scott; Lady of the Lake*, iv. 4.

*6. To involve in troubles, difficulties, or dangers; to trouble, to vex, to distress.

"Domestic fury and fierce civil strife
Shall cumber all the parts of Italy."
—*Shakespeare; Julius Cæsar*, iii. 1.

*7. To busy, to distract with a multiplicity of cares.

"Martha was cumbered about much serving."—*Luke* x. 40.

cūm-bēr, s. [CUMBER, v.]

1. An encumbrance.

"The greatest ships are least serviceable, go very deep in water, are of marvellous charge and fearful cumber."—*Baleyn.*

2. Trouble, vexation, embarrassment, distress.

"By the occasion thereof I was brought to as great cumber and danger, as lightly any might escape."—*Sidney.*

cūm-bēred, *cum-byrd, *cum-merd, pa. par. or a. [CUMBER, v.]

cūm-bēr-fēld, s. [Eng. *cumber*; and *field*.] *Polygonum aviculare*. (*Bulletin; Britten & Holland.*)

cūm-bēr-īng, pr. par., a., & s. [CUMBER, v.]

A & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The act of encumbering, embarrassing, hindering, or distracting.

Cūm-bēr-land, s. & a. [Lat. *Cumbri*, and Eng. *land*.] [CUMBRIAN.]

A. As substantive:

Geog.: A county in the north-west of England.

B. As adj.: Pertaining to, or in any way connected with, the county named under A.

Cumberland hawthorn, s. *Pyrus Aria*, which, according to Gerard, "delighteth to grow in our shadowie woods of Cumberland and Westmerland." (*Britten & Holland.*)

*cūm-bēr-mēnt, *com-bur-ment, s. [Eng. *cumber*; -ment. Cf. Fr. *embarrasment*.] Trouble, embarrassment, annoyance, or vexation.

"To kepe hire fro cumberment."—*Alisaunder*, 471.

cūm-bēr-sōme, a. [Eng. *cumber*; -some.]

1. Unwieldy, unmanageable.

"Very long tubes are cumber-some."—*Newton; Opticks*.

2. Burdensome, embarrassing, vexatious, troublesome.

"... going to perform a cumber-some obedience."—*Sidney.*

*cūm-bēr-sōme-lȳ, adv. [Eng. *cumber-some*; -ly.] In a cumber-some, burdensome, troublesome, or vexatious manner; so as to encumber or embarrass.cūm-bēr-sōme-nēss, s. [Eng. *cumber-some*; -ness.] The quality of being cumber-some, embarrassing, or vexatious; burdensomeness.*cūm-bēr-wōrld, s. [Eng. *cumber*, and *world*.] One who is only a burden or encumbrance in the world; a useless being.

"A cumber-sold, yet in the world am left,
A fruitless plot with hrambles overgrown."
—*Drayton; Shepherd's Garland*, 1593.

*cūm-ble, s. [Lat. *cumulus* = a heap, the b being inserted for euphony, as in *number*, from *numerus*.] A pinnacle.

"... the Spanish monarchy came to its highest cumble."—*Hosett; Letters*, bk. 1, let. 36.

*cūm-brānce, *com-branse, *com-brance, *cum-brance, s. [COMBER, v.] A burden, an encumbrance; a source of embarrassment, trouble or vexation.

Cūm-brī-an, a. & s. [From Lat. *Cumbria* = the country of the Cumbri, an old British tribe, inhabiting what afterwards came to be called Cumberland.]

A. As adj.: Pertaining or relating to Cumberland.

B. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A native of Cumberland.

*2. *Geol.*: The Cumbrian formation. (3.)

(1) *Cumbrian formation*:

Geol.: The same as (2) and (3) (q.v.).

(2) *Cumbrian group*:

Geol.: The same as (1) and (3) (q.v.).

(3) *Cumbrian rocks*:

Geol.: Ancient rocks constituting the lowest of the slaty deposits in Skiddaw and Grasmere Fell in Cumberland. They consist of the Skiddaw Slates—i.e., the equivalent in age of the Lower Llandoil Flags, above which are the Coniston Limestone=Bala Limestone, and the Coniston Grits=Llandovery group. The term Cumbrian was introduced by Prof. Sedgwick, who believed the beds in Cumberland thus designated to be the equivalents in age of others in Wales, on which, when occurring in the latter locality, he had bestowed the name Cambrian. There was no use for two terms if one would do, and Cumbrian is now disused, Cambrian being retained. Sir Roderick Murchison would also have dispensed with Cambrian, and brought Sedgwick's rocks so designated, with the Cumbrian beds, also under his Silurian system. Sir Charles Lyell, however, in his *Student's Elements of Geology*, has retained the word Cambrian, omitting Cumbrian. Under the heading

Upper Cambrian, he places Tremadoc Slates, and the Lingula Flags of Britain, enumerating as their foreign equivalents in age part of Barrande's Primordial Zone of Bohemia, the Alum Schists of Sweden and Norway, and the Potsdam Sandstone; and under the Lower Cambrian Rocks the Mevnian beds of Wales, and the Longmynd group, the latter consisting of the Harlech Grits and the Llanberis Slates. The foreign equivalents of these are the lower portion of Barrande's Primordial Zone in Bohemia, the Fucoid Sandstones of Sweden, and perhaps the Huronian series of Canada. The Cambrian, as thus described, is made immediately to follow the Laurentian and precede the Silurian formation.

cūm'-broūs, a. [Eng. *cumber*; -ous.]

1. Burdensome, weighty, oppressive; embarrassing by reason of weight.

"The strong and cumbrous arms the valiant wield,
The weaker warrior takes a lighter shield."
Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, xiv 411, 442.

2. Causing trouble or annoyance; vexatious, annoying.

"A cloud of cumbrous gnats do him molest,
All striving to infix their feeble stings,
That from their annoyance he no where can rest."
Spenser: *F.Q.*, l. i. 23.

3. Confused, unmanageable, awkward.

"Ur of Chalde, passing now the ford
To Haran; after him a cumbrous train
Of herds and flocks and numerous servitude."
Milton: *P. L.*, xli. 131, 132.

4. Confused, mixed up, not simple or plain.
"... the provisions which have been recapitulated
are cumbrous, puerile, inconsistent with each other
..."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

***cūm'-broūs-ly, adv.** [Eng. *cumbrous*; -ly.]
In a cumbrous, burdensome, embarrassing or confused manner.

"Capitals to every substantive are cumbrously
intrusive upon the eye."—Seward: *Letters*, l. 164.

cūm'-broūs-nēss, s. [Eng. *cumbrous*; -ness.]
The quality of being cumbrous, embarrassing, or confused; awkwardness, want of simplicity and plainness.

"The cumbrousness, imperfection, and even expense,
of this process would render such a mode of government
intolerable."—Sir G. C. Lewis: *Authority in
Matters of Opinion*, ch. vii.

***cume-lich, *cume-liche, a. & adv.** [COMELY.]

cū-mēne, s. [Eng. *cumin*(*in*); -ene.]

Chem.: C_9H_{12} or $C_6H_5CH<\begin{smallmatrix} CH_3 \\ CH_3 \end{smallmatrix}$ Isopropyl-benzene. An aromatic hydrocarbon which exists in Roman cumin oil, and can be produced by distilling cumin acid with baryta, and is also formed synthetically by the action of sodium on bromobenzene and isopropyl iodide. Cumene is a colourless oil, boiling at 151°. By boiling with nitric acid it yields benzoic acid and nitro-benzoic acid. It will not mix with water. Bromine forms substitution products.

cumene-sulphonic acid.

Chem.: An acid obtained by the action of fuming sulphuric acid on cumene. It forms small crystals, which are decomposed on heating into sulphuric acid and cumene. Its barium salt ($C_9H_{11}SO_3$)₂Ba is soluble in water.

cūm'-ēng'-ite, s. [From Cummenge, who analyzed it.]

Min.: The same as VOLGERTITE (q.v.). (Dana.)

cūm'-ēn-yl, s. [Eng. &c., *cumen*(*e*), and snff. -yl (Chem.) (q.v.).]

Chem.: The principle of cummin or cumin (q.v.). Occurs chiefly in compos. (See the subjoined compounds.)

cumenyl-acrylic acid.

Chem.: Isopropyl-phenyl-acrylic acid.

$C_{12}H_{14}O_2$ or $C_6H_4<\begin{smallmatrix} CH \\ CH \\ CH \end{smallmatrix}$ Ob-

tained by heating cumin aldehyde with sodium acetate and acetic anhydride. It is purified by repeated crystallization from alcohol. Cumenyl-acrylic acid, crystallised in white needles, melting at 158°, is soluble in alcohol and hot glacial acetic acid, but only slightly soluble in boiling water. When boiled it is decomposed into CO₂ and isopropyl-chnamene; oxidised with chromic acid mixture, it yields a distillate of cumin aldehyde. Nitric acts on it, forming nitro-substitution compounds.

cumenyl-angelic acid.

Chemistry:

$C_{14}H_{18}O_2$ or $C_6H_4<\begin{smallmatrix} C_2H_7 \\ CH \end{smallmatrix}$ = CH·CH₂·CO·OH.

Obtained by heating cumin aldehyde with butyric anhydride and sodium butyrate. It is a crystalline substance, melting at 123°. Soluble in hot alcohol.

cumenyl-crotonic acid.

Chemistry:

$C_{13}H_{16}O_2$ or $C_6H_4<\begin{smallmatrix} C_3H_7 \\ CH_2 \end{smallmatrix}$ = CH₂·CO·OH.

Obtained by heating cumin aldehyde with sodium acetate and three parts of propionic acid, and purified. It crystallizes from alcohol in nodular masses, from petroleum spirit in oblique prisms, and melts at 91°.

cū-mēn-yl'-am-ine, s. [Eng. *cumenyl*; *amine*.] Also called CUMENYL UREA. [CYMYLCARBAMIDE.]

cūm'-frēy, *cum-for-y, *cum-fir-ic, s. [COMFREY.]

*1. (Of the form Cnmfirie): The daisy, *Bellis perennis*.

2. (Of the other forms): [COMFREY].
"They gave them a decoction of cumfory to bouze."
—Sir T. Browne: *Tracts*, No. 5.

cūm'-ic, a. [Lat. *cuminum*; Gr. *κίμινον* (*kūminon*) = cummin, and Eng. &c. suff. -ic, from Lat. -icus; Gr. *ίκος* (*ikos*).] Pertaining to or derived from cummin.

cumic acid, s.

Chem.: Cuminic acid. Cumylic acid, $C_{10}H_{12}O_2$ or C_9H_{11} ·CO·OH or $C_6H_4<\begin{smallmatrix} C_2H_7 \\ CO \end{smallmatrix}$ ·OH.

By dropping cumin aldehyde on fused potassium hydrate, hydrogen is liberated and cumate of potassium is formed; this salt is dissolved in water and decomposed by an acid; the cuminic acid is deposited and purified by crystallization from alcohol. It is also obtained by oxidising cumin aldehyde with potassium permanganate. It forms colourless prismatic tables, which melt at 114° and boil at 250°. It is very slightly soluble in cold water, but easily soluble in alcohol and in ether. By oxidation with chromic acid mixture it yields terephthalic acid.

cumic aldehyde, s.

Chem.: Also called Cuminic aldehyde, Cumyl hydride, or Cuminal.

$C_{10}H_{12}O$, or C_9H_{11} ·CO·H, or $C_6H_4<\begin{smallmatrix} CH \\ CO \end{smallmatrix}$ ·H.

Cumin aldehyde occurs in the essential oil of cummin, on distilling which the cymene distils over first at 200° and afterwards the cumin aldehyde. If the cummin oil is agitated with a concentrated solution of acid sodium sulphite it forms a crystalline compound with cumin aldehyde, which can be decomposed by potash. These compounds also occur in the volatile oil obtained from the seeds of water-hemlock, *Cicuta pirosa*. Cumin aldehyde is a colourless liquid, boiling at 230°. It should be distilled in an atmosphere of CO₂. It oxidizes into cuminic acid and a resinous substance; when heated with chromic acid mixture it yields terephthalic acid; when boiled with alcoholic potash it is converted into cuminate of potassium and cymylic alcohol.

cūm'-id'-ic āç'-id, s. [Eng. *cumin*(*ene*); -idic.]

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{10}O_4$ or $C_6H_4<\begin{smallmatrix} CH_3 \\ CH_3 \\ CO \end{smallmatrix}$ ·OH An acid

formed along with cumylic acid, but it is not volatilized in a current of steam. It is insoluble in water, slightly soluble in ether, more soluble in boiling alcohol. It crystallizes in long transparent needles, on adding benzene to its alcoholic solution. At high temperatures it sublimes without fusion

cūm'-id-ine, s. [Gr. *κίμινον* (*kūminon*) = cummin; *είδος* (*eidos*) = form, appearance, and Eng. suff. -ine.]

Chem.: Amido-cumene, C_9H_{11} (NH₂), or $C_6H_4<\begin{smallmatrix} NH_2 \\ C_2H_7 \end{smallmatrix}$. Obtained by the reduction of nitro-cumol by alcoholic ammonium sulphide. Also by the distillation of amido-cuminic acid with baryta. It is purified by crystallising the oxalate and precipitating by potash. It is a pale yellow refractive oil, having a pecu-

liar smell and a burning taste, boiling at 225°. The name has been given to other compounds.

cūm'-in, s. [Lat. *cumin*(*um*).] [CUMMIN.]

cumin oil, s.

Chem.: A volatile oil obtained from the seeds of *Cuminum cymimum* by extraction with absolute alcohol and precipitation by water. It is a mixture of cuminal and cymene.

cūm'-in'-am-ide, s. [Eng. *cumin*(*ate*); *amide*.]

Chemistry: Cumylamide $C_{10}H_{13}NO$, or C_9H_{11} ·CO·NH₂. Obtained by the action of heat on cuminate of ammonium. It is a crystalline substance, sparingly soluble in water, easily soluble in alcohol and ether.

cūm'-in-āte, s. [Eng. *cumin*(*ic*); -ate.] A salt of cumic or cuminic acid.

cūm'-in'-ic, a. [CUMIC.]

cūm'-in'-ī-dā, s. pl. [Lat. *cumin*(*um*), and pl. adj. suff. -ide.]

Bot.: A family of Umbelliferous plants. Type *Cuminum* (q.v.).

cūm'-in-ōl, s. [CUMIC ALDEHYDE.]

cū-mī-nūm, s. [Lat.] [CUMIN.]

Bot.: A genus of Umbelliferous plants, the typical one of the family Cuminidae. There are both general and partial involucre, the latter one-sided; calyx five-toothed; fruit



CUMINUM.

1. Plant. 2. Flower.

elongated, with five filiform ridges and four intermediate ones prominent and slightly prickly, with a vitta between each. The species are annuals with multifold leaves and pink or white flowers. *Cuminum Cymimum* is the Cumin or Cummin (q.v.).

***cūm'-lī-cā-tion, s.** [A corruption of *complication* (q.v.).] A complication.

***cum-lich, *cum-ly, a. & adv.** [COMELY.]

***cum-lin, *cum-lynge, s.** [COMELING.]

***cum-mar, s.** [CUMBER, s.] Vexation, difficulty, entanglement.

"Delair vs tra perrellis of . . . derth, seditioun and batell of pleyis and cummar."—*Abp. Hamilton: Catechism*, fo. 190.

cūm'-mēr, s. [COMMER, GAMMER.] A gossip, a female acquaintance, a midwife.

"Gude day to ye, cummer, and mony ane o' them."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxvii.

cūm'-mīn, cūm'-in, s. [In Sw. *kummin*; Dan. *kommen*; Dut. *komijn*; Ger. *kümmel*; Fr. *cumin*; Sp. & Ital. *comino*; Port. *cominhos*; Lat. *cuminum*; Gr. *κίμινον* (*kūminon*), from Arab. *qamoun* = the name of the plant.] *Cuminum Cymimum*: The common cumin or cummin. It is a dwarf plant, resembling fennel, and is cultivated in the south of Europe, Asia Minor, &c., for its seeds, which are hot and aromatic, and used like those of anise, caraway, &c. It is not used medicinally, but only in veterinary practice.

"When he hath made plain the face thereof, doth he not cast abroad the fitches, and scatter the cummin, . . ."—*Isaiah* xxviii. 25.

¶ The cummin of Scripture: It is in N. W. Testament Gr. *κίμινον* (*kūminon*), and in Heb. *קמון* (*kammon*) and is undoubtedly the plant described in this article (*Isaiah* xxviii. 25–27, Matt. xxiii. 23).

¶ (1) Black cummin: *Nigella sativa*, a ranunculaceous genus, the pungent seeds of which are used by the Afghans, who call them Scadana, for the flavouring of curries.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhīn, bench; go, çem; thin, çhis; sin, aș; expect, çenophon, exist. ph = ç
-çuan, -tian = şhan. -tion, -sion = şhūn; -çion, -şion = zhūn. -çious, -tious, -sious = şhūs, -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

(2) *Common cummin*: *Cuminum Cuminum*. (London.)

(3) *Sweet cummin*: The anise, *Pimpinella anisum*. (Treas. of Bot.)

(4) *Wild cummin*: *Lagotis cuminoides*. (London.)

cumin—seed, *s.* The seed of the cumin.

¶ Cumin-seed was used for attracting pigeons to inhabit a dovecot.

"He [the gamester] is solely used by the master of the ordinaire, as men use cumin-seeds, to replenish their culver-house."—*Clitus Whims*, p. 54.

cūm'-mīng, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; Conf. Prov. Eng. comb = a brewing vat.]

Brewing: A vessel for holding wort.

"Item, one maskin felt—ande kettell—tus gyle fattenes—*one cumming*."—*Inventories*, A (1566), p. 174.

cūm'-mīng-tōn-ite, *s.* [Named from Cumington in Massachusetts, where it occurs.]

Min.: Two minerals—

(1) *Cumingtonite of Dewey*: A variety of Actinolite (*Brit. Mus. Cat.*). Iron-magnesia Amphibole (*Dana*). It is fibro-laminar, often radiated. The colour grey to brown.

(2) *Cumingtonite of Rammelsberge*: A variety of Rhodonite. Dana arranges it with Photocite, which he ranks under his heading Carbonated Rhodonite.

cūm'-mōck, *s.* [CUMMOCK.] A short staff with a crooked head.

"Until you on a cummock driddle

A grey hair'd carle."

Burns: Epistle to Major Logan.

cūm'-ō, *in compos.* [Eng. &c., *cum(ene)* (q.v.), and o connective.]

Chem.: Having cumene in its composition.

cumo-phenol, *s.*

Chem.: Also called Cumol. $C_9H_{12}O$, or $C_6H_5-C_3H_7$. Obtained by fusing potassium cumene sulphinate with potash, acidifying the aqueous solution of the fused mass, dehydrating the crude oily product, and purifying it with fractional distillation. It crystallizes in colourless needles, melting at 61°.

cūm'-ōl, *s.* [Eng. *cum(ene)*, and Lat. *ol(eum)* = oil.]

Chem.: A name which has been given to cumophenol, and also to cumene.

cūm'-ō-nī-trīl, *s.* [Eng. *cumene*; *nitril*.]

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{11}N$, or $C_9H_{11}CN$, or $C_6H_5-C_3H_7$. Also called Cumenyl cyanide. It is obtained by heating cuminate of ammonium; also by heating cyanogen bromide with cuminate of sodium, $CNBr + C_9H_{11}COONa = C_9H_{11}CN + CO_2 + KBr$. Cumonitril is a colourless, strongly refractive, pleasant smelling liquid; it is slightly soluble in water.

cūm'-ō-nī-trīl-ām-īne, *s.* [Eng. *cum-nitril*; *amine*.]

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{11}(NH_2)N$, Amido-cumonitril. When cumonitril is added drop by drop to a cooked mixture of strong nitric and sulphuric acids, a crystalline nitro-cumonitril, $C_{10}H_{11}(NO_2)N$, is formed, which is dissolved in alcohol, and reduced by nascent hydrogen, from zinc and hydrochloric acid into cumonitrilamine. It is sparingly soluble in water, and crystallizes in large needles, which melt at 45°, and boils at 305°. It forms crystalline salts, mostly soluble in water and in alcohol.

cūm'-ō-yl, *s.* [Eng. *cumyl*; *-yl*.]

Chem.: An aromatic monad radical ($C_9H_{11}COY$).

cumoyl chloride, *s.*

Chem.: Commonly called Cumyl chloride, $C_{10}H_{11}OCl$, or $C_6H_{11}COCl$. Obtained by the action of pentachloride of phosphorus, PCl_5 , on cumic acid. It is an oil, boiling at 260°. It is decomposed by water into hydrochloric acid and cumic acid.

cūm'-ō-yl-īc, *a.* [Eng. *cumyl*; *-īc*.] Derived from, or containing, cumoyl (q.v.).

cumoylic acid, *s.* [HYDROCINNAMIC ACID.]

cūm'-shaw, *s.* [Chin. *kom-tsie* = a present.] A present or bonus; originally, that paid on vessels entering the port of Canton.

cūm'-shaw, *v.t.* [CUMSHAW, *s.*] To make a present or bonus to.

***cū-mu-lāte**, *v.t.* [Lat. *cumulatus*, *pa. par.* of *cumulo* = to heap up; *cumulus* = a heap; Fr. *cumuler*.]

1. **Lit.**: To heap up or together, to accumulate.

"... the mighty shoals of shells, bedded and cumulated, heap upon heap amongst earth, ..."—*Woodward*.

2. **Fig.**: To bring together; to conbue.

"All the extremes of worth and beauty that were cumulated in Camilla."—*Shelton: Translation of Don Quixote*, iv. 6.

***cū-mu-lā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *cumulatio*, from *cumulatus*, *pa. par.* of *cumulo* = to heap up.]

1. **Ord. Lang.**: The act of heaping up or together; an accumulation.

2. **Universities**: The taking of two degrees by accumulation (q.v.).

"For cumulation, I must needs profess I never liked it."—*Archbishop Laud: History of his Chancellorship at Oxford*, p. 17.

***cū-mu-lāt-ist**, *s.* [Eng. *cumulat(e)*; *-ist*.] One who gathers, collects, or accumulates; an accumulator.

cū-mu-lāt-īve, *a.* [Fr. *cumulatif*.]

1. **Ord. Lang.**: Consisting of parts heaped or aggregated together.

"As for knowledge which man receiveth by teaching, it is cumulative."—*Bacon: On Learning*.

II. **Technically**:

1. **Law**:

(1) Augmenting or increasing the same point.

(2) Applied to a legacy when the legatee is more than once benefited in the same will.

2. **Logic**: Specially applied to a series of arguments, each of which may be by itself weak, but which give in the whole a sum of which the strength is greater than that of its component parts taken separately.

"Whatever objections may be made to this or that particular fact, ... on the whole, I consider that a cumulative argument rises from them, ..."—*Gladstone: Relation of the State to the Church*, p. 23.

3. **Med.**: Specially applied to drugs which remain in the system some time without showing signs of action, and, after an interval, exert their influence suddenly; digitalis, or foxglove, being a typical medicine of this kind.

¶ (1) *Cumulative legacy*: [II. 1 (2).]

(2) *Cumulative remedy*:

Law: A second mode of procedure in addition to one already available. It is opposed to an alternative remedy, for in the latter case, though there are two remedies provided, one or other must be chosen; both cannot, as in the former case, be enforced.

(3) *Cumulative vote*:

Surfrage: An arrangement which when several candidates present themselves enables an elector to accumulate his votes upon the one whom he prefers, instead of compelling him to bestow them singly on more candidates than one. It was proposed in Parliament, in 1867, by Mr. Robert Lowe, M.P. (afterwards Lord Sherbrooke), but was rejected on July 5, 1867, by 314 to 173. The experiment of how it would work was tried in the case of the London School Board, desire being felt to introduce into it representatives of all the religious and other bodies interested in education. If a party propose too many candidates for their voting power, a smaller number than their fair proportion will be elected; if they propose too few, they, of course, leave a larger number to be elected by others. To elect the maximum number of candidates a party have it in their power to carry, they must propose just as many candidates as will be exactly proportionate to their voting power, and concentrate their entire effort upon these.

cū-mu-lō, *in compos.* [Lat. *cumul(us)* = a heap, and o connective.]

cumulo-cirro-stratus, *s.*

Meteorol.: The same as the Nimbus or Rain-cloud.

cumulo-stratus, *s.*

Meteorol.: A cloud intermediate between the cumulus and the stratus. It tends to spread, settle down into a nimbus, and descend in rain.

***cū-mu-lōse**, *a.* [Formed as if from a Lat. *cumulosus*, from *cumulus* = a heap.] Full of heaps.

cū-mu-lūs (pl. *cumulī*), *s.* [Lat. = a heap, a pile.]

1. **Meteorol.**: One of the simplest forms of clouds. It consists of round masses like bales of wool or mountains heaped on mountains. It is more frequent in summer than in winter. In the former season they



CUMULUS.

may often be seen in the morning, their tendency, however, being to become reduced in bulk or even vanish altogether before evening. If, on the other hand, they increase in number, especially if they become surmounted by cirrus clouds, rain or storm may be expected. (*Canot*.)

2. **Anat.**: The name given by Von Baer to the thickened portion of a cellular layer in which the ovum is imbedded.

cūm'-yl, *s.* [Eng. *cum(ene)*; *-yl*.]

Chem.: An aromatic monad radical, having the formula C_9H_{11} . This radical has been wrongly called cumoyl, but it corresponds to benzyl (C_7H_7) and not to benzoyl (C_7H_7COY).

cumyl chloride, *s.* [CUMOYL CHLORIDE.]

cūm'-yl-ām-īde, *s.* [CUMINAMIDE.]

cūm'-yl-ēne, *s.* [Eng. *cumyl*; *svff. -ene* (*Chem.*).] (See the compound.)

cumylene diamide, *s.*

Chem.: $C_9H_{11}N_2$, or $C_9H_{10}(NH_2)_2$. A crystalline base, obtained by distilling dinitrocumene with acetic acid and iron filings. It melts at 47°.

cūm'-yl-īc, *a.* [Eng. *cumyl*; *-īc*.] Pertaining to cumyl; having cumyl in its composition.

cumylic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{12}O_2$, or $C_6H_5-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-COOH$. Obtained

by oxidising durene (tetra-methyl-benzene, $C_6H_2(CH_3)_4$) with dilute nitric acid. It is separated from cumidic acid by distilling in a current of steam; is nearly insoluble in cold water; easily soluble in alcohol and ether; and crystallizes in needles, melting at 140° to 150°.

cūm'-yl-īde, *s.* [Eng. *cumyl*; *-īde*.]

Chem.: Cumylide of potassium, $C_{10}H_{11}OK$. Produced by heating cumyl hydride with potassium.

***cun**, ***cunne**, *s.* [KIN.]

1. Race, family, kin.

"Seinte Katherine of noble cunne com."—*St. Katherine's L.*

2. Kind.

"Alles cunnes wilde dor."—*O. Eng. Hornities*, p. 72.

***cun** (1), *v.t.* [CAN, CON.]

***cun** (2), ***cunnen**, *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *cunnian*, O. H. Ger. *cunnen*.]

A. **Trans.**: To taste, to try.

"They sall not than a cherrie cun,
That wald not enterpryse."

Cherrie and Stoc, st. 47.

B. **Intrans.**: To try.

"Ic wold cunnen awa to bringnen inn his herte
Erthlike thinges lufe."

Ormulum, 12, 137.

† **cū-nāb'-u-lā**, *s.* [Lat. pl. = (1) a cradle, (2) birth, origin.] Birthplace, early abode, place of origin.

"The cunabula of German socialism."—*G. S. Hall: German Culture*, p. 74.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr. marīne: gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, æ = ē. ey = ā. qu = kw.

***cūnc-tā'-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *cunctatio*, from *cunctor* = to delay.] Delay, procrastination, dilatoriness.

"... celerity should always be contempered with cunctation."—*Brownie: Vulgar Errors.*

***cūnc-tā-tive**, *a.* [Formed as if from a Lat. *cunctativus*, from *cunctatus*, *pa. par.* of *cunctor*.] Delaying, procrastinating, dilatory.

***cūnc-tā-tōr**, *s.* [Lat.] A delayer, a procrastinator; one who is cautiously slow.

"... unwilling to discourage such cunctators,..."—*Hammond: Fundam.*

¶ The title was especially given to Quintus Fabius Maximus, who, when elected dictator of Rome after the fatal battle at Lake Trasymene, in B.C. 217, by a succession of skillful movements, marches, and countermarches, without ever coming to an engagement, greatly harassed the army of Hannibal.

***cūnd**, *v.t.* [CONDER.]

1. To give notice or intimation to; to guide by signal.

"They are directed by a barker or huer on the cliff, who, discerning the course of the pilchard, *cunde*th, as they call it, the master of each boat."—*Carew: Survey of Cornwall.*

2. To pilot or steer a ship; to con a vessel.

***cunde**, *s.* [KIND, *s.*]

***cūn-dic**, ***cūn-dy**, *s.* [Prob. a corruption of Eng. *conduit* (q.v.).]

1. A sewer, a conduit; a channel for water, &c.

2. A grating in a road, a gully.

3. An apartment, a place for lodging.

***cundie-hole**, ***cundy-hole**, *s.* A conduit, as one across a road.

"I mind when neighbour Hewie's sheep Through Wattie's cundy-holes did creep."—*Ruskie: Wayside Cottager*, p. 109.

***cundyth**, *s.* [CONDUIT.]

***cuno**, *s.* [COIN.]

***cū-nē-al**, *a.* [Lat. *cuneus* = a wedge.] Of or pertaining to a wedge; wedge-shaped.

***cū-nē-āte**, ***cū-nē-āt-ēd**, *a.* [Lat. *cuneatus* = wedge-shaped, from *cuneus* = a wedge.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Wedge-shaped; made in the form of a wedge.

2. *Bot.* (*Chiefly of the form cuneate*): Wedge-shaped, inversely triangular, with rounded angles, as the leaf of *Saxifraga tridentata*. (*Lindley*). A cuneate leaf passes gradually at its base into the petiole.

***cū-nē-āt-ic**, *a.* [Lat. *cuneatus* = wedge-shaped, and Eng. &c. *adj. suff. -ic*.] Pertaining to what is wedge-shaped, spec. wedge-shaped letters. [CUNEIFORM.]

"... at the beginning of cuneate decipherment."—*Prof. Sayce, in Bib. Arch. Soc. Trans.*, vol. III. (1874), p. 465.

***cū-nē-i-form**, ***cū-ni-form**, *a. & s.* [Fr. *cuneiforme*, from Lat. *cuneus* = a wedge, and *forma* = form.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. *Archæol.*: Wedge-shaped.

2. *Anat.*: In the same sense as 1. There are cuneiform bones of the head and others of the foot. There are also cuneiform cartilages of the larynx.

3. *Bot.*: The same as CUNEATE (q.v.).

B. *As subst.*: Cuneiform characters or writing (q.v.).

¶ (1) *Cuneiform characters*: Characters resembling a series of wedges or arrow heads, commonly found covering the surface of Ninevite sculptures. The first step towards the discovery of the cuneiform alphabet was taken by Prof. Grotefend as long ago as 1802. In a paper read during that year before the Royal Society of Göttingen, and published in the *Literary Gazette* of the same town, he announced that in examining Persian cuneiform he had succeeded in deciphering the names of Cyrus, Darius, Xerxes, and Hystaspes, and had thus obtained the true determination of nearly a third of the entire alphabet. Britain was late in entering this field of inquiry, but it has since had very eminent students of cuneiform writing, such as Sir Henry Rawlinson, Mr. George Smith, of the British Museum, and others. *The Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, vol. x., and the first part of vol. xi. (the former published in 1846 and the latter in 1849), were entirely devoted to papers by

Sir Henry Rawlinson on cuneiform writing. Adopting a classification which use had made extremely convenient, he divided the arrow-headed writing known to him into three classes—Babylonian, Median, and Persian. The first



CUNEIFORM INSCRIPTION.

of these, which he also called Complicated Cuneiform, he further sub-divided into Primitive Babylonian, Achaemenian Babylonian, Medio-Assyrian, Assyrian, and Elymæan. (*Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, vol. x., pp. 1—52.)

In 1874 Mr. George Smith spoke of the fact that the cuneiform system of writing was the invention of a race having a Turanian language totally different from the Semitic language of the Assyrians and Babylonians. (*Bib. Arch. Soc. Transact.*, vol. III. (1874), p. 462.) The Turanian or Ural Altaic people referred to by Mr. George Smith were shown by Professor Sayce and others to be the Accadians who descended into Chaldea from the highlands to the east of the Euphrates. Professor Sayce considers that their language, only recently known, stands to the other Turanian tongues in the same relation that Sanscrit does to the Aryan family of languages. He traces the cuneiform inscriptions of Media to the Amardî, the Cassî or Kossæans, and the Anzanites or Susaites, all akin to the Accadian. (*Professor Sayce, in Bib. Archæol. Soc. Transact.*, vol. III., pp. 465—485.)

The earliest deciphered cuneiform inscription may be placed about 2,000 B.C.; the latest about the time of Alexander the Great, B.C. 336—323.

(2) *Cuneiform writing*: Writing in which the characters described under ¶ (1) are those employed. Every visitor to the Assyrian rooms in the British Museum, or to the Crystal Palace, is familiar with its appearance.

***cū-nētte**, *s.* [Fr.]

Fort.: A small ditch in the middle of a dry ditch, to drain the water off the place. (*Knight*.)

***cunge**, ***cungyn**, *v.t.* [CONGE.]

***cū-nic-ū-lar**, *a.* [Lat. *cunus* = a cradle.] Pertaining to the cradle or infancy; childish.

"In his cunicular days."—*Anecdote of Lodowick Muggleton* (1676). (*Davies*.)

***cū-nic-ū-lāte**, *a.* [Lat. *cuniculus* = (1) a rabbit, (2) a rabbit-hole, a mine.]

Bot.: Pierced with a long passage open at one end, as the peduncle of *Tropeolum*.

***cū-nic-ū-loūs**, *a.* [Lat. *cuniculus* = a rabbit.] Of or pertaining to rabbits.

***cū-ni-form**, *a.* [CUNEIFORM.]

***cunig**, ***cuning**, ***cunyang**, *s.* [CONING, CONY.] A rabbit.

"The con, the cuning, and the cat."—*Cherrie and Stae*, st. 3.

***cū-ni-lā**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful. "A Roman name applied by Linnaeus to this genus." (*London*).] By some botanists it is supposed to be from *conus* = a cone, and by others to be from *Cunila*, the name of a town.]

Bot.: A genus of Lamiaceæ, the typical one of the family Cunilidæ (q.v.). The calyx is thirteen-nerved, the stamens two. An infusion of *Cunila maritima* is used in North America in slight fevers and colds, as is *C. microcephala* in Brazil.

***cū-ni-l-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Lat. *cunila* (a), and fem. *pl. adj. suff. -idæ*.]

Bot.: A family of Lamiaceæ, tribe Satureæ, type *Cunila* (q.v.).

***cunner** (1), *s.* [CONNER.]

***cūn-nēr** (2), *s.* [Etym. unknown.] A kind of shell-fish less than an oyster, that sticks close to the rocks. (*Ainsworth*.)

***cunnes-man**, *s.* [KINSMAN.] A kinsman, a relation.

"His men make the dool ynough And namliche his cunnesmen."—*Beket*, 1656.

***cūn-nīng**, ***con-nīng**, ***con-nyng**, ***con-nyge**, ***con-mand**, ***cun-nyng**, ***kun-nyng**, *a. & s.* [As *adj.*, *pr. par.* of Mid. Eng. *cunnen* = to know; A.S. *cunnan*. As *subst.*, from Icel. *kunnandi* = knowledge, from *kunna* = to know.]

A. *As adjective*:

I. *Of persons*:

1. In a good sense:

(1) Having knowledge, skill, or learning.

"A konyng man of lore."

William of Palerne, 2, 917.

(2) Skillful, dexterous.

"And he made in Jerusalem engines, invented by cunning men,..."—*2 Chron.* xxvi. 15.

2. In a bad sense: Artful, crafty, sly, designing, shrewd, astute.

"... the supple and slippery consciences of cunning priests,..."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

II. *Of things*:

1. Made or wrought with skill and art, ingenious, curious.

"To devise cunning works, to work in gold, and in silver, and in brass."—*Exod.* xxxi. 4.

2. Artful, crafty, sly.

"With all the cunning manner of our flight."

Determined of.

Shakesp.: Two Gent. of Ver., II. 4.

B. *As substantive*:

1. (*Originally*): Skill (no bad sense being implied).

"If I forget thee, O Jerusalem, let my right hand forget her cunning."—*Psalms* cxxxv. 5.

¶ As early as the time of Lord Bacon, the word was degenerating in meaning, owing to the fact, discreditable to human nature, that skill is often used to defraud those less highly gifted.

2. A profession, a trade.

"Shame not these words"

By putting on the cunning of a carper."

Shakesp.: Timon, IV. 2.

3. Art, craft, artfulness, artifice, shrewdness, williness.

"Cunning is the natural defence of the weak."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. I.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *cunning*, *crafty*, *subtle*, *sly*, and *wily*: "The *cunning* man shows his dexterity simply in concealing; this requires little more than reservedness and taciturnity; the *crafty* man goes farther; he shapes his words and actions so as to lull suspicion: hence it is that a child may be *cunning* but an old man will be *crafty*; a *subtle* man has more acuteness of invention than either. . . . the *cunning* man looks only to the concealment of an immediate object; the *crafty* and the *subtle* man have a remote object to conceal: thus men are *cunning* in their ordinary concerns; politicians are *crafty* or *subtle*; but the former is more so as to the end, and the latter as to the means. A man is *cunning* and *crafty* by deeds; he is *subtle* mostly by means of words alone, or words and actions combined. *Slyness* is a vulgar kind of *cunning*; the *sly* man goes cautiously and silently to work. *Williness* is a species of *cunning* or *craft*, applicable only to cases of attack or defence." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

***cunning-man** (or *woman*), *s.* A man (or woman) who pretends to tell fortunes, to teach how to recover stolen goods, &c.

"He sent him for a strong detachment Of beadle, constable, and watchmen, To attack the cunningman for plunder Committed falsely on his lumber."—*Butler: Hudibras*.

***cunning-simple**, *a.* Simple but with some artfulness.

"So innocent, so cunning-simple, From beneath her garter'd wimple."

Tennyson: Lillian, II. 17.

***cun-nin-gaire**, ***cun-in-gar**, ***cun-nyng-garth**, *s.* [Prob. a corruption of Mid. Eng. *cony-garthe* = a rabbit-warren; *cony* = a rabbit, and *garth* = a garden, an enclosure. Cf. Sw. *köningsgård* = a rabbit-warren.] A rabbit-warren.

"That na man tak cunnynghis out of wetheris cunnyngharthis."—*Acts Ja. III.*, 1474 (ed. 1814), p. 107.

***cūn-nīng-hām-i-a**, *s.* [Named after J. and A. Cunningham, botanists and travellers in New South Wales.]

Bot.: A genus of Pinaceæ, section Abietinæ. *Cunninghamia sinensis* is a handsome tree, introduced into this country in 1804. It will grow with care near London in the open air, if protected in winter.

***cūn-nīng-lý**, ***con-nīng-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *cunning*; -ly.]

1. Skillfully; with art or skill.

"A stately palace built of squared bricks,
Which cunningly was without mortar laid."
Spenser: *F. & L.* iv. 4

2. In a cunning, artful, or crafty manner; artfully, slyly, wily, craftily.

"But, good my lord, do it so cunningly.
That my discovery will be aimed at."
Shakespeare: *Two Gent. of Ver.* III. 1.

cūn-nīng-nēss, s. [Eng. *cunning*; -ness.]

Cunning, art, artfulness, craft, wiliness.
"But mine is such a drench of balderdash,
Such a strange carded cunningness."
Beaumont & Fletcher: *Tamer Tamed*.

*cun-ny, s. [CONY.]

*cunny-berry, s. A rabbit-burrow; hence, a retreat, a refuge.

"He would fetch him out of his cunny-berry."
Shakespeare: *Ardenia*, p. 277.

*cunny-catch, v.t. [CONY-CATCH.]

"He will not suffer himself to be cunny-catch."
Lennard: *Of Wisdom*, bk. II, ch. I, § 4, p. 212 (1670).

cū-nō-nī-ā, s. [Named after John Christian Cuno, of Amsterdam, who in 1750 described his own garden in verse.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, the typical one of the order Cunoniaceae. There are a five-parted deciduous calyx, five petals, ten stamens, two diverging styles, a conical two-celled capsule, separable into two many-celled carpels. *Cunonia campensis*, the White Cunonia, is the Rood Elze of the Dutch residents at the Cape of Good Hope. It is a small tree with opposite pinnate leaves and dense racemes of small white flowers.

cū-nō-nī-ā-çē-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *cunonia* (a) (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. -æcc.]

Bot.: Cunoniads. An order of Perigynous Exogens, alliance Saxifragales. It consists of trees or shrubs with large interpetiolar stipules, a four or five-cleft nearly inferior calyx, petals four to five or none; stamens perigynous, definite, or indefinite; styles two; ovary two-celled, with two or many seeds; fruit two-celled, capsular, or indehiscent. The species are found at the Cape of Good Hope, in South America, the East Indies, and Australia. In 1844 Lindley enumerated 22 genera, and estimated the known species at 100.

cū-nō-nī-āds, s. pl. [Lat. *cunonia* (a), and Eng. &c. pl. suff. -ads.]

Bot.: The name given by Lindley to the botanical order Cunoniaceae (q.v.).

*cun-sta-bylle, s. [CONSTABLE.]

cūn-tēy-cūn-tēy, s. [Etym. doubtful.]

Law: A kind of trial by an ordinary jury. (*Wharton*.)

*cun-try, *cun-trye, s. [COUNTRY.]

*cun-veeth, s. [CONVETH.]

*cun-y-sance, s. [COGNISANCE.]

cūp, *cop, *coppe, *coupe, *cowpe, *cupe, *cuppe, s. [Lat. *cupa* = a cask, a vat; Dan. & Dut. *kop*; Sw. *kopp*; Sp. & Port. *copa*; Ital. *coppa*; Ger. *kopf*; Fr. *coupe*; Gr. *κύπελλον* (*kypellon*) = a cup.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:

1. A small vessel for liquids used to drink from; a drinking-vessel.

"Thou shalt deliver Pharaoh's cup into his hand."
Genesis xl. 14.

2. The quantity of liquor that may be contained in a cup; the contents of a cup.

"When the ava is ready, cups of it are handed about."
Cook: *Voyages*, vol. VII, bk. v., ch. 8.

3. A cooling beverage, consisting of wine or cider and aerated water, with other ingredients. Often in composition; as, cider-cup, champagne-cup, &c.

II. Figuratively:

1. Anything shaped like a cup: as, the cup of a flower, an acorn, &c.

"The cup was all fill'd, and the leaves were all wet."
Cowper: *The Rose*.

2. (Pl.): An entertainment; a drinking-bout, a carouse.

"Amidst his cups with fainting shivering seiz'd."
Dryden: *Persius*.

*3. The portion or lot which one has to endure. (Generally of evil, sorrow, or pain.)

"Can ye drink of the cup that I drink of? and be baptized with the baptism that I am baptized with?"
Mark x. 38.

B. Technically:

1. *Surg.*: A glass placed above a scarified place, to extract blood in cupping; a cupping-glass.

2. *Naut.*: The step of the capstan-spindle.

3. *Boilers*: One of a series of little domes attached to a boiler-plate and serving to extend the fire-surface.

4. *Eccles.*: The chalice used in the administration of the Holy Communion.

5. *Ch. Hist.*: The cup was first denied to the laity by the Council of Constance, by a decree issued on June 14, 1415. The Council of Basil in 1433 restored the cup to the Calixtines, and thus reconciled them to the Roman Pontiff. [CALIXTINES.]

¶ (1) *A cup too low*: With less than the ordinary allowance of wine or other stimulating liquor; in low spirits.

"To be sure I am what one calls a *cup too low*, but when thoroughly cleared I hope to feel fully equal to any business that may appear."
Letter from George III. to Pitt, in *Stanhope's Life of Pitt*, ii., App. 2.

(2) *Cup and can*: Familiar companions; boon companions.

"That you and he are *cup and can*." Swift.

(3) *In one's cups*: Drinking; intoxicated.

"... reasoning, as one friend with another, by the fireside, or in our cups, ..." Kneller: *History of the Turks*.

cup-and-ball joint, s. A ball-and-socket joint.

cup-and-cone, s.

Metal.: An apparatus used for charging iron furnaces, which are worked with clamped tops for collecting the waste gases. (Weale.)

cup-and-saucer, s. & a.

A. As substantive:

1. *Sing.*: In the literal sense.

2. *Pl. (Cups and Saucers)*: A child's name for acorns and the cups that contain them. Chiefly in North Lincolnshire and Yorkshire. (Britten & Holland.)

B. As adj.: Resembling a cup and saucer.

¶ *Cup-and-saucer limpet*: A popular name for the molluscous genus *Calyptoptra*, given because a process like half a cup is in the interior of the limpet-like shell. [CALYPTOPTRÆA.]

cup-flower, s. *Scyphanthus elegans*. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

cup-gall, s. A gall of a cup-like form found occasionally on oak leaves.

cup-gold'ocks, s. *Trichomanes radicans*.

cup-lead, s. A long leaden weight with a cup-shaped cavity closed by a leather valve, used for deep-sea dredging.

cup-lichen, s. [So called from the form of the thallus.] *Scyphophorus pyxidatus*.



CUP-LICHEN (MAGNIFIED).

*cup-man, s. A hard drinker; a boon companion.

"Ob, a friend of mine! a brother *cupman*, a quiet dog, who does not love these snarlings," said Burbo, earnestly."
Bulwer: *Last Days of Pompeii*, bk. II, ch. III.

cup-moss, s.

1. *Scyphophorus pyxidatus*.

2. *Lecanora tartarea*. (Chiefly in Banffshire.) (Britten & Holland.) Neither of the two is a genuine moss; both are lichens.

"They find the red *cup moss* where they climb."
Hemans: *The Adopted Child*.

cup-mushroom, s. A name given to various species of Peziza

cup-plant, s. An American name for *Silphium perfoliatum*.

*cup-rose, s. A name for the Poppy.

cup-shaped, a.

Bot.: Cyathiform, resembling a drinking-cup. Nearly the same as pitcher-shaped. Example, the limb of the corolla of *Symphytum*.

*cup-shotten, a. Intoxicated, tipsy.

"They take it generally as no small disgrace if they happen to be *cupshotten*."
Harrison: *Descrip. Eng.* bk. II, ch. 6, p. 168.

cups and ladies, s. pl. The husks of the acorn, from their resemblance to these utensils.

cup-valve, s.

Steam-engine:

1. A cup-shaped or conical valve, which is guided by a stem to and from its flaring seat.

2. A form of balance-valve which opens simultaneously on top and sides.

3. A valve formed by an inverted cup over the end of a pipe or opening.

cūp, v.t. [CUP, s.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Trans.*: To supply with cups—i.e., with liquor.

"In thy fate our cafes be drown'd;
With thy grapes our hairs be crown'd:
Cup us, till the world go round,
Cup us, till the world go round!"
Shakespeare: *Ant. & Cleop.*, II. 7.

2. *Intrans.*: To drink.

"The former is not more thirsty after his *cupping*."
Adams: *Works*, I. 454.

II. Surg.: To bleed by means of a cupping-glass.

"Him the damn'd doctors and his friends immur'd,
They bled, they *cup'd*, they purg'd: in short, they cur'd."
Pope: *Satire*, VI. 193.

cū-pā-nī-ā, s. [Named after Francis Cupani, an Italian monk and botanical author, who died in A.D. 1710.]

Bot.: A genus of hypogynous Exogens, order Sapindaceae, tribe Sapindæ. It has a capsular dehiscent fruit; the flowers in racemes; calyx five-parted; petals five; stamens ten, inside a fleshy rim; style trifid. The species are found chiefly in South America, but also in other parts of the tropics. More than fifty are known. The succulent root of the Akee tree, *Cupania sapida*, sometimes called *Blighia sapida*, is eaten. Boiled down with sugar and cinnamon it is used also in diarrhoea. *C. Cunninghamii* is a large timber tree, growing in Australia. It has been introduced into Britain, where it grows best in a light loamy soil.

cūp'-beār-ēr, s. [Eng. *cup*, and *bearer*.]

1. *Gen.*: An attendant or official whose duty it is to hand round the wine to the guests.

"... his carrying away his son Ganymede to be his *cupbearer*."
Broomer.

*2. *Spec.*: An officer whose duty it was to taste the wine before handing it to his lord, thus guarding against poison.

"I was the king's *cupbearer*."
Nehem. I. 11.

cup-board (pron. cūb'-bērd), *cup-borde, *cup-burde, s. [Eng. *cup*, and Mid. Eng. *borde* = a table.] [BOARD, s.]

*1. A board, shelf, or buffet on which cups, &c., were placed.

"Some trees are best for planchers, as deal; some for tables, cupboards, and desks, as walnut."
Bacon: *Nat. Hist.*

2. A small press or case with shelves, on which plates, dishes, cups, &c., are placed; sometimes applied to a press without shelves; a wardrobe.

"Yet their wine and their victuals these curmudgeon lubards
Lock up from my sight, in cellars and *cupboards*."
Swift.

3. A sideboard or piece of furniture for the display of plate.

¶ (1) *Cupboard love*: Interested love; that which has an eye to what can be gained by a pretence of love.

"A *cupboard love* is seldom true,
A love sincere is found in few."
Poor Robin. (Nares.)

(2) *To cry cupboard*: To call for or demand food.

"My belly began to *cry cupboard*."
Swift: *Polite Conv.*, II.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sire, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē. cy = ā. qu = kw.

***cupboard** (pr. *cūb'-bērd*), *v.t.* [CUPBOARD, *s.*] To treasure or hoard up in a cupboard.

"Still *cupboarding* the vland,"
Shaksp.: *Coriolanus*, l. 1.

***cupboarded** (pr. *cūb'-bērd-ēd*), *pa. par.* or *a.* [CUPBOARD, *v.*]

***cupboardy** (pr. *cūb'-bērd-ŷ*), *a.* [Eng. *cupboard*; *-y*.] Like a cupboard or press in size; diminutive.

"Lucy was glad to have her funny little *cupboardy* room all to herself."—*Miss Braddon: Westeros and Welf*, p. 315 (ed. 1877).

***cupe**, *s.* [A.S. *cypa*.] A basket.

"Yit I myght gadre any scrapes of the releof of the twelf *cupe*."—*Trevisa*, l. 15.

cū'-pel, ***cup'-pel**, *s.* [Lat. *cupella* = a small vat or cask, dimin. of *cupa* = a vat, a cask.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.*: A small cask; a firkin.

"Item, 4 *cuppells* of butter and cheese."—*Depred. on the Clan Campbell*, p. 112.

2. *Assaying*: A porous vessel, usually made of pulverized bone-ashes, and employed in assaying for separating the precious metals from their oxidizable alloys. Cupels are made in a mould with a die having a boss-like projection for forming the cavity for containing the specimens to be assayed. Those used in the British mint are made of the cores of ox-horns burned and pulverized. Cupels of bone-earth are described by the great Arabian chemist Djafar, who lived about A.D. 875. He was the discoverer of nitric acid and aqua-regia. (*Knight*.)

"There be other bodies fixed, as we see in the stuff whereof *cuppels* are made, which they put into furnaces, upon which fire worketh not."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

cupel-dust, *s.* Powder used in the purifying of metals.

cupel-pyrometer, *s.* An alloy pyrometer which indicates the heat by incipient or total liquefaction. (*Knight*.)

†**cū'-pel**, *v.t.* [CUPEL, *s.*] To purify or refine in a cupel.

"Alloys containing both silver and gold are *cupelled* with lead and a quantity of silver."—*Graham: Chemistry* (2nd ed.), vol. II., p. 362.

cū'-pēl-lā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *cupell(a)*, and Eng. suff. *-ation*.]

Assaying: The act or process of purifying or refining gold or silver by a cupel. An alloy of silver and lead is exposed to a red heat on the floor of a muffle, where a current of air plays over its surface. The lead is converted into the protoxide, melts, and runs off, leaving the refined silver. In assaying silver it is purified in a small cupel subjected to an oxidizing heated blast. This leaves it pure silver, the lead passing into the porous vessel. The assay of gold is more complex. The copper and other oxidizable metals are removed by cupellation with lead. A large excess of silver is then added to the alloy, which is rolled into a sheet called a cornet. The silver is dissolved out with nitric acid, which leaves the gold as a sponge. This is called parting. (*Knight*.)

"... refined by *cupellation*..."—*Babington: Systems of Mineralogy* (1799).

†**cū'-pēl-līng**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CUPEL, *v.*]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. As *subst.*: Cupellation.

"... the quick melting down of ore, and *cupelling* of them..."—*Boyle: Works*, vol. III., p. 453.

cū'-pēl-lō, *s.* [Lat. *cupella*.] A small furnace for assaying.

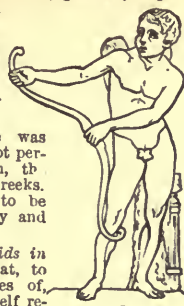
cūp'-fūl, ***cupe-fūl**, *s.* [Eng. *cup*, and *fūl* (*h*).] The quantity which a cup will hold.

cū-phō-ē, *s.* [Gr. *κυφός* (*kuphos*) = curved, in reference to the form of the capsule.]

Bot.: A genus of perigynous Exogens, order Lythraceæ, tribe Lythreæ. The leaves are opposite; the flowers solitary; calyx tubular, inflated below, and gibbous or spermed at the base on the upper side; petals 6 or 0, unequal in size; ovary one, to two-celled; ovules few; fruit an oblong capsule. Habitat chiefly tropical America. In Brazil a decoction of *Cuphea Balsamona* is sometimes prescribed in intermittent fever.

cū-pīd, *s.* [Lat. *Cupido*, from *cupio* = to desire.]

Myth.: The god of Love, generally represented as a beautiful naked boy, winged, blind, and armed with a bow and a quiver full of arrows, with which he transfixed the hearts of lovers, kindling desire in them. He was equivalent to, but not perfectly identical with, the *Ἔρως* (*Erōs*) of the Greeks. He was supposed to be the son of Mercury and Venus.



CUPID.

"To look for Cupids in the eyes: To gaze at, to look into the eyes of, till one sees one's self reflected there."

"The Naiads, sitting near upon the aged rocks, Are busied with their combs, to braid his verdant locks."

While in their crystal eyes he doth for Cupids look."
Dryden: *Poly-Olbon*, s. 2.

cū-pīd-i-tŷ, *s.* [Fr. *cupidité*, from Lat. *cupiditus*, from *cupido* = desirous; from *cupio* = to desire, to long for.]

* 1. Love; the affection over which Cupid presides.

"She calls her idle flame love—a *cupidity* which only was a something she knew not what to make of."—*Richardson: Sir C. Grandison*, vl. 179.

2. An eager or inordinate desire to possess something, especially wealth; covetousness, avarice.

"He rushed with ravenous eagerness at every bait which was offered to his *cupidity*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxxii.

***cūp'-meal**, ***cuppe-mele**, *adv.* [Eng. *cup*, and *meal* = a bit. Cf. *piecemeal*.] Cup by cup; by cups at a time.

"It came in *cuppe-mele*."

P. Plowman, s. 921.

cū-pō-la, ***cu-po-lo**, ***cup-po-la**, *s.* [Ital. *cupola*, a diminutive from Lat. *cupa* = a cup.]

1. *Architecture*:

(1) A lantern or small apartment on the summit of a dome.

(2) A spherical or spheroidal covering to a building or any part of it. (*Knight*.)

"The rocky summits, split and rent,
Formed turret, dome, and battlement,
Or seemed fantastically set
With *cupola* or minaret."

Scott: *Lady of the Lake*, l. 2.

2. *Metallurgy*:

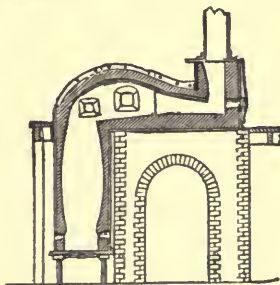
(1) A furnace for melting metals for casting. [CUPOLA-FURNACE.]

(2) A furnace for heating shot to be fired at shipping and other inflammable objects. (*Knight*.)

3. *Anat.*: The dome-like extremity of the canal of the cochlea.

cupola-furnace, *s.*

Metal.: A furnace for melting iron in a foundry. The name is derived from a cupola or dome leading to the chimney, which is now frequently omitted. A cupola of ordinary



CUPOLA-FURNACE.

size may be thus described:—At the base is a pedestal of brickwork 20 to 30 inches high, upon which stands a cast-iron cylinder from 30 to 40 inches diameter, and 5 to 8 feet high; this is lined with fire-clay, brick, or other refractory matter, which contracts its internal diameter to from 18 to 24 inches. The furnace is open at the top for the escape of the flame

and gases, and for the admission of the charge, consisting of pig-iron, waste or old metal, coke, and lime in due proportion. The lime acts as a flux, and much assists the fusion; chalk or oyster-shells are used where conveniently accessible. At the back of the furnace are several tuyere-holes, one above another, through which the air is urged by a blower. As the fluid metal collects below, the air is admitted at a higher aperture, and the lower blast-hole is stopped. The front of the furnace has a large opening at which clinkers, slag, and unconsumed fuel are removed when cleaning the furnace. This aperture is closed by a guard-plate, fixed on by staples attached to the iron case of the furnace. In the centre of the guard-plate is the tapping-hole, which is closed during the melting by a ramming of sand. Some furnaces are made rectangular or cylindrical, with separate plates like staves, bound by hoops, so that the furnace may be taken down if the charge should accidentally become solidified therein. (*Knight*.)

cupola-ship, *s.*

Naut.: There is a diversity of opinion as to who originated the turret-ship idea. It has been claimed for Captain Cowper Coles, of the English navy, who constructed a small turret-ship in 1855, for use in the Crimean war, and at a later date began the Rolf Krake, which was completed after the Monitor. But Ericsson, the builder of the Monitor, had conceived the idea at an earlier date, and submitted a plan for an armored cupola-ship to the Emperor Napoleon in 1854. The



CUPOLA-SHIP.

Monitor, which was the first ship of this kind used in war, sprang from this idea. Its complete success is a matter of history. The strong points about such vessels are—first, the difficulty of hitting them; secondly, the probability that, even if they be struck, the shot impinging obliquely will glance off without doing serious injury. The weak point is that, lying very low in the water, and being the reverse of buoyant, they may slip enough water by the funnel to founder at sea, as the Monitor itself ultimately did. A cupola-ship is called also a turret-ship. (q.v.)

cū-pō-laed, ***cū-po-loed**, *a.* [Eng. *cupola*; *-ed*.] Having a cupola.

"Opposite to this palace is a fair temple—*cupoloed*, compassed with walls, and open to the air."—*Sir T. Herbert: Travels*, p. 153.

cūp'-pa, *s.* [Etym. unknown.]

Her.: One of the furs composed of any metal and colour. Called also Potent-counter potent (q.v.). (*Ogilvie*.)

cūpped, *pa. par. or a.* [CUP, *v.*]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.*: Intoxicated; in one's cups

"All night with one that had bin shiere I *cūp'd*.
Well entertain'd I was, and halfe well *cūp'd*."
Taylor: *Works*, 1650.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Surg.*: Bled by means of a cupping-glass.

2. *Mach.*: Depressed at the centre; dished. The depression around the eye of a millstone is called the bosom. (*Knight*.)

cūp'-pēr, *s.* [Eng. *cup*, *v.*; *-er*.] One who bleeds by means of a cupping-glass; a scarifier

cūp'-pīng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CUP, *v.*]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. As *substantive*:

1. The act of drinking.

bōil, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **aş**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph = f**.
-cian, **-tian** = **shān**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shūn**; **-tion**, **-sion** = **zhūn**. **-tious**, **-sious**, **-cious** = **shūs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bēl**, **dēl**.

2. The act of bleeding with a cupping-glass; scarifying.

"Blistering, cupping, and bleeding, are seldom of use but to the idle and imbecile."—*Addison's Spectator*.

† Cupping was known to Hippocrates. It was practised a good deal in the second decade of the nineteenth century, but has since gone into disuse, as blood-letting in all forms has done.

cupping-glass, s.

Surg.: A glass vessel resembling a cup, used in the operation of cupping. It is first heated, by which means the included air becomes rarefied. It is then applied to the skin, and as the heated air becomes cooler it produces a partial vacuum, by which means the skin and integuments are drawn into the cupping-glass. There are several varieties of cupping-glasses; in some cases the air is exhausted by means of a syringe. Dry cupping is the application of air-exhausted cups to an unscarified place to excite the part, and on an extended scale is known as a depurator (q.v.).

"A bubo, in this case, ought to be drawn outward by cupping-glasses, and brought to suppuration."—*Wiseeman*.

* *cupping-house, s.* A tavern.

"A cupping-house, a vaulting-house, a gaming-house."—*Adams: Works*, l. 277.

cū-prō-īne, s. [Lat. *cupre(us)* = of copper, and Eng., & suff. *-ine*.]

Min.: The same as COPPER-GLANCE (*Brit. Mus. Catal.*). The same as CHALOCITE, of which copper-glance is made a synonym. (*Dana*). Breithaupt considered it a distinct species, but his views have not been accepted.

cū-prō-ōis, a. [Lat. *cupreus* = of copper, from *cuprum* = copper.] Containing more or less of copper, coppery. [CUPROUS.]

† (1) *Cupreous anglesite*:

Min.: The same as LINDARITE (q.v.).

(2) *Cupreous idocrase*:

Min.: The same as CYPRINE.

(3) *Cupreous manganese*:

Min.: The same as LAMPADITE (q.v.).

cū-prēs-sē-æ, s. pl. [Lat. *cupress(us)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-æ*.]

Bot.: A suborder of Pinaceæ. It is characterized by erect ovules and spheroidal pollen. It is sometimes called also Cupressinae.

cū-prēs-sī-næ, s. pl. [Lat. *cupress(us)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.] The same as CUPRESSÆ (q.v.).

cū-prēs-sī-nī-tōs, s. [Lat. *cupressin(e)* (q.v.), and Lat., & suff. *-ites*.]

Palæo-botany: A genus of fossil plants from the London clay of Sheppey, which is of Eocene age. Bowerbank described thirteen species.

cū-prēs-sīte, s. [Lat. *cupress(us)* (q.v.), and Eng., & suff. *-ite* (*Palæont.*) (q.v.).]

Palæo-botany: Plant remains from the Trias to the Wealden, resembling the genus *Cupressus*, but not proved to be of that actual genus.

cū-prēs-sō-crīn-ī-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *cupressocrin(us)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Palæont.: A family of Crinoidea with a cup-shaped calyx, the centre of its base being supported by the expanded uppermost joint of the column, surrounded by five basals, carrying five large radials and five smaller plates, these latter giving origin to the five arms. Known range in time, from the Devonian to the Carboniferous. Type, *Cupressocrinus* (q.v.).

* **cū-prēs-sōc-rī-nī-tēs, s. pl.** [Mod. Lat. *cupressocrīn(us)*, and Lat., & suff. *-ites*.] The same as CUPRESSOCRINUS (q.v.).

cū-prēs-sōc-rī-nūs, s. [Lat. *cupress(us)*; o connective, and Lat. *crīn* and Gr. *κρίνον* (*krīnon*) = a lily, specially Orange Lily (q.v.).]

Zool.: A genus of Crinoidea, the typical one of the family Cupressocrinidae (q.v.). It occurs in the Devonian rocks.

cū-prēs-sūs, s. [Lat. = the cypress; Gr. *κυπάρισσος* (*kyparissos*), of the same meaning.]

1. *Bot.*: A genus of Gymnogens, order Pinaceæ, sub-order Cupressæ, of which latter it is the type. The leaves are reduced to mere scales;

the cones consist of peltate woody bracts; the seeds are small and angular, several in each bract; the fruit is like that of the juniper, but much larger. *Cupressus sempervirens* is the Common Cypress. [CYPRESS.] There are other species.

2. *Palæo-botany*: The genus *Cupressus* is believed to have been found fossil in the American Cretaceous rocks.

cū-prīc, a. [Lat. *cupr(um)* = copper, and Eng. suff. *-ic*.] Having copper in its composition. Each molecule of the substance contains one atom of copper.

cupric acetate, s.

Chem.: ($\text{CH}_3\text{CO}_2\text{O}$)₂Cu. It is prepared by dissolving verdigris in hot acetic acid and allowing the filtered solution to cool. It forms dark-green crystals, which dissolve in fourteen parts of cold, and in five parts of boiling, water.

cupric carbonate, s.

Chem.: A green, basic carbonate, $\text{CuCO}_3 \cdot \text{Cu(OH)}_2$ is obtained when sodium carbonate is added to a hot solution of cupric sulphate. It is used as a pigment, called verditer.

cupric chloride, s.

Chem.: CuCl_2 . Obtained by burning copper filings in an excess of chlorine gas. It is a brown-coloured, deliquescent powder. When cupric oxide or cupric carbonate is dissolved in hydrochloric acid, and the solution evaporated, green needles, deliquescent crystals, $\text{CuCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$, are found. It forms double salts. If the green needles are dried in a vacuum over sulphuric acid, they become pale blue. Cupric chloride is soluble in alcohol, the solution burning with a green flame.

cupric nitrate, s.

Chem.: Nitrate of copper, $\text{Cu(NO}_3)_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$. Obtained by dissolving copper in nitric acid; it is a blue, deliquescent salt, crystallizing in rhombic prisms, which are very soluble in water. If a few crystals of cupric nitrate be wrapped up in tinfoil, they convert it into stannic oxide, the metal taking fire.

cupric oxide, s.

Chem.: CuO . Monoxide of copper, black oxide of copper, is obtained by heating the metal to redness in the air, or in oxygen. Cupric salts, mixed with potassium hydrate, give a pale blue precipitate of cupric hydrate, Cu(OH)_2 , which, on boiling in water, is converted into black cupric oxide. Cupric oxide forms salts. Cupric oxide is soluble in ammonia, also in oils and fats. Cupric oxide is used in organic ultimate analysis (q.v.); the substance is powdered and mixed with the oxide, which must first be carefully dried, as it is hygroscopic. The mixture is then burnt, carbonic acid and water are formed, and the copper oxide is reduced. Cupric oxide gives a green colour to glass.

cupric sulphate, s.

1. *Chem.*: $\text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$. Sulphate of copper, blue vitriol, *Cupri Sulphas* of the Pharmacopœia. Sulphate of copper is obtained by boiling copper with sulphuric acid, or by heating copper with sulphur, which forms cuprous sulphide; this, when oxidized, yields cupric sulphate and oxide; this is thrown into dilute sulphuric acid and allowed to crystallize. Cupric sulphate crystallizes in large blue, triclinic prisms, soluble in four parts of cold, and in two parts of boiling, water. When heated to 100°, it loses four molecules of water, and the remaining molecule at about 200°. The anhydrous salt readily absorbs water, and is used to remove water from alcohol. It is insoluble in absolute alcohol. Cupric sulphate dissolves in hydrochloric acid, forming cupric chloride. The anhydrous salt absorbs the vapour of hydrochloric acid. Cupric sulphate, at high temperatures, gives off SO_2 and O, and yields cupric oxide. Cupric sulphate forms double salts with sulphates of potassium and ammonium. Sulphate of copper is used in calico-printing.

2. *Phar.*: *Cupri Sulphas* is given in small doses as an astringent or tonic, in large doses (five grains) as an emetic. It is used in cases of obstinate diarrhoea and dysentery, also in cases of chorea and epilepsy. Externally, it is used to dress ulcers, &c. Sulphate of cop-

per is used to prevent smut in corn, and has been employed to prevent dry-rot in timber.

cupric sulphide, s.

Chem.: Sulphide of copper, CuS occurs native. It is precipitated as a dark-brown powder when H_2S gas is passed through a solution of a cupric salt. Precipitated sulphide of copper is soluble in nitric acid, also in potassium cyanide; it is insoluble in KHS, and only slightly soluble in $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{S}_2$, yellow ammonium sulphide.

cū-prīf-ēr-ōis, a. [Lat. *cuprum* = copper; *fērō* = to bear; and Eng. suff. *-ous*.] Copper-bearing; bearing copper.

"... the whole cupriferosus district of North Wales."—*Sir H. Delabèche: Elements of Geology*.

* **cūp-rīte (1), s.** [Eng. *cup*, and *rite*.] A libation.

"On the tabula variabit, with cupris magnifici dule."—*Stanshurst: Virgil: Æneid*, iv. 214.

cūp-rīte (2), s. [Lat. *cupr(um)* = copper, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: An isometric mineral with octohedral cleavage. Hardness, 3.5–4; sp. gr., 5.85–6.15; lustre adamantine to earthy; coloured red, streak shining brownish-red. It is subtransparent to subtranslucent, and in texture brittle. Composition: oxide of copper, 11.2; copper, 88.8 = 100. There are three varieties: (1) Ordinary cuprite, crystallized or massive, (2) Chalcotrichite (q.v.), and (3) Earthy cuprite, or Tile Ore. Found in Cornwall, in Devonshire, near Tavistock; near Lyons, in France; as well as in South Australia and South America. (*Dana*.)

cūp-rōid, a. & s. [Lat. *cuprum* = copper, and Gr. *είδος* (*eidōs*) = form, appearance.]

A. As adj.: Resembling copper.

B. As substantive:

Crystallol.: A crystal of the tetrahedral type, with twelve equal angles.

cū-prō-plūm-bīte, s. [Lat. *cuprum* = copper; *plūmbum* = lead, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: *Dana* considers this not a proper species, but only a mixture of galenite and chalcocite.

cū-prō-scheel-īte, s. [Lat. *cuprum* = copper, and Eng., & suff. *-ite* (q.v.).]

Min.: A crystalline granular mineral of vitreous lustre, green colour, and light greenish-grey streak; its hardness, 4.5–5; composition: tungstic acid, 78.43; oxide of copper, 8.95; lime, 12.62 = 100. Occurs in Lower California. (*Dana*.)

cū-prō-sō-vīn-īl, s. [Mod. Lat. *cuprosus* = full of copper; o connective; *vīnum* = wine; and Eng., & suff. *-yl* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).] Etymologically viewed, it signifies copper and wine, copper wine, or wine of copper.

cuprosoviny oxide, s.

Chem.: $\text{C}_4(\text{Cu}_2)_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$. A red precipitate, obtained by passing ethine (acetylene) C_2H_2 into an ammoniacal solution of cuprous chloride. This compound yields ethene C_2H_4 when heated with zinc and dilute ammonia. (*See Synthesis of Alcohol*.)

cū-prōur'-ān-īte, s. [Lat. *cupr(um)* = copper; o connective; and Eng., & suff. *-ite* (q.v.).]

Min.: The same as TARBERNITE. (*Dana*). The same as URANITE. (*Brit. Mus. Cat.*)

cū-prōūs, a. [Lat. *cupr(um)* = copper, and Eng. suff. *-ous*.] Having a considerable quantity of copper in its composition. Each molecule of the substance contains two atoms of copper which are united to each other by a pair of bonds (Cu—Cu)*.

cuprous chloride, s.

Chem.: Subchloride of copper, Cu_2Cl_2 or (Cl—Cu—Cu—Cl). A white crystalline powder, insoluble in water, obtained by the action of reducing agents on cupric chloride; also by burning copper in chlorine gas, or by distilling copper with mercuric chloride. Its ammoniacal solution absorbs oxygen from the air, and turns blue.

cuprous iodide, s.

Chem.: Cu_2I_2 . Subiodide of copper is a white insoluble powder, obtained by heating copper with iodine, or by adding an iodide to a mixture of cupric sulphate and ferrous sulphate.

âte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrķ, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, ûnîte, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = c. ey = a. qu = kw.

$2KI + 2CuSO_4 + 2FeSO_4 = Cu_2I_2 + K_2SO_4 + Fe_2(SO_4)_3$. This reaction is used to detect iodine in the presence of chlorides and bromides.

cuprous oxide, s.

Chem.: Cu_2O or Cu_2O , red oxide of copper, suboxide of copper. Obtained by heating a cupric salt with sugar and excess of caustic potash. It is a bright red powder, soluble in ammonia, forming a colourless solution, which absorbs oxygen when exposed to the air, and turns blue. Cuprous oxide is soluble in hydrochloric acid, forming cuprous chloride. Nitric acid dissolves it, forming cupric nitrate, $Cu(NO_3)_2$. It is used to give a ruby red colour to glass. Cuprous oxide dissolves in smelted copper rendering it brittle; it is then called dry copper.

cuprous sulphide, s.

Chem.: Cu_2S , or Cu_2S . A dark grey fusible powder, formed by heating three parts of sulphur and eight parts of copper, also by rubbing finely-divided copper with sulphur in a mortar, and by heating copper in sulphur vapour. When heated with cupric oxide it forms sulphur dioxide and metallic copper, $Cu_2S + 2CuO = SO_2 + 4Cu$. The fine metal obtained in copper smelting is chiefly cuprous sulphide.

cū-pu-lā, s. [Lat. = a little tub or cask, dimin. of *cupa* = a tub or cask.] The same as **CUPULA** (q.v.).

cupula-shaped, a.

Bot.: Slightly concave, with a nearly entire margin, as the calyx of citrus, or the cup of an acorn. The same as **CUPULIFORM**.

cū-pu-lar, a. [**CUPULA**.] Having as an inflorescence a cupula; tub-shaped, cask-shaped. "It only differs from the true *Dacrydia* in wanting the *cupular* disk of the fruit."—*Gardener's Chronicle*, No. 407 (1881), p. 503.

cū-pu-lāte, a. [Lat. *cupula* (q.v.), and Eng., &c. suff. -ate.]

Bot.: The same as **CUPULAR** (q.v.).

cū-pule, cū-pu-lā, s. [**CUPULA**.]

Botany:

1. A kind of inflorescence consisting of a cup formed by bracts cohering by their bases. In the oak the cupule is woody, entire, and scaly, with undulated bracts; in the



1. Oak. 2. Hazel. 3. Hornbeam.

beech it forms a sort of coriaceous, valvular, spurious pericarp; in the hazel-nut it is foliaceous and lacerated; and in the hornbeam it takes the form of a lobed bract.

2. A cup-like body existing in *Peiza* and some other Fungals.

cū-pu-lif-ēr-ō, s. pl. [Lat. *cupula*, in the botanical sense, and *fero* = to bear.]

Bot.: The name given in A.D. 1808 by Richard, and subsequently by various other botanists, to the order of diclinous Exogens termed by Mirbel, Lindley, &c., *Corylaceae*. They are so called from possessing a cupule which takes the form of a bony or coriaceous one-celled nut, more or less enclosed in an involucre. [*CORYLACEAE*, *MASTWORTS*.]

cū-pu-lif-ēr-ōūs, a. [Lat. *cupula*, i connective, *fero* = to bear, and Eng., &c. suff. -ous.]

Bot.: Bearing a cupule or cupules; pertaining to the botanical order *Cupuliferae*.

cū-pu-lī-form, a. [Lat. *cupula*, in the botanical sense, and *forma* = form.]

Bot.: The same as **CUPULA-SHAPED** (q.v.).

cūr, s. [Sw. dial. *kurre* = a dog; Dut. *korre* = a watchdog.]

1. **Lit.**: A degenerate, worthless, or cowardly dog.

"Flies, as before some mountain lion's ire
The village *curs* and trembling swains retire."

Pope: *Homers Iliad*, xvii. 69, 70.

2. **Fig.**: Used as a term of contempt and reproach to a man.

"You common cry of *curs*! whose breath I hate."

Shakspeare: *Coriolanus*, iii. 3.

† **cūr-a-bīl-i-tŷ, a.** [Fr. *curabilité*.] The quality of being curable; curableness.

cūr-a-ble, a. [Fr. *curable*.]

1. Capable of being cured; that may be healed or cured.

"... differs from all other curable diseases, ..."—

Harvey.

* 2. Curative.

"Retaining a curable vertue against all diseases."—

Sanders: *Travels*, bk. iii, p. 174.

cūr-a-ble-nēss, s. [Eng. *curable*; -ness.] The quality of being curable; capability or possibility of being healed or cured.

* **cu-ra-çi-on, s.** [**CURATION**.]

cūr-a-çōa, s. [Named from Curacao, or Curazao, an island in the Caribbean Sea, near the coast of Venezuela, where the liquor so called was first made.] A liquor made of brandy with orange-peel and sugar, and a little cinnamon.

"They get into a house that you know
Were such good mutton cutlets and strong curacao."

Moore: *Two-penny Post-Boy*.

cūr-a-çŷ, s. [Eng. *curate* (te); -cy.]

1. The office or employment of a curate; curateship.

"They get into orders as soon as they can, and, if they be very fortunate, arrive in time to a curacy here in town."—*Swift*.

* 2. Guardianship, curateship.

"By way of curacy and protectorship."—*North: Examiner*, p. 260.

cūr-ā-ge, cūr-a-gie, cul-ra-ge, s. [**CUL-RAGE**.] A plant, *Polygonum Hydropiper*. (*Hollyband: Dictionary*, A.D. 1593.) (*Britten & Holland*.)

cūr-ā-na, s. [A Guiana word (?)]

Timber traffic: The cedar wood of Guiana, *Icica altissima*. [**CEDAR-WOOD**.]

cūr-rā-i, cūr-rā-ra, *ourari, curare, urari, woorara, wooralī, *wooralī, s. [A Guiana Indian word. In Fr. *curare*.]

Chem.: A resinous substance used by the Indians of South America for poisoning their arrows, said to be the aqueous extract of a climbing plant belonging to the genus *Strychnos*. It is a brown-black, shining, brittle, resinous mass, almost wholly soluble in water. It has a bitter taste, and burns with a yellowish-red flame, giving off disagreeable smelling vapours. It contains an alkaloid, curarine (q.v.). It is a deadly poison; when introduced into the blood through a wound it acts on the motor nerves, arresting their functions, while the sensorial nerves retain their activity. Death ensues from paralysis of the respiratory organs. Chlorine and bromine decompose curara and neutralise its poisonous action. Curara is said to contain no strychnine. (*Watts: Dict. Chem.*)

cūr-ra-rine, s. [Fr. *curarine*, from *curari* (q.v.).]

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{15}N$. Curarine is obtained from curara resin. When pure it crystallises in four-sided prisms. It is very soluble in water and alcohol, but is insoluble in anhydrous ether and in benzene. It forms crystalline salts. It is very poisonous, like curara. It gives a blue colour with potassium dichromate and sulphuric acid. Curarine can be separated from strychnine by its insolubility in benzene.

cūr-ras-sōw, s. [An American word (?)] The name given to a large Gallinaceous Bird, *Craz alector*, more fully denominated in English the Crested Curassow. The upper parts are deep black, with a glow of green on various parts; the lower parts dull white, a colour found also on the lower tail coverts. The

Curassow is found in flocks in the forests of Mexico, Guiana, and Brazil. Its nest is



CURASSOW.

composed of branches interlaced with the stalks of herbaceous plants, and lined with leaves; the eggs five, six, or eight.

"The sternum of *Columba coronata* resembles that of the curassow."—*Owen: Anat. of Vertebrates*, ch. xiii.

¶ (1) Crested curassow: [**CURASSOW**.]

(2) Red curassow: *Craz rubra*.

(3) Red-knobbed curassow: *Craz Yarellii*.

* **curate** (1), * **curat** (1), * **curats**, * **curiet, s.** [**CURASS**.] A curass.

"His shield, his helmet, and his curats bare."

Spenser: *F. Q.* vi. v. a

cūr-ate (2), * **cu-rat** (2), s. [Low Lat. *curatus* = one who is charged with the cura—i.e., with the cure or care of souls. In Ital. *curato*; Fr. *curé*.] [**CURE**.]

Ecclesiol. & Ord. Lang.: The designation of an ecclesiastical functionary in the Church of England, whose position and functions have much varied in bygone times. The following have been the chief changes:—

I. Formerly:

1. Originally (in a general sense): Any one having cure of souls and of rank inferior to a bishop.

"Curate, a parson or vicar, one that serves a cure, or has the charge of souls in a parish."—*Phillips: The New World of Words*. (Trench.)

¶ This meaning has left traces in the Prayer Book, where prayer is made for "bishops, curates, and all congregations committed to their charge." When in Scotland during the period immediately preceding the revolution of 1688 episcopally ordained parochial incumbents existed over Scotland, the people called them "curates," which was simply a survival of the original use of the word.

"About two hundred curates—so the episcopal parish priests were called—were expelled."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

2. Next (in more special senses):

(1) An incumbent of a parochial church in which no arrangement was ever come to for the ordination of a vicar.

(2) The incumbent of a chapel founded after the parochial arrangement had been completed, and which consequently had not the privileges of a parish church.

¶ The last two types of curates held perpetual curacies, and when a perpetual curacy is now held, the explanation of it is that given under 2 (1) or (2). [**PERPETUAL CURACY**.]

II. Now: The assistant to a rector or vicar, a minister temporarily officiating in the church instead of the proper incumbent. Between A.D. 1349 and A.D. 1366 Simon Islip, the Archbishop of Canterbury, fixed the pay of a curate at six marks (= £4). Archbishop Sudbury in 1378 raised this to eight marks (£5 6s. 8d.). By the statute 12 Anne, 11, c. 12, it was enacted that if any rector or vicar nominated a curate to the ordinary to be licensed, there should be settled upon him a salary not exceeding £50, or falling short of £20. The operation of demand and supply has since raised the salary of curates to £130 or more, though the average a quarter of a century ago was about £80. Even after allowance is made for the diminished purchasing power of money, the tendency of the curate's income is to rise quicker than the emoluments of the parochial clergy.

¶ **Perpetual curate**:

Ecclesiol. & Ord. Lang.: One holding a perpetual curacy; a curate not appointed by an

bōl, bōy; pōūt, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, çhis; sin, aq; expect, Xenophon, exist. -iŋg, -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn. -çion, -çion = zhūn. -tious, -sious, -cious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.

incumbent as his assistant or removable at the pleasure of the former, but holding an unendowed or badly-endowed non-parochial charge. [CURATE, I. 2 (1), (2).]

cūr-a-tēl-la, *s.* [From Gr. *κουρεύω* (*koureuō*) = to be a barber, *κουρεύς* (*koureus*) = a barber, *κείρω* (*keirō*) = to shave, in allusion to the polishing effects of the leaves of one species. (See def.)]

Bot.: A genus of Dilleniaceæ belonging to the tribe Delimeæ. *Curatella Sambaiba* is astringent. It is used in Brazil as a barber, wounds, and also for tanning purposes. The rough leaves of *C. americana* are used in Guiana for polishing.

† **cūr-ate-ship**, *s.* [Eng. *curate*, and *ship*.] The office of a curate; curacy.

* **cūr-at-ess**, *s.* [Eng. *curat(e)*; -*ess*.] The wife of a curate.

"A curatess would be sure to get the better of me."
—*Trolope*: *Barchester Towers*, ch. xxi.

* **cūr-a-tion**, * **cu-ra-ql-on**, *s.* [Lat. *curatio*, from *curator*, *pa. par.* of *curo* = to take care of.] Cure, remedy, healing.

"... so unskilful an opinion
That of thy wits no curatōn."
Chaucer: *Troilus*, l. (Rich.)

cūr-a-tive, *a.* [Fr. *curatif*; Ital. *curativo*.] Relating to the curing or healing of diseases; tending to cure.

"There may be taken proper useful indications, both preservative and curative, from the qualities of the air."
—*Arbuthnot*.

cūr-ā-tōr (Scottish), **cūr-a-tōr**, *s.* [Lat., from *curatus*, *pa. par.* of *curo* = to take care; Fr. *curateur*.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: A person who has the care and superintendence of anything, as of a public library, a museum, a gallery of pictures, &c.

"... the society shall much stand in need of a curator of experiments."
—*Boyle*: *Works*, vi. 147.

II. Scots Law:

1. A trustee for the carrying out of any purpose.

"The patronage ... was transferred to seven curators."
—*Chambers*: *Encyclop.*

2. A guardian; a person only appointed to manage the estate of any one who is not legally competent to manage it himself, as a minor, a lunatic.

"A minor cannot appear as a defendant in court, but by his guardian and curator."
—*Ayliffe*: *Paverson*.

cūr-ā-tōr-ship, *s.* [Eng. *curator*; -*ship*.] The office of a curator. (*Ogilvie*.)

* **cūr-ā-trix**, *s.* [Lat.]

1. A woman who cures or heals.

"That nature of Hippocrates, that is the curatrix of diseases."
—*Cudworth*: *Intell. System*, p. 167.

2. A female curator.

cūrb, *s.* [CURB, *v.*]

A. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Literally*:

1. In the same sense as B. 1.

"That trot became a gallop soon,
In spite of curb and rein."
Cowper: *John Gilpin*.

2. In the same sense as B. 2.

II. *Fig.*: Anything which restrains or checks; a restraint, a check.

"... the curb of conscience snapped."
Cowper: *Task*, ii. 571.

B. *Technically*:

1. *Harness*: A chain or strap behind the jaw of a horse, connected at its ends to the rings on the upper ends of the branches of a stiff-bit, and forming a fulcrum for the branches, which act as a lever. [CURB-BIT, (*Knight*).]

2. *Paving*: The edge-stone of a sidewalk, or trottoir; the kerb.

3. *Hydraulic Engineering*:

(1) A stoned or boarded structure around a well, to keep back the surrounding earth. Iron curbs are constructed of boiler-iron or of cast-iron segments bolted together, rings being added at the top as the structure descends.

(2) A boarded structure to contain concrete, which hardens and acts as a pier or foundation.

(3) The outer casing-wheel of a turbine. It is a cylinder inserted into the floor of the forebay, inclosing the wheel which rotates within.

(4) A curved shrouding which confines the water against the floats or buckets of a Scoop-wheel or Breast-wheel (q.v.).

(5) The inclosure which leads water from a forebay to a water-wheel. Also called a Mantle. (*Knight*.)

4. *Carpentry*:

(1) The wall-plate at the springing of a dome.

(2) The circular plate at the top of a dome into which the ribs are framed.

(3) The wall-plate on the top of the permanent portion of a windmill, on which the cap rotates as the wind veers. (*Knight*.)

5. *Soap-manuf.*, &c.: An inclined circular plate around the margin of a soap or salt kettle, to return what boils over.

6. *Civil Engin.*: A breast-wall or retaining wall to hold up a bank of earth.

7. *Farr.*: (For definition see extract).

"There are often injuries to particular parts of the hock-joint. Curb is an affection of this kind. It is an enlargement at the back of the hock, three or four inches below its point. . . . It is either a strain of the ring-like ligament which binds the tendons in their place, or of the sheath of the tendons; oftener, however, of the ligament than of the sheath. Any sudden action of the limb of more than usual violence may produce it, and therefore horses are found to 'throw out curbs' after a hardly-contested race, an extraordinary leap, a severe gallop over heavy ground, or a sudden check in the gallop. . . . Curbs are generally accompanied by considerable lameness at their first appearance, but the swelling is not always great. They are best detected by observing the leg sideways."
—*Youatt*: *The Horse*, p. 369.

curb-beam, *s.* A beam of a wooden bridge to confine the road material.

curb-bit, *s.*

Harness: A stiff-bit having branches by which a leverage is obtained upon the jaws of a horse. The lower end has rings or loops for the reins, and the upper end has loops for the curb-chain and the cheek-straps of the head-stall. The curb-chain has usually twisted links, is held fast by one end to the loop of the off branch, and is hooked to the loop of the near branch. It forms the fulcrum for the leverage of the branches. [Br.] (*Knight*.)

curb-pins, *s. pl.*

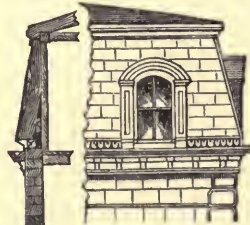
Horol.: The pins on the lever of a watch-regulator which embrace the hair-spring of the balance and regulate its vibrations. (*Knight*.)

curb-plate, *s.*

Arch.: The wall-plate of a circular or elliptical dome or roof.

curb-roof, *s.*

Arch.: A roof with canted slopes; having two sets of rafters with different inclinations.



CURB-ROOF.

Otherwise called a Mansard-roof, after the French architect who frequently adopted it; or a gambrel-roof, from its crooked shape, like the hind leg of a horse. (*Knight*.)

curb-stone, *s.* A stone laid along the edge of a footpath next the roadway, to keep up the material of the path, and to prevent vehicles from running on to it; a kerb-stone. [CURB, B. 2.]

cūrb, * **courb**, * **curbe**, *v.t. & t.* [Fr. *courber* = to bend, to bow; Lat. *curvo*, from *curvus* = curved, bent.]

A. *Transitive*:

1. *Literally*:

* 1. To bend, to curve.

"Though the course of the sun be curbed between the tropics."
—*Keats*.

2. To restrain or to keep in check with a curb.

"Part curb their fiery steeds, or shun the goad,
With rapid wheels, or fronted brigades form."
Milton: *P. L.*, li. 531, 532.

3. To strengthen, confine, or maintain the shape of anything with a curb.

"The well at Southampton was curbed in this way."
—*Knight*: *Pract. Dict. of Mechanics*.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. To restrain, guide, or keep in check; to keep back.

"Perhaps he had spurred his party till he could no longer curb it, and was really hurried on headlong by those whom he seemed to guide."
—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. li.

¶ It is sometimes followed by *from*.

"Yet you are curbed from that enlargement by the consequence of the crown."
Shakespeare: *Cymbeline*, li. 2.

* 2. To swindle, to rob.

"Though you can toy, nip, hug, lift, curbe."
Greene: *Theeves Jelling out* (1615).

* B. *Intrans.*: To bend, to give way, to keep back.

"Virtue itself of vice must pardon beg,
Yea, curb and woo for leave to do him good."
Shakespeare: *Hamlet*, lii. 4.

¶ For the difference between to curb and to check, see CHECK.

cūr-ba, *s.* [A native word.] An African measure, used for the sale of palm-oil, grain, &c. It varies from $\frac{1}{4}$ to 18 gallons.

* **cūrb-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *curb*; -*able*.] That may or can be curbed, restrained, or checked.

cūrb-ed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CURB, *v.*]

cūrb-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CURB, *v.*]

A & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As substantive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Literally*:

(1) The act of restraining or keeping in check with a curb.

(2) In the same sense as II.

2. *Fig.*: The act of restraining or keeping in check; a restraint, a check.

"... the mind that is warping to vice, should not think much to be kept upright by the curbs and the strokes of adversity."
—*Poetham*, pt. ii. *Rescue St.*

II. *Road-making*: A curb, a kerbstone.

* **cūrb-le**, *s.* [A dimin. from *curb*, *s.* (q.v.).] The mouth of a well.

"... peticions as big as a well's curb."
—*Pisc Strange Wonders of the World*. (Nares.)

* **cūrb-less**, *a.* [Eng. *curb*; -*less*.] Without any curb, check, or restraint.

"That beck itself was then a torrent, turbid and curbless."
—*C. Brontë*: *Jane Eyre*, ch. ix.

* **cūrb-lēt**, *s.* [Eng. *curb*; dimin. suff. -*let*.] A little curb.

"I sprang from my horse and tied the steed
With silver curblet to a tree."
Sir J. Bowring: *The Strawberries*.

cūr-ca-s, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Bot.: A genus of Euphorbiaceæ, tribe Crotonæ. It was formerly merged in *Jatropha*, but it has a bell-shaped corolla, while *Jatropha* has one with distinct petals. *Curcas purgans* is what was formerly called *Jatropha Curcas*.

It is a large bush or a small tree, a native of the hotter parts of, but cultivated elsewhere in the tropics. The seeds are called Purgative-nuts. An oil pressed from them is of use in itch and herpes, and when diluted it has been helpful in chronic rheumatism. The oil, boiled with oxide of iron, makes a good varnish, used by the Chinese for covering boxes. Similarly the milky juice of the plant dyes linen black, and makes good marking-ink. The leaves are rubefacient and discentic. *Curcas multifidus*, a South American plant, now by some removed from the genus, yields a purgative oil called Pinhoen. (*Lindley*, &c.)

curch, *s.* [KERCHIEF.] A covering for a woman's head; a kerchief.

"Her house as hien, her curch as clean,
I wat she is a dainty chucky."
Burns: *Lady Onie*.

* **cūr-cheff**, *s.* [KERCHIEF.]

curch-ie, *s.* [CURTSY.] A courtesy or curtsy.

"An' wi' a curchie low did stoop,
As soon as e'er she saw the."
Burns: *Holy Fair*.

cūr-cūl-i-gō, *s.* [From Lat. *curculio* = a weevil, a process upon the seeds of this genus resembling a weevil's projecting rostrum or snout.]

Bot.: A genus of Hypoxidaceae. The roots of *Curculigo orchoides* are somewhat bitter and aromatic, and are used in the East in gonorrhoea. The tubers of *C. stans* are eaten in the Marianne Islands.

cūr-cū-lī-ō, s. [Lat. = a corn-worm, a weevil.]

Entomology:

*1. A genus of Insects founded by Linnæus. It included all insects which had a prominent rostrum or beak, with the antennæ subclavate and inserted upon it. In the thirteenth edition of the *Systema Naturæ* 95 species are enumerated. The genus is nearly identical with the modern family of Curculionidæ, which is a very large one. The beetles contained in it are popularly called Weevils. [WEEVIL.]

2. The genus, now much restricted, is the type of the family Curculionidæ. *Curculio imperialis* is the Diamond Beetle, so called from the splendour of its colours. It is brought from Brazil.

curculio trap, s. A tray, or a cincture of fibre, attached to the trunk of a plum, apricot, or other curculio-ravaged tree, to intercept the insects which climb up the bark.

cūr-cū-lī-ōi-dēs, s. [Lat. *curculio* = a beetle, and Gr. εἶδος (eidos) = form.]

Paleont.: A genus of fossil Beetles, doubtfully akin to Curculio. It is from the Carboniferous rocks.

cūr-cū-lī-ōn-ī-dēs, s. pl. [Lat. *curculio* (genit. *curculionis*), and suff. -idæ (q.v.).]

1. **Entom.**: A large family of Insects, tribe Tetramera, sub-tribe Rhynchophora (Snout-bearing Insects). Or they may be called, as Stephens does, section and sub-section. The rostrum is thick, rounded, and frequently very long, the antennæ clavate, with from 9–12 joints, the basal one so much elongated as sometimes to be equal to all the rest united; these stand to it in certain cases at a right angle. The species are very numerous; some are beautifully coloured. The indigenous species are, as a rule, small. They are all vegetable feeders. Some are destructive to grain. The larvæ are somewhat elongate, linear, with the extremities acute, the head scaly, and the body furnished with tubercular projections in place of legs. Sharp enumerates 83 genera and 462 species as British. They are popularly called Weevils. (Stephens, &c.)

2. **Paleont.**: For doubtful remains of the family from the Carboniferous rocks, see CURCULIONIDES. Genuine Curculionidæ are believed to occur in the Lias. There are some also in rocks doubtfully regarded as of Eocene age at Taklee, near Nagpore, in Central India.

cūr-cū-lī-ōn-ī-dēs, s. pl. [Lat. *curculio* (genit. *curculionis*) = a beetle, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Entom.: The equivalent in the classification of Schoenherr of the family Curculionidæ. He makes it a much higher designation, and proposes numerous divisions and sub-divisions.

cūr-cū-ma, s. [From Arab. *curcum*, the name of the turmeric plant. (See def.)]

Bot.: A genus of Zingiberaceæ (Gingerworts). *Curcuma longa* is the Turmeric plant. The corm is about as thick as the thumb, and is divided into several parts. The leaves, which are about a foot long, are lanceolate in form and sheathing. The flowers are in terminal spikes, bracteate, with a pale yellow flower in the axil of each bract. It is extensively cultivated in Bengal. The tuberous rhizomes furnish the substance called Turmeric (q.v.). The "root" or rhizome of *C. Zedoaria* (*Alpinia racemosa*) and *C. Zerrumbet* (*A. Galanga*) are aromatic and stimulating. The starch of *C. rubescens*, *C. angustifolia*, and some other Asiatic species constitute East Indian arrowroot.

curcuma-paper, s. [TURMERIC PAPER.]

cūr-cū-mīn, s. [Low Lat. *curcum(a)*, and Eng. suff. -in (Chem.) (q.v.).]

Chem.: $C_{14}H_{14}O_4$. The colouring matter of turmeric (q.v.). Curcumin is very soluble in alcohol and in ether. It is best extracted by boiling the rhizome with benzene. It forms orange-yellow crystals, which melt at 177°.

It dissolves in alkalies, forming a brown-red solution. Boric acid solution gives an orange colour with a solution of curcumin, which is not altered by dilute acids, but alkalies turn it blue, which soon changes into a dirty grey. Hot nitric acid oxidizes curcumin into oxalic acid; chromic acid mixture converts it into terephthalic acid.

cūrd, *crod, *crodde, *crudde, s. [Ir. *cruth*, *gruth*, or *groth*; Gael. *cruth*.]

I. Literally:

1. The coagulated or curdled part of milk, which is generally made into cheese, but is in some countries eaten as common food.

"A few cruddes and creme and an haver cake." P. FLEMING, 4, 365.

2. The coagulated part of any liquid.

II. Fig.: Sourness.

"Their acid temper turns, as soon as stirred,
The milk of their good purpose all to curd."
COOPER: *Charity*, 603, 604.

curd-breaker, s. A frame of wires or slats which is worked to and fro in a vat of cheese-curd, to break the latter into small pieces and enable the whey to drain off. A curd-cutter. (Knight.)

*** curd-cake, s.** A delicacy of the table in former times. (See example.)

"To make curd-cakes,"—Take a pint of curds, four eggs, leaving two of the whites; add sugar and grated nutmeg, with a little flower; mix them well, and drop them like fritters in a frying-pan, in which butter is hot."—*Closet of Rarities* (1706). (Nares.)

curd-cutter, s.

1. A spindle with revolving knives on an axle, for cutting the curd to expedite the separation of the whey.

2. A hoop with a diametric knife having an arched stem and wooden handle. It is used by an up-and-down motion, the curd being in a tub. (Knight.)

***cūrd, *crudden, *cruddyn, v.t. & i.** [CURD, s.]

A. Transitive:

1. **Lit.**: To form into curds; to curdle.

"As these thou hast crudded me."—Wycliffe: *Job*, x. 10.

2. **Fig.**: To cause to coagulate; to curdle; to coagel.

"Maiden, does it curd thy blood,
To say I am thy mother."
Shakespeare: *All's Well*, I. 5.

B. Intrans.: To curdle; to become coagulated or coagel.

cūrd-ēd, pa. par. or a. [CURD, v.]

***cūrd-ī-nēss, s.** [Eng. *curdy*; -ness.] The quality or state of being curdy or curd.

cūrd-le, v.t. & i. [A frequent. from *curd*, v. (q.v.).]

A. Transitive:

1. **Lit.**: To curd, to form into curds; to coagulate, to thicken.

"There is in the spirit of wine some acidity, by which brandy curdles milk."—Floyer.

B. Figuratively:

1. To coagulate, to coagel, to cause to run slowly.

"But my chill blood is curdled in my veins,
And scarce the shadow of a man remains."
Dryden: *Virgil's Æneid*.

*2. To condense, to coagel.

"... in itself a thought,
A slumbering thought, is capable of years,
And curdles a long life into one hour."
Byron: *The Dream*, I.

B. Intransitive:

1. **Lit.**: To become curdled or curdled; to coagulate.

"Sip round the pall, or taste the curdling chee a."
Thomson: *Summer*, 263.

II. Figuratively:

1. To become coagulated; to run slowly.

"Fancy shrinks
And the blood thrills and curdles at the thought
Of such a gulf as he design'd his grave."
Cooper: *Task*, vi. 512–14.

*2. To creep slowly and coldly.

"An icy sickness curdling o'er
My heart..." Byron: *Maizeppa*, xviii.

***cūrd-le, s.** [CURDLE, v.] A curd, a coagulation.

"There is a kind of down or curdle on his wit."
Adams: *Works*, I. 501.

cūrd-led, pa. par. or a. [CURDLE, v.]

***cūrd-lēss, a.** [Eng. *curd*; -less.] Free from curds and coagulations.

cūrd-līng, pr. par., a., & s. [CURDLE, v.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *subst.*: The act or process of curdling or coagulating; the state or condition of becoming curdled or coagel.

***cūr-dōo, v.i.** [Icel. *kyrra* = to calm, soothe, and *doo* = a pigeon.] To make love.

"She frequently chided Watty for neglecting the dinner hour, and 'curdooing,' as she said, 'under cloud of night.'"—*The Entail*, I. 247.

cūrd-wōrt, s. [CRUDWORT.]

cūrd-ȳ, a. [Eng. *curd*; -ȳ.] Full of curds; coagulated, curdled, coagel.

"... coagulating into a curdy mass with acids"—*Arabian*: *On Allments*.

***cūrd-ȳ, v.i.** [CURDY, a.] To coagel.

"... chaste as the icicle
That's curdied by the frost from purest snow."
Shakespeare: *Coriolanus*, v. 2.

cūre (1), s. [Fr. *cure*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *cura*, from Lat. *cura* = care, cure. It is wholly unconnected with care (q.v.).]

*1. Care, attention, concern, regard.

"If that he wol take of it no cure."
Chaucer: *Prologue*, II. 283.

*2. Affection, regard.

"Thou woldest sette al thi cure and thi love in him."—*Gesta Romanorum*, p. 167.

*3. A charge, superintendence, or management.

"Jonas toke in cure of the forest."—*Gesta Romanorum*, p. 148.

4. **Spec.**: A charge or care of the spiritual welfare of people; a care of souls.

"... had obtained a cure, and had died in the performance of the humble duties of a parish priest."—*Macaulay's Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

5. The act of healing or curing.

"I do cures to-day, and to-morrow."—*Luke* xiii. 32.

6. A method or system of curing or treating disease.

7. A remedy, a restorative; a preparation or medicine intended or calculated to cure or heal.

"Of surgerie he knewe the cures."
Gower: *Com. Amantia*, bk. vi.

8. Anything which acts as a remedy or restorative.

"That Scripture is the only cure of woe."
Cooper: *Truth*, 458.

9. The state of being cured, healed, or restored to health.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *cure* and *remedy*: "*Cure* denotes either the act of curing, or the thing that cures. *Remedy* is mostly employed for the thing that remedies. In the former sense the *remedy* is to the *cure* as the means to the end; a *cure* is performed by the application of a *remedy*. That is *incurable* for which no remedy can be found; but a *cure* is sometimes performed without the application of any specified *remedy*. The *cure* is complete when the evil is entirely removed; the *remedy* is sure which by proper application never fails of effecting the *cure*. A *cure* is sometimes employed for the thing that *cures*, but only in the sense of what infallibly cures. Quacks always hold forth their nostrums as infallible cures, not for one but for every sort of disorder; experience has, however, fatally proved that the *remedy* in most cases is worse than the disease." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

***cūre (2), *kīre, s.** [A.S. *cýre*.]

1. Choice, pick.

"Ten thousand monnen . . . that was the beste cure of al Brutlode."—*Layamon*, I. 345.

2. A wish.

"Efter cure heo him yenen three hundred yales."—*Layamon*, I. 253.

3. A custom.

"Ehrisse fole aden a kīre."
Genesis & Exodus, 2, 451.

cūre (3), s. [Fr. *curé*.] A clergyman, a curate, a parson.

cūre, *curen, v.t. & i. [Lat. *curo* = to take care for, to cure.]

A. Transitive:

*1. To take care of, to busy oneself about.

"Men dredeful curiden or bidden Stheune."—*Wycliffe*: *Deeds*, vii. 2.

2. To heal, to restore to health, to free from disease.

"If Peter and John cured the lame man by the strength of imagination . . ."
Ser. 9.

3. To heal, to make sound or whole.

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f
-çlan, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -fion, -sion = zhün. -cious, -tious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl dəl

"... all contusions of bones, in hard weather, are more difficult to cure."—*Bacon: Natural History*.

4. To remove by the application of remedies.
"He ... gave them power to cure diseases."—*Luke ix. 1*.

5. To remedy, to correct.

"... thou like to cure his evil nature, . . ."—*Sp. Taylor, vol. 1, Ser. 10*.

6. To prepare for preservation; to preserve, to pickle.

"The beef would be so ill chosen, or so ill cured, as to stink many times before it came so far as Holland."—*Temple*.

¶ (1) To cure by verdict:

Law: After a cause has been sent down to trial, the trial had, and the verdict given, the Court overlooks defects in the statement of a title which would be fatal on a demurrer, or if taken at an earlier period: this is what is called to cure by a verdict. (*New Law Dict.*)

(2) To cure a person of a thing:

(a) *Lit.*: To heal or free from a disease.

(b) *Fig.*: To correct a habit or practice; to cause one no longer to have a taste for something.

* **B. Intransitive**:

1. To take care; to strive.

"Bisyll cure or hepe for to yye this self prounable."—*Wycliffe: 2 Timothy ii. 15*.

2. To effect a cure, to heal.

"... like to Achilles' spear,
Is able with the change to kill and cure."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., v. 1*.

3. To be cured or healed; to heal.

"One desperate grief cures with another's anguish."—*Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, I. 2*.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *cure*, to heal, and to remedy: "To cure is employed for that which is out of order; to heal for that which is broken; diseases are cured, wounds are healed; the former is a complex, the latter is a simple process. Whatever requires to be cured is wrong in the system; it requires many and various applications internally and externally; whatever requires to be healed is occasioned externally by violence, and requires external applications. In a state of refinement men have the greatest number of disorders to be cured; in a savage state there is more occasion for the healing art. Cure is used as properly in the moral as the natural sense; heal in the moral sense is altogether figurative. The disorders of the mind are cured with greater difficulty than those of the body. The breaches which have been made in the affections of relatives towards each other can be healed by nothing but a Christian spirit of forbearance and forgiveness. Remedy is used only in the moral sense, in which it accords most with cure. Evils are either cured or remedied, but the former are of a much more serious nature than the latter. The evils in society require to be cured; an omission, a deficiency, or a mischief requires to be remedied." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

cure-all, *s.* A plant, *Ceanothus rivale*.

cüred, *pa. par. or a.* [CURE, *v.*]

cüre-*lëss*, *a.* [Eng. *cure*; -*less*.] Without cure or remedy, that cannot be cured.

"To indict a careless wound."—*Byron: Fare Thee Well*.

cür-*ör* (1), *s.* [Eng. *cure*(e); -*er*.] One who cures or heals; a healer.

"He is a curer of souls, and you a curer of bodies . . ."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives, II. 3*.

* **cür-*er*** (2), *s.* [COVERER.] A cover, a dish.
"With all cürers of cost that cükis could kyth."—*Boulton, III. 5*.

cü-rétte, *s.* [Fr.]

Sing.: An instrument shaped like a scoop, used for removing any matter that may be left in the eye after an operation for cataract.

"I punctured the anterior parts of both the capsules with the sharp end of a gold curret."—*Trans. of Royal Society (1881), xci. 396*.

cür-few (ew as ü), * **cür-fu**, * **cür-fur**, * **cür-phour**, *s.* [Fr. *couver-feu* = cover-fire, from *couvrir* = to cover, and *feu* = fire, from Lat. *focus* = a hearth.]

1. Ordinary Language:

I. In the same sense as II.

"This is the font fient Filbertgibbet: he begins at cürfew, and walks till the first cock."—*Shakesp.: Lear, II. 4*.

2. A bell still rung in continuation of the ancient custom, but without retaining its meaning.

fäte, fät, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, father; wë, wët, hëre, campl, hër, there; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gö, pôt, er, wöre, wöf, wörk, whô, sôn; müte, öub, cüre, unite, cür, rüle, füll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ē. ey = ä. qu = kw,

"Bang out the hour of nine, the village cürfew, and straightway

Rose the guests and departed; and silence reigned in the household."—*Longfellow: Evangeline, I. 2*.

* 3. A cover for a fire; a fire-plate.

"But now for pans, pots, cürfews, counters, and the like."—*Bacon*.

II. Feudal Law: A bell rung every evening as a signal to the people to extinguish all fires and retire to rest. It was introduced by William the Conqueror, most probably as a speaking against fire, but it was regarded by the English as a badge of servitude. The original time for ringing it was eight o'clock P.M., but in the *Merry Devil of Edmonton* it is represented as being rung an hour later:

"Well, 'tis nine o'clock, 'tis time to ring cürfew."—*(O. Plays, v. 292)*

From the following passage in *Romeo & Juliet* (iv. 4), it seems that the bell which was commonly used to ring the cürfew obtained its time the name of the cürfew-bell, and was so called whenever it was rung on any occasion:

"Come stir, stir, stir! the second cock hath crowed,
The cürfew bell hath rung, 'tis three o'clock."

In a few places the custom is still kept up of ringing a bell at nine o'clock P.M., and the old name is retained. In Scotland it was rung in boroughs at nine P.M., an hour which was changed to ten P.M. at the solicitation of James Stewart, favourite of James VI.

cürfew-knoll, *s.* The sound of the cürfew-bell.

"... the cürfew-knoll
That spake the Norman conqueror's stern behest."—*Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. viii*.

cür-für-fle, *s.* [CÜRFUFFLE, *v.*] A ruffled, rumpled, disordered, or tumbled state; agitation, tremor.

"... an he puts himself into a cürfuffle for any thing you could bring him, Edie."—*Scott: Antiquary, ch. xlix*.

cür-für-fle, *v.t.* [Of doubtful origin.] To put in a disordered, ruffled, or rumpled state; to agitate, or disturb.

"His ruffe cürfuffled about his Craig."—*Legend, Ep. St. Andros, Poems 16th Cent., 327*.

cür-*i*-a (pl. *curiæ*), *s.* [Lat.]

1. Roman Antiquities:

(1) One of the sub-divisions of the Roman people, as instituted by Romulus, there being three tribes, and each tribe being divided into ten sections or *curiæ*. The members of each *curia* were called in reference to each other *curiales*; each had its own chapel, its own place of meeting called *curia*, its own priest, called *Curio* or *Flamen Curialis*, who presided at the solemnities peculiar to his *curia*, and out of the thirty *curiones* one was selected who presided over the whole, under the title of *Curio Maximus*.

"His next act, according to Dionysius, is to divide the people into three tribes, and each tribe into thirty *curiæ*."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist. (1858), ch. xl., § 1, vol. I, p. 412*.

(2) The building in which the *curiæ* met for divine worship.

(3) The Senate-house.

* 2. *Law*: A court of justice.

3. *Eccles.*: The Court of the Roman see, including the Pope, cardinals, &c., in their temporal capacities.

* **cür-i-al-ist-tic**, *a.* [Lat. *curialis* = (1) of or belonging to a *curia*, (2) pertaining to a court.] Of or pertaining to a court.

* **cür-i-äl-i-tÿ**, *s.* [As if from a Lat. *curialitas*, from *curialis*.] Matters connected with a court, as its privileges, prerogatives, retinue, &c.

"I come to the last of those things which I propounded, the court and curiality."—*Bacon: To Villiers*.

* **cür-*ic***, *s.* [Prob. from Lat. *cura* = care; or from *quero* = to seek.] Inquiry, search, investigation.

"Sum gonkis quibh the glas pyg grow al of gold ytt,
Throw cür-ic of quentassence, thocth clay nuggis crackin."—*Douglas: Virgil, 238, 62*.

* **curiet**, *s.* [CURAT (1), *s.*]

cür-*ing*, * **cür-yng**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CURE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & participle adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As substantive*:

1. The act of healing, restoring to health, or making sound.

"Curyng or heelyng of sakenesse. Curiacio, curiatio."—*Proppr. Purg.*

2. The act or process of preparing for preservation, as by drying, salting, &c.

curing-house, *s.* A house or building in which various articles, such as bacon, are cured; specifically, a building in which sugar is drained and dried.

* **cür-i-ö-lög-*ic***, *a.* [Gr. *κυριολογικός* (*kurio logikos*) = speaking or describing literally; *κύριος* (*kurios*) = . . . strict, literal, and λόγος (*logos*) = a word; λέγω (*legō*) = to speak, to tell.] Applied to a rude kind of hieroglyphics, in which things are represented by their pictures.

cür-i-ös-i-tÿ, * **cür-i-ös-i-te**, * **cür-i-ouste**, *s.* [O. Fr. *curiosité*; Fr. *curiosité*; Sp. *curiosidad*; Port. *curiosidade*; Ital. *curiosità*; Lat. *curiositas*, from *curiosus* = careful (q.v.).] [CURIOUS.]

1. A curious disposition or feeling; a strong desire to see something new or novel; inquisitiveness; an inclination or disposition to inquiry.

"Other men as not bi any *curiouse* the things that ben in the seyntuarie."—*Wycliffe: Numb. iv. 30*.

* 2. Niceness, fastidiousness, delicacy.

"When thou wast in thy gyt, and thy perfume, they mocked thee for too much *curiosity* . . ."—*Shakesp.: Timon, iv. 3*.

* 3. Accuracy, exactness; niceness or delicacy of performance.

"... the *curiosity* of the workmanship of nature."—*Ray*.

* 4. Elaborate work.

"The other kinde of fontaine, which we may call a bathing, poole, it may admit much *curiosity* and beauty."—*Bacon: Essays, No. 46*.

5. A nice or curious experiment.

"There hath been practised also a *curiosity*, to set a tree upon the north side of a wall, and at a little height, to draw it through the wall, and spread it upon the south side."—*Bacon: Natural History*.

6. An object of curiosity; a rarity; something strange, rare, or curious; something deserving of being seen or preserved.

"He has, likewise, a complete service of Corinthian metal, which though he admires as a *curiosity*, is far from being his passion."—*Melmoth: Pity, III. let. 1*.

7. A strange or curious personage; a character. (*Colloquial*.)

cür-i-ö-*şo*, *s.* [Ital.] A virtuoso; a collector of curiosities.

"Dr. J. Wilkins, warden of Wadham college, the great *curioso* of his time, . . ."—*Life of A. Wood, p. 112*.

* **cür-*i*-ö-*us***, *v.i.* [CURIOUS, *a.*] To work curiously or elaborately.

"When some artist *curiousing* upon it."—*Sylvester: Magnificence, p. 920*.

cür-*i*-ö-*us*, *a.* [O. Fr. *curiosus*, *curiosus*, *curius*; Fr. *curieux*; Sp. *Port.*, & Ital. *curioso*, from Lat. *curiosus* = careful; *cura* = care.]

I. *Of persons*:

1. Careful, anxious, concerned, eager.

"That ben ful beay and *curius*
For to dispresen that best deservens love and name.
Romant of the Rose, 1,052, 1,053.

2. Inquisitive; strongly desirous to see or know something new, strange, or extraordinary; prying.

"... he must take care not to be too *curious*."—*B. Jonson: Discoveries*.

3. Given to research or investigation.

"... one of the *curiousset* and most observing makers of steel tools."—*Boyle: Works, III. 413*.

¶ It is sometimes followed by *after*, *in*, or *of* before the object of research or inquiry.

"... a gentleman so very *curious after* things that were elegant and beautiful, . . ."—*Woodward*.

* 4. Accurate, exact, careful, precise, scrupulous.

"... men were not *curious* what syllables or particles of speech they used."—*Hooker*.

* 5. Nice, fastidious, hard to please, anxious.

"A temperate person is not *curious* of fancies and deliciousness . . ."—*Taylor*.

6. Extraordinary, remarkable, out of the common, strange.

II. *Of things*:

1. Inquisitive; searching.

"The *curious* search of Euryclides' eye."—*Pope: Homer's Odyssey, xix. 498*.

2. Disposed strongly to research or investigation.

"... a quarry, to the *curious* sight
Of knowledge, half so tempting or so fair,
As man to man."—*Akenside: Pleasures of Imagination, III*.

* 3. Exact, nice; made or done with care and skill; elegant.

"And the curious girdle of the ephod, which is upon it, shall be of the same, according to the work thereof; even of gold, of blue, and purple, and scarlet, and fine twined linen."—*Exod. xxviii. 8.*

* 4. Over-nice, fastidious, or particular.

"By what strange paradox, or optic skill
Of vision, multiplied through air, or glass
Of telescope, were curious to inquire."
—*Milton: P. R., iv. 40-42.*

* 5. Exact, particular, scrupulous.

"Each ornament about her seemly lies,
By curious chance, or careless art, compos'd."
—*Fairfax.*

* 6. Nice, subtle, refined.

"... a more curious discrimination, ..."—*Holder.*

7. Strange, rare, remarkable, extraordinary, worthy of note.

"It is a curious fact, ..."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xv.*

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *curious*, *inquisitive*, and *prying*: "The disposition to interest oneself in matters not of immediate concern is the idea common to all these terms. *Curiosity* is directed to all objects that can gratify the inclination, taste, or understanding; *inquisitiveness* to such things only as satisfy the understanding. The curious person interests himself in all the works of nature and art; he is *curious* to try effects and examine causes: the *inquisitive* person endeavors to add to his store of knowledge. *Curiosity* employs every means which falls in its way in order to procure gratification; the *curious* man uses his own powers or those of others to serve his purpose: *inquisitiveness* is indulged only by means of verbal inquiry; the *inquisitive* person collects all from others. A traveller is *curious* who examines everything for himself; he is *inquisitive* when he minutely questions others. *Inquisitiveness* is therefore to *curiosity* as a part to the whole; whoever is *curious* will naturally be *inquisitive*, and he who is *inquisitive* is so from a species of *curiosity*. *Curious* and *inquisitive* may be both used in a bad sense: *prying* is never used otherwise than in a bad sense. *Inquisitiveness*, as in the former case, is a mode of *curiosity*, and *prying* is a species of *curiosity*. A *curious* person takes unallowed means of learning that which he ought not to know: an *inquisitive* person puts many impertinent and troublesome questions: a *prying* temper is unceasing in its endeavours to get acquainted with the secrets of others. *Curiosity* is a fault common to women; *inquisitiveness* is most general among children: a *prying* temper belongs only to people of low character." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

cūr-i-ōūs-lŷ, *cūr-i-ōs-lŷ, *cūr-i-ōnse-liche, adv. [*Eng. curious; -ly.*]

* 1. In an elegant, neat, or skilful manner; elegantly.

"That same kirk gert scho make *curious*!"—*Leg. of Holy Rood, p. 125.*

* 2. With care, attention, or close investigation; attentively, closely, studiously.

"Observing it more *curiously* I saw within it several spots."—*Newton: Optics.*

* 3. With nicety, preciseness, or fastidiousness; over-nicely or scrupulously.

"Makes me yow,
Which shall be *curiously* observed."
—*Chapman: Homer's Iliad, li. 225.*

4. In a curious, strange, or extraordinary manner or degree; strangely.

"The formation of different languages and of distinct species, and the proofs that both have been developed through a gradual process, are *curiously* the same."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World, pt. I, ch. ii, p. 59.*

* **cūr-i-ōūs-nēss**, s. [*Eng. curious; -ness.*]

1. Care, attention, carefulness.

"My father's care

With *curiousness* and care did train me np.

—*Massinger: Part of Love, l. 4.*

2. Curiosity; inquisitiveness.

"Ah! *curiousness*, first cause of all our ill,
And yet the plague which most torments us still."
—*Sir W. Alexander: Hours, l. 62.*

3. A curious or inquiring disposition; an inclination to research or investigation.

"Thus *curiousness* to knowledge is the guide."

—*Sir W. Alexander: Hours, l. 65.*

4. Exactness, elaborateness.

"... to the excellence of the metal, he may also add the *curiousness* of the figure."—*South: Sermons, viii. 821.*

5. Nicety.

"There is that coolness and *curiousness* in a verse, which speaks it greatly inaudible to the vehemence and seriousness of the prophetic spirit."—*J. Spencer: Vulgar Prophecies, p. 63.*

* **cūr-jute**, v.t. [*Etym. unknown.*] To over-whelm; to overcome with liquor.

* **cūr-ling**, s. [*From the sound.*] The sound or noise emitted by the quail.

"Curling of quails, chirping of sparrows, crackling of crows, ..."—*Orghart: Rabelais.*

cūrĭ, * **cūrĭ**, v.t. & i. [*From cūrĭ = a curl, krullen = to curl; O. Dut. kroel = curled, krollen = to curl; Dan. krølle = a curl, krølle = to curl; Sw. krullig = crisp; Sw. dial. krulla = to curl. We may regard curl as a contr. of to crookle or make crooked.*] (*Skeat.*)

A. Transitive:

1. To twine, to twist.

"Letting them *curl* themselves about my limbs."
—*Beaumont and Fletcher: Maid's Tragedy.*

2. To bend, turn, or twist into ringlets or curls.

"A serving man, proud in heart and mind, that *curled* my hair, wore gloves in my cap, ..."—*Shakespeare: King Lear, iii. 4.*

3. To dress out with curls.

"They up the trees
Climbing, sat thicker than the snaky locks
That *curl'd* Megara."
—*Milton: P. L., x. 558-60.*

4. To raise or cause to form in breaking waves.

"The morning breeze the lake had *curled*."
—*Scott: Lord of the Isles, iii. 28.*

5. To bend or curve up in contempt.

B. Intransitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To twist, twine, or contract into curls or ringlets.

"No more my locks in ringlets *curled* diffuse
The costly sweetness of Arabian dew."
—*Pope: Scrag to Pharon, 83, 84.*

2. To bend or curve up with contempt.

"The full-drawn lip that upward *curled*."
—*Scott: Rokeby, l. 4.*

3. To grow or rise in curves, curls, or spirals.

"... where wanton ivy twines,
And swelling clusters bend the curling vines."
—*Pope: Pastorals; Spring, 35, 36.*

4. To rise in undulations or ripples.

"To every nobler portion of the town
The curling billows roll their restless tide."
—*Dryden: Annus Mirabilis, cccxxxv.*

* 5. To twist or twine.

"Then round her slender waist he *curl'd*,
And stamp'd an image of himself, a sov'reign of the world."
—*Dryden.*

6. To shrink, to cower, to crouch; as, He *curled* down in the corner.

II. Games: To play at the game of curling (q.v.).

"To *curl* on the ice does greatly please,
Being a manly Scottish exercise."
—*Pennycuik: Poems (1715), p. 52.*

cūrĭ, * **crolle**, * **crulle**, s. & a. [*CURL, v.*]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A ringlet of hair.

"Her hair was thick with many a *curl*
That cluster'd round her head."
—*Wordsworth: We are Seven.*

2. An undulation, a wave, a sinuosity.

"... those numberless waves or *curls*, which usually arise from the sand holes."—*Newton: Optics.*

3. A bend or curve in contempt.

"The lip's least curl, the slightest paleness thrown
Along the govern'd aspect, speak alone
Of deeper passions; ..."
—*Byron: Corrair, l. 10.*

4. A curve or winding in the grain of wood.

II. Agric.: A disease in potatoes, in which the leaves on their first appearance look curled and shrunk up, the plants producing minute tubers which never come to maturity. It is attributed to the unhealthy state of the seed, bad management, or a bad soil. It was first observed in A.D. 1764, and is still local. The curling up of leaves infested with aphides is a different phenomenon.

B. As adj.: Curled, enry.

"*Crulle* was his heir."

—*Chaucer: C. T., 3, 314.*

¶ **Blue Curls**: An American name for *Trichostema*. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

curl-headed, **curl-pate**, **curly-pated**, a. Having curly hair.

"Make *curl-pate* romans bald."

—*Shakespeare: Timon of Athens, iv. 4.*

† **curl-cloud**, s. A name sometimes applied to the cloud more generally known as *Cirrus* (q.v.).

cūrĭ-āōd-dŷ, **curl doddy**, s. [*Named from the resemblance which the head of its flowers presents to the curly pate of a boy.*]

1. Chiefly *Scabiosa succisa*.

"*Curly doddy* do my hiddin'."

—*Chambers: Popular Rhymes of Scotland.*

2. *Scabiosa arvensis*.

3. *Plantago lanceolata*.

4. *Plantago major*. (*Britten & Holland.*)

5. A name given to natural clover.

"Never did our eyes behold richer tracts of natural clover, red and white, than in this island; *Trifolium medium*; *T. ulpestre* of Lightfoot; known in Orkney and in various parts of Scotland by the whimsical name of *Red Curdoddy*; and *Trifolium repens*, called *White Curdoddy*."—*Nutt: Tour, p. 41.*

6. Pl.: *Curly cabbage*.

cūrĭd, pa. par. or a. [*CURL, v.*]

1. Ord. Lang.: (See the verb.)

2. Bot. (*Of leaves*): Having the margins very irregularly divided and twisted. It is called also *Crisp* (q.v.). Example, the Garden Endive.

* **cūrĭd-nēss**, s. [*Eng. curled; -ness.*] The quality or state of being curled or curly; curliness.

cūrĭ-ŕ, s. [*Eng. curl, v.; -er.*] A player at the game practised in Scotland called curling (q.v.).

"The sun had closed the winter day,
The curiers quat their roaring play."
—*Burns: The Vision.*

* **cūr-let**, s. [*A contraction of coverlet* (q.v.).] A coverlet.

"... two fadder beddis, a dohle *curlet* of sey, a pare of rustiane blanketis, ..."—*Act. Dom. Conc. A. (1493), p. 314.*

cūr-lew (ew as ū), * **cūr-lū**, * **cor-lew**, * **cor-luc**, s. [*Conn. with O. Fr. corleus. Skeat thinks it comes from the bird's cry.*]

Ornith.: A wading bird, *Numenius arquatus*, of the family *Scelopacidae* (Snipes). Male of a bright ash colour on the head and breast, here and there clouded with red, white on the belly, and spotted. Female more ash-coloured, the red less pure. It is found in most parts of



THE CURLEW.

the world. In Scotland it is called the Whaup. Its food consists of earthworms, slugs, and other molluscs, insects, &c. Several species of curlews visit the United States, some of them migrating in summer to very northerly regions. They make simple nests, of a few dry leaves.

curlew-jack, s. *Numenius phaeopus*.

curlew-knot, s. The same as **CURLEW JACK** (q.v.).

cūrĭ-ŕ-wūrĭ-ŕ, s. [*A reduplicated form from cūrĭle = curly (q.v.).*] A fantastical circular ornament.

"... and *curlew-rie* and open-steek hems about it."
—*Scott: Rob Roy, ch. xix.*

cūrĭ-lŷ-nēss, s. [*Eng. curly; -ness.*] The quality or state of being curly.

cūrĭ-ĭng, pr. par. a., & s. [*CURL, v.*]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Falling & contracting into ringlets.

"... some 'are it [the hair] of a *curling disposition*, or of a brown colour."—*Cook: Voyage, vol. v., bk. i, ch. viii.*

2. Used or fit for curling hair, &c. [*CURLING-IRON.*]

3. Undulating, curving.

"... as the curling breaker reached it."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World (ed. 1870), ch. x, p. 224.*

4. Rising in curls or spirals.

"As when through the curling
Smoke of the pipe or the forge thy friendly and jovial
face gleams ..."
—*Longfellow: Evangeline, l. 2.*

5. Curving or bending upwards in contempt.

bōil, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwĭ**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **çenophon**, **exist**. — **ĭng**, **-stan**, **tian** = **shan**. — **-tion**, **-sion** = **shün**; **-tçion**, **sion** = **zhün**. — **-cious**, **-tious**, **-sious** = **shüs**. — **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bəl**, **dəl**

II. Games:

1. Used in the game of curling. [CURLING-STONE.]

2. Established for or devoted to curling; as, a curling-club.

C. As substantive:

I. Ord. Lang.: The act or habit of dressing the hair in curls.

"Thy curling and thy coat, thy frieling and thy fare."
Gascogne: A Challenge to Beauty.

II. Technically:

1. Hunting (PL): The small spotted curls by means of which a deer's head is powdered. (Ash.)

2. Games: An amusement on the ice, in which contending parties move smooth stones towards a mark. These are called curling-stones. The mark is called a tee (q.v.). The player endeavours to place his stone as near as possible to the tee, and to drive the stoues of his rivals away from it.

¶ The game of curling is said to have been introduced into Scotland at the beginning of the sixteenth century by Flemish immigrants. (Townsend.)

"Of the sports of these parts, that of curling is a favorite, and one unknown in England: it is an amusement of the winter, and played on the ice, by sliding, from one mark to another, great stones of forty to seventy pounds weight, of a hemispherical form, with an iron or wooden handle at top. The object of the player is to lay his stone as near to the mark as possible, to guard that of his partner, which has been well laid before, or to strike off that of his antagonist."—*Pennant: Tour in Scotland* (1772), p. 93.

curling-iron, s. A heated rod, or a tube with an internal heater, around which hair is bent and pressed to curl it. The curling-iron of the Romans was hollow, and named *calamistrum*, from its resemblance to a reed (*calamus*). The use of it was common among both sexes in the imperial city.

"... she hid me, with great vehemence, reach the curling-iron."—*Johnson: Idler*, No. 46.

curling-stone, curling-stane, s. The smooth stone used in the game of curling.

"The curling-stane
Slides murm'ring o'er the icy plain."
Ramsay: *Poems*, II. 383.

curling-stuff, s. Timber in which the grain curls or winds at the place where branches shoot out from the trunk.

curling-tongs, s. A pair of tongs having one round member and one semi-tubular, between and around which hair is wound to curl it. (Knight.)

*cūrl'-īng-ly, adv. [Eng. curling; -ly.] In a curling, winding, or waving fashion.

*cūrl'-ōr-ōis, a. [Formed from A.S. *ceorl*; Eng. *churl* (q.v.).] Churlish, niggardly.
Ane curioussof, that hege skraiper."
Barnatnyne *Poems*, p. 171, st. 7.

cūrl'-y, cūrl'-ie, a. & s. [Eng. curl; -y.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Having curls; wavy hair; curly-headed.
"Sometimes a curly shepherd lad."
Tennyson: *The Lady of Shalott*.

2. Inclined to curl or fall into ringlets.
"... very crisp and curly."—*Cook: Voyage*, vol. IV, bk. III, ch. vi.

3. Wavy, undulated; full of undulations or ripples.

II. Bot.: Having the margins curled or wavy.

B. As subst.: A particular kind of colewort, so called because the leaves are curled, sometimes called *curlie-kail*.

curlie-doddie, s. [CURL-DODDY.]

curlie-fuffs, s. pl. A term applied in Teviotdale, apparently in a ludicrous way, to false hair worn by women in order to supply deficiencies; from the idea of puffing up the hair.

curly-headed, curly-pated, a. Having curly hair.

curly-kale, kurlie-kail, s. The same as CURLY, s.

"The hare use langer loves to browse on the green dewy blade o' the clover, or on the bosom o' the kindly curly kale."—*Blackwood's Mag.* (May, 1820), p. 129.

*cūrmūdgē, s. [CUMUDGEON.]

*cūrmūdgē-ol, s. [A form of *cūrmudgeon* adopted apparently from stress of rhyme.] A cūrmudgeon.

"Would one be so ungrateful a cūrmudgeon
To steal away his age's cudgel?"

Cotton: *Burlesque upon Burlesque*, p. 920.

cūrmūdgē-ōn, *cōrnemudgin, *cōr-nudgin, *cūrmudgin, *cūrmudgon, s. [A corruption of *cōr-mudging* = corn-hoarding or corn-withholding, from Mid. Eng. *muchen* = to hide; O. Fr. *mucer* (Skeat).]

1. Lūt.: A corn-dealer; one who hoarded up corn in order to raise the price.
"... the fines that certelū cōrnmudgins paid for hoarding up and keeping in their grain."—*Bolland: Lives*, p. 1, 104.

2. Fig.: A miserly, niggardly person; a niggard, a churl.
"... and a man will give any rate rather than pass for a poor wretch, or a penurious cūrmudgeon."—*Locke*.

*cūrmūdgē-ōn-ly, a. [Eng. *cūrmudgeon*; -ly.] Like a cūrmudgeon; niggardly, miserly, churlish.

"... a cūrmudgeonly fellow."—*L'Etranger*.

*cūrmūdgē-ōis, s. [Scott. *cūrmudge* = cūrmudgeon; Eng. adj. suff. -ous.] Mean, niggardly, churlish, cūrmudgeonly.

cūrm-ūr-rīng, s. [An imitative word.] Grumbling.
"... a glass of brandy to three glasses of wine prevents the cūrmurring in the stomach."—*Scott: Old Mortality*, ch. viii.

cūrn (1), s. [CORN.]

1. A grain, a seed, a corn.

2. A particle, whether greater or smaller part of a grain of seed.

"... it could be broken in two or three cōrnes in the myne."—*Chalmerian Air*, ch. 26, § 6.

3. A number of persons.

"I saw a cūrn of camla-like fellows wi' them."—*Journal from London*, p. 8.

4. A quantity; an indefinite number.

"... a drop mair lemon or a cūrn less sugar than just suits you."—*Scott: Redgauntlet*, ch. xlv.

*cūrn (2), *curne, s. [QUERN.] A hand-mill, a quern.

*cūrn, v. i. [CHURN.] To churn, to grind.

"File where men feele the cūrnng axel-tree."
Chapman: *Busby d'Ambois*, v.

*cūrn-nāb, *curnob, v. t. [Etym. of first syllable doubtful; second syllable, Eng. *nab* (q.v.).] To pilfer, to steal, to plunder.

"That of their honesty they off are robd."
So their best, Jewell likewise is curnobd."
The New Metamorphosis, 1600, MS. (Nares.)

*cūrne, v. i. [CORN.] To form grain; to granulate.

"The grene corn in somer soold curne."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 490.

*cūrn-nēl, *curn-nell, *curn-nle, s. [KERNEL.]

"Seven curnels of a pyne appul."
Palladius: *On Husbandry*, bk. XI, st. 54.

cūrn-ēy, a. [CORN.]

1. Grainy, full of grains.

2. Round, granulated.

"... far frae being me hearty or kindly to a Scotchman's stomach as the curney aintmeal is, ..."
Scott: *Old Mortality*, ch. xx.

cūrn-nōck, s. [Probably conn. with Wel. *crynog* = a measure of eight bushels.]

Measures: A measure containing four bushels, or half a quarter. (Wharton.)

*cūrol, *cūrtol, s. [The first form may be a mis-writing of the second, which is the same as *cūrtal* (q.v.).] A kind of knife. (Halliwell: *Contrib. to Lexicog.*)

*cūrpheour, s. [CURFEW.]

cūrpin, *cūrpon, s. [Fr. *croupion*.] A crupper, the buttocks.

"The grape he for a harrow takes
An' hauls it his cūrpin."
Burns: *Halloween*.

*cūrr (1), s. [An imitative word.]

1. To coo like a dove.

2. To make a noise like an owl.

"The owlets hoot, the owlets cūrr."
Wordsworth: *The Idiot Boy*.

*cūrr, v. i. [COWER.]

cūrr-ragh (gh silent), *cūrr-rack, *cūrr-rock, *cūrr-gok, *cūrr-rough, s. [Gael. *cūrach*.] [CORACLE.]

1. A coracle or small skiff; a boat of wicker-work covered with hide.

"Donald could—tat is, might—would—should send
ta cūrragh."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xvi.

2. A small cart made of twigs.

"Before that period the fuel was carried in creels, and the corns in cūrracks."—*P. Alcock: Banja Statist. Acc.*, iv. 395.

cūrrack-cross't, a. Bonnd to a cūrrack.

"Behaud me bowin' fast to a heiter—
An' my sul' hauls cūrrack cross't."
The Cadgers' Mares. *Tarra's Poems*, p. 53.

cūrr-rant (pl. cūrrants, *cōraunce, *cōraouns), & a. [A corruption of *Corinthe*, in the French term *raisins de Corinthe*, i.e., of the city Corinth; Lat. *Corinthus*; Gr. *Κόρινθος* (Korinthos).]

A. As substantive:

1. (Originally): The dried currants of the shops. These are not, like No. 2, derived from the genus *Ribes*, but are the fruit of a small grape cultivated in what was the ancient Ithaca (the island of Ulysses), at Patras in the Morea, in Zante, Cephalonia, &c. Currants in this sense were introduced into England in the sixteenth century, under the name of *Corinthes*. Formerly a high duty existed on their importation, but this was modified in 1834 and 1844. Malic acid exists in currants.

2. The name given to a number of shrubs, placed in the genus *Ribes*, and by De Candolle in the sub-genus *Ribesia*. About forty so-called species are known, many of them doubtless mere varieties of others. It is a remarkable fact that though the currant grows in



1. Flower. 2. Petal. 3. Fruit.

Greece, and must have attracted notice, allusions to it in the Greek and Roman writers have not been found, and if existent must be few. [RIBES.]

B. As adj.: Pertaining to the currant; made of or resembling currants, &c.

¶ (1) *Australian Currant: Leucopogon Richetii*. (Treas. of Bot.)

(2) *Black Currant: Ribes nigrum*. The leaves have a strong smell. Calyx of a rich brownish-red or pink colour; corolla whitish or yellowish-green; stamens normally five; berries black; they are tonic and stimulating. The black currant is found at large, but probably not really wild, in Britain, besides which it occurs in Sweden and the North of Russia, and in the South of Europe, though there more sparingly. It is found also in the Caucasus and in Siberia.

(3) *Bloody Currant*: The same as *Red-flowered Currant* (q.v.).

(4) *Dark Purple-flowered Currant*: A species of currant wild on the Altai Mountains, and the mountainous regions near the Ural river.

(5) *Golden-flowered Currant: Ribes aureum*, an American species.

(6) *Hawthorn Currant-tree: Ribes oxycanthoides*, introduced from Canada in A.D. 1705. (Haydn.)

(7) *Indian Currant: Symphoricarpos vulgare*. (Treas. of Bot.)

(8) *Red Currant, Common Red Currant: Ribes rubrum*. A well-known garden shrub in various respects resembling its ally the Black Currant, but having red fruit. It is found apparently wild in mountainous districts in Scotland and the North of England, as well as in the North of Europe, in Siberia, and in the northern parts of North America.

(9) *Red-flowered Currant, or Bloody Currant*: An ornamental species with large racemes of deep rose-coloured flowers, and bluish-black berries. It is indigenous to the north-west coast of North America.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sire, sir, marine; gō, pōt, es, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē. ey = ā. qu = kw.

(10) *Tasmanian currant*: A name given to various shrubs of the cinchonaceous genus *Coprosma*.

(11) *White currant*: A variety of red currant.

currant-bun, *s.* A bun or sweet cake with currants.

currant-jelly, *s.* A jelly made of the expressed juice of currants and sugar.

currant-wine, *s.* A kind of wine prepared from the juice of currants, red, white, or black.

* **cur-rant** (2), *s.* [COURANT.] A newspaper. "It was reported lately in a *currant* . . ."—*J. Taylor*; *Works* (1850).

cŭr-rant, cŭr-rēnt, *cours-ant, *a.* [Lat. *currēns*, pr. par. of *curro* = to run.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.*: Running.

"Like to the currant fire." *Gower*, iii. 96.

2. *Her.*: The same as *courant* (q.v.).

cŭr-rant-wŏrts, *s. pl.* [Eng. *currant*; *-wŏrts*.]

Bot.: The name given by Lindley to the Grossulariaceae (q.v.).

cŭr-ra-tōw, *s.* [Etymol. doubtful.] A plant, *Ananassa Sagenaria*. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

* **cur-rayn**, *v.t.* [CURRY, *v.*]

cŭr-rēn-gŷ, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *currentia* = the current of a stream, a flowing; from Lat. *currēns*, pr. par. of *curro* = to run, to flow.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

* 1. A continual or constant flow; an uninterrupted course.

"The currency of time . . ."—*Aylife*: *Parergon*.

2. General reception by circulation amongst the public.

" . . . different versions of its foundation got into currency . . ."—*Lewis*: *Cred. Early Rom. Hist.* (1856), ch. x. § 7, vol. i., p. 394.

* 3. Circulation or constant passing from hand to hand, as a medium of trade, &c.

"The currency of those half-pence . . ."—*Swift*: *Drapier's Letters*.

* 4. Fluency, readiness of utterance; easiness of pronunciation.

* 5. General esteem or estimation; the nominal value of a thing.

" . . . takes greatness of kingdoms according to their bulk and currency, and not after intrinsic value."—*Bacon*.

* 6. A right or claim to circulation; value as a medium.

" . . . 'tis the receiving of them by others, their very passing, that gives them their authority and currency."—*Locke*: *Second Reply to the Bishop of Worcester*.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Comm.*: The current money or circulating medium of a country, whether in coin or in paper.

"If both gold and silver are used simultaneously as a currency, the proportionate amount of labour required to produce each cannot . . . be disturbed."—*Rogers*: *Polit. Econ.*, ch. iii.

¶ (1) *Metallic currency*: The gold, silver, and copper coin in circulation in any country. But for these two latter aids to circulation the metallic currency would fall far short of the necessities of the country. In the United States, Germany, Belgium and Switzerland nickel coins, 25 per cent. nickel and 75 copper, are used instead of copper coins. In England and France bronze coin is used instead of copper. Coins of platinum have been used in Russia. The relation between metallic and paper currency and various intricate questions thence arising have long occupied the attention of political economists. In estimating the value of the metallic currency in most countries only one standard is now employed, that of gold; though there are earnest advocates of a bimetallic standard, or what has recently been called bimetalism. Whether or not silver shall be restored to its former monetary standard is one of the most debated questions in modern national finance.

(2) *Paper currency*: Bank-notes, bills of exchange, or cheques, which circulate as substitutes or representatives of coin.

2. *Law*: Sir Robert Peel passed Currency Acts in A.D. 1819 and 1844.

cŭr-rēnt, *cŭr-rant, *cur-raunt, *a. & s.* [O. Fr. *currant*; Fr. *courant*, pr. par. of O. Fr. *curre* = to run; Fr. *courir*; Lat. *currēns*, pr. par. of *curro*.]

A. *As adjective*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Lit.*: Running, flowing.

"Current water is opposed to stagnant water, and commonly used to express the motion of water in rivers produced by the continuous but varying inclination of the bed of the streams."—*Fen. Cycl.*, viii. 255.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) Passing at the present time; not yet past.

"The Lords continue the diet against the paucal till the twenty-ninth day of April current."—*Swinton*: *Treat. of Hist. Humphreys* (1859), p. 46.

* (2) Done or written at the time; contemporary.

" . . . the current histories of those times."—*Swift*.

* (3) In accord or agreement; running on all fours with.

" . . . in terms current with the forms of their state, . . ."—*Sir W. Temple*: *To Arlington* (Sept. 1688).

* (4) Flowing, moving easily.

"What shall I name these current traverses, That on a triple dactyl foot do run."—*Davies*: *Orchestra*, lix.

(5) Circulatory; in circulation.

" . . . four hundred shekels of silver, current money with the merchant."—*Gen.* xlii. 16.

(6) Generally received, acknowledged, or credited; authoritative.

" . . . whatsoever they enter passeth for good and current."—*Hooker*.

(7) In general circulation amongst the public; common, general; having currency.

" . . . we had a current report of the king of France's death."—*Addison*.

(8) In general or common estimation; nominal.

" . . . that is a man's intrinsic, this, his current value."—*Grew*: *Cosmologia Sacra*.

* (9) In general use or practice; popular, general.

"Of leaving what is natural and fit, The current folly proves our ready wit."—*Pope*: *Essay on Criticism*, 448, 449.

* (10) Such as may be admitted or accepted; admissible.

"The ill we wore His person had put on, transformed him so, That yet his stamper would hardly current go."—*Chapman*: *Ben Jonson*; *Odyssey* xlii.

* (11) Authentic, genuine, sterling.

"O Buckingham, now do I play the touch, To try if thou be current gold indeed."—*Shakespeare*: *Richard III.*, iv. 2.

* (12) True; in force.

"It holds current that I told you yesternight."—*Shakespeare*: *1 Henry IV.*, ii. 1.

II. *Comm.*: Insured by authority and in general circulation.

" . . . the foresaid money to receive and be current through the city."—*Fabian*: *John* (an. 7).

B. *As substantive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Literally*:

(1) A flowing, running, or passing; a stream.

"Also if there cometh any whale within the current of the same, they make a pitiful cry."—*Hæckluyt*: *Voyages*, vol. i., p. 311.

(2) A stream or body of water, air, &c., moving in a certain direction.

"The current, that with gentle murmur glides."—*Shakespeare*: *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, ii. 7.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) A course, movement, or progression; as, the current of time.

(2) A connected series or course; as, the current of events.

(3) The general or main course, direction, or inclination.

" . . . the same current of ideas respecting antiquity which causes Virgil to be regarded as a magician by the Latins of Naples."—*Scott*: *Thomas the Rhymer*, pt. ii. (Introductory Note).

* (4) A movement, direction, or carrying to a place.

" . . . drew on a resurprise of the castle, a recovery of the town, and a current of the war even into the walls of Sparta."—*Bacon*.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Hydrol.*, *Physical Geog.*, &c.:

(1) *River currents*: Rivers have currents varying in strength, chiefly according to the inclination of the bed down which they descend.

(2) *Sea currents*: There are currents in the sea vastly broader than any existing even in the largest rivers, whilst the length is indefinite, for each is so connected with all the rest that the whole surface waters of the ocean resemble a very much curved and contorted chain, which, notwithstanding the excessive irregularity of its figure, so moves as perpe-

tually to return into itself. In the Atlantic the chief currents were long held to be first the Gulf-stream, from the Gulf of Mexico in a north-easterly direction, a branch ultimately reaching the Azores and another the British Islands. This current was counterbalanced by a Polar one moving south-westward and carrying escaped icebergs in the direction of America. The Gulf-stream was partly fed by the Equatorial Current running from the coast of Africa to the Caribbean Sea. But Dr. Carpenter has shown that not merely the Gulf-stream but a great part of the surface of the Atlantic is moving northward. [GULF-STREAM.] An Antarctic drift current originates a great Equatorial Current in the Pacific Ocean, which flows north around the western shores of South America, and then west through the Pacific, filling the entire tropics. Strong land currents sweep from it round East Australia, through the China Seas, and by the coast of Japan.

The movement of currents from warmer or colder regions, or *vice versa*, modifies the temperature of the several regions through which they pass. Thus the Equatorial Current which crosses from Africa to Brazil and the Caribbean Sea, being 3° or 4° cooler than that of the ocean at the equator, diminishes the heat of the latter region. The Gulf-stream, on the contrary, brings with it heat, the temperature of the Mexican Sea being 7° above that of the Atlantic in the same latitude.

Among the causes of currents on a greater or less scale may be enumerated the winds, the tides, the evaporation produced by solar heat in certain places, and the expansion and contraction of water by heat and cold.

2. *Geol.*: The effects of currents in rivers and those in the ocean are the same. They waste away the land, and transport detritus to greater or less distances. They also deposit strata. They transport the seeds of plants from region to region, thus diffusing algae, it is believed, from the Antarctic to the Arctic ocean.

3. *Navig.*: A flow or stream of a body of water, more or less rapid, by which vessels are compelled to alter or modify their course or velocity, or both, according to the set or drift of the current.

4. *Elect.*: The passage of electricity from one pole of a battery, pile, coil, &c., to the other. The investigation of the laws regulating the attraction and repulsion of electric currents by other currents of the same kind, or their operation upon magnets, constitutes the science of electro-dynamics—that of electricity in motion—as opposed to electrostatics, electricity at rest. The numerous phenomena connected with the former science can be explained by carrying out to their remote consequences the two following simple laws: (1) Two currents which are parallel and in the same direction attract one another; two currents parallel but in contrary directions repel one another. The word current is used also in connection with electrostatics. (See the example.)

"In electrostatics, the numerical value of a current (or the strength of a current) is the quantity of electricity that passes in unit time."—*Everett*: *The C. G. S. System of Units* (ed. 1875), ch. xi., p. 65.

5. *Build.*: The fall or slope of a platform or sheet-metal roof, to carry off the water. Gutters usually have a current of a quarter-inch to the foot.

¶ The technical language in which the flow of water and its channels are known and described is as follows:—The bed is the water-course, having a bottom and twosides or shores. When the latter are described as right or left hand, going down stream is assumed. The transverse section is a vertical plane at right angles to the course of the current. The perimeter is the length of this section in the bed. The longitudinal section or profile is a vertical plane in the course of the flowing water. The slope or declivity is the mean angle of inclination of the surface of the water to the horizon. The fall is the difference in the height at any two points of determinate distance apart; as, for instance, eight inches to the mile. The line of current is the point of maximum velocity. The mid-channel is the deepest part of the bed. The velocity is greater at the surface than the bed. The surface is higher in the current than at the shore when the river is rising, lower than at the shore when the river is falling. The direction is the set of the current; the rate is the drift of the current. (*Knight*.)

boil, boy; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f -cian, tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, sion = zhün. -clous, -tious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

current-fender, s. A structure to ward off the current from a bank which it may otherwise undermine.

current-gauge, s. [CURRENT-METER.]

current-meter, s.

Civil Engin. : An instrument for measuring the velocity of currents.

(1) The Pilot tube, which acts by the ascension of water in a bent pipe whose lower orifice is presented squarely to the current, the indication being read by a float or graduation in or upon the vertical part of the tube.

(2) One which acts as a dynamometer, by opposing a resisting body to the action of the current, and indicating the force of the action by a dial or graduated bar. This is Boileau's.

(3) The dynamometer current-gauge of Woltmann, 1790, is a light water-wheel operated by the current, and having on its axis an endless screw, which operates toothed wheels and a register, the rate or force being deduced from the rotations in a given time. (*Knight*.)

current-mill, s. A mill driven by a current-wheel, and usually on board a moored vessel with stream-driven paddles. The first notice of current-mills is the account of the recourse had to them by Belisarius, A.D. 536, when the Romans were besieged by Vitiges the Ostragoth, who had cut the fourteen aqueducts which brought water to the imperial city. The surplus water of the aqueducts drove the grain-mills of the city, and the recourse had by Belisarius to moored twin-vessels provided with paddles, and the mills, enabled the people to eat bread instead of parched wheat and frumenty. (*Knight*.)

current-regulator, s.

Telegraphy : A device for determining the intensity of the current allowed to pass a given point. It usually consists of interposed coils of greater or less resistance. (*Knight*.)

current-wheel, s. The current-wheel is perhaps the first application of the force of water in motion to driving machinery. The noria has been in use for thousands of years in Egypt, Persia, Arabia, and Syria, and was introduced by the Romans or Saracens (probably the latter) into Spain. [NORIA, TYMPANUM.] (*Knight*.)

cũr-rẽn-tẽ cãl-am-õ, phrase. [Lat., lit. = with a running pen.] Rapidly, fluently, without hesitation or stop.

cũr-rent-ly, adv. [Eng. current; -ly.]

I. Lit. : With a constant flowing or motion.

II. Figuratively :

1. In accord or agreement.

"... they even see how the word of God runneth currently on yourside, ..."—*Hooker: Eccl. Pol. (Pref.)*.

2. Commonly, publicly, popularly, generally.

"... It is currently reported at Norwich that he is a Methodist."—*Jones: Life of Dr. Horne*.

***cũr-rent-nẽss, *cũr-rant-nẽss, *cũr-rent-nẽsse, s.** [Eng. current; -ness.]

1. Circulation, currency.

"... an order for the valuation and currentness of monie."—*Nomenclator. (Nares)*.

2. Fluency, easiness of pronunciation.

"When substantialness combineth with delightfulness, and currentness with staydness, how can the language sound other than most full of sweetness?"—*Camden: Remains*.

cũr-rĩ-cle, s. [Lat. curriculum = a course, a light car; a dimin. from curro = to run.]



CURRICLE.

*1. *Ord. Lang.* : A small or short course.

"Upon a curcicle in this world depends a long course of the next, ..."—*Brownie: Christian Morals*, li. 23.

2. *Vehicles* : A two-wheel chaise with a pole for a pair of horses.

***cũr-rĩ-cle, v.t.** [CURRICLE, s.] To drive in a curcicle.

"Who is this that comes curcicling through the level yellow sunlight?"—*Carlyle: Miscell.*, No. 56.

cũr-rĩ-cũ-lũm, s. [Lat.]

1. A race-course.

2. A fixed or specified course of study at a university, school, &c.

***cũr-rĩe (1), s.** [QUARRY.] A quarry.

"New come from currie of a stag."

Chapman: Homer's Iliad, xvi.

***cũr-rĩe (2), s.** [CURRY, s.]

cũr-rĩed (1), pa. par. or a. [CURRY (1), v.]

cũr-rĩed (2), pa. par. or a. [CURRY (2), v.]

***cũr-rĩ-er (1), s.** [QUARRIER.] A trap or apparatus for catching birds.

"The currier and the lime-rod are the death of the fowle."—*Breton: Fantastics (January)*.

cũr-rĩ-ẽr (2), *cor-i-er, *cor-i-our, s. [Fr. *corroyeur*; Low Lat. *coriator*; Lat. *coriarius*, from *corium* = leather.] [CURRY (1), v.] One whose trade it is to curry, dress, and colour leather after it has been tanned.

"Stralid with full force, and 'agg'd from side to side, The brawny curriers stretch."

Pope: Homer's Iliad, xvii. 451, 452.

¶ The London Curriers were first incorporated into a guild in A.D. 1605.

currier's knife, s. A large, two-handled knife, with a recurved edge, employed by curriers to shave or pare the flesh side of hides. The knife is about twelve inches long and five wide; one end has a plain handle and the other a cross-handle, in the direction of the plane of the blade. The edge of the knife is brought up by means of a whetstone, and a wire edge is constantly preserved by a steel wire which acts as a burnisher. (*Knight*.)

cũr-rĩ-ẽr-ỹ, s. [Eng. currier; -y.]

1. The trade or business of a currier.

2. A place where the trade of a currier is carried on.

cũr-rĩsh, a. [Eng. cur; -ish.] Having the qualities or characteristics of a cur; cowardly, mean-spirited, churlish, snappish.

"Entreat some power to change this currish Jew."

Shakespeare: Mer. of Venice, iv. 1.

cũr-rĩsh-ly, adv. [Eng. currish; -ly.] In a currish, churlish, or snappish manner; like a cur.

"Boner being restored againe,—currishly, without all order of law or honesty,—wasted from them all the livings they had."—*Fosse: Acts and Mon. Acc. of Ridley*.

cũr-rĩsh-nẽss, s. [Eng. currish; -ness.] The quality of being currish; churlishness, snappishness.

"Diogenes, though he had wit, by his currishness got the name of dot."—*Feltham: Rosolens*, li. 69.

cũr-rũ-ca, s. [Lat. *curruca* = a small bird, perhaps the Wagtail. (*Smith*.)]

Ornith. : An old generic name for some small European species of the family Sylviidae, but now lapsed or little used. Koch employed it as a generic name for the warblers of which *Sylvia atricapilla* (the Black-cap Warbler) is the type.

cũr-rỹ (1), *coraye, *corry, *currayyn, *currey, v.t. & i. [O. Fr. *corroyer, courroyer, courroyer, courroyer*; Ital. *corredare*, from O. Fr. *corroi* = apparatus, equipage, gear, &c.; O. Fr. *con* = Lat. *con* = cum = with, together, and O. Fr. *roi* = array, order. (*Skeat*.)]

A. Transitive :

I. Literally :

1. To dress or rub down a horse with a comb.

"Lik as he wold coraye his maystres hors."

Lydgate: Minor Poems, p. 53.

2. To dress leather, after it is tanned, by beating, rubbing, scraping, and colouring. [CURRYING, s.]

*** II. Figuratively** :

1. To beat, to thrash, to drub.

"I may expect her to take care of her family, and curry her hide in case of refusal."—*Addison: Spectator*.

2. To flatter, to curry favour with.

"Thel curry kinges."

P. Floumen: Orde, 365.

3. To dress, to make ready.

"Yea, when he curried was, and dusted elicks and trimme, I caudse both hey and prouander to be allowde for him."

Gascoigne: Complaint of the Green Knight.

B. Intrans. : To curry favour, to use flattery.

"If I had a suit to master Shallow, I would humour him men; ... If to his men, I would curry with master Shallow."—*Shakespeare: 2 Henry IV.*, v. 1.

¶ To curry favour : A corruption of Mid. Eng. *to curry favell*; Fr. *étriller fauveau* = lit. to rub down the chestnut horse; *favell* was a common name for a horse, and the same word, but from an entirely different source (Lat. *fabula*), was used for flattery.

"There sehe curried fawell well."—*How a Merchant did his Wyle Betray*, 203.

"... changed their religion to curry favour with King James."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

curry-card, s. A leather or wooden slip with inserted teeth like those of wool-cards, and used for currying animals.

curry-comb, s. An implement with projecting serrated ribs, used for grooming horses. (*Knight*.)

curry-comb, v.t. To rub or comb down with a curry-comb.

***curry-favel, s.** [See CURRY, v. ¶.]

1. One who curries favour; a flatterer.

"Whereby all the *curryfavel*, that be next of the deputye is secrete counsail, dare not be so bolde to shewe hym the grose juperdye and perill of his soule."—*State Papers*, li. 16. (*Nares*.)

2. Flattery.

"As though he had lerned *curry favel* of some old freer."

Chaucer [?]: C. T. The Merchant's Second Tale.

***curry-favour, s.** A flatterer; one who tries to curry favour.

"... some *curry-favour* among them set forward the better to the best of their powers."—*Bolton: Scotland; Kenneth*.

cũr-rỹ (2), v. [CURRY, s.] To flavour or prepare with curry.

cũr-rỹ, s. [Pers. *khur* = meat, relish; *khurdĩ* = broth, juice.]

1. A kind of sauce much used in India, and composed of cayenne-pepper, garlic, turmeric, coriander, ginger, and other spices.

"... a strong flavour of currie and mulgatawney ..."

Theodore Hook: Gilbert Gurney, vol. iii., ch. iii.

2. A dish or stew of fowl, rice, &c., prepared with curry.

"... the unrivalled excellence of the Singhalese in the preparation of their innumerable curries, ..."—*Sir J. E. Tennent: Ceylon*, pt. I, ch. ii., vol. I, p. 77.

curry-leaf tree, s. The name given in India to a small tree, *Bergera Kingii*. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

curry-powder, s. A powder used in making curried dishes. It is composed of cayenne-pepper, ginger, coriander-seed, and other strong spices.

cũr-rỹ-ĩng, pr. par. a., & s. [CURRY (1), v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj. : (See the verb.)

C. As substantive :

1. *Ord. Lang.* : The act of rubbing or dressing down a horse with a curry-comb.

"We see that the very currying of horses doth make them fat and in good liking."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 54.

2. *Leather-trade* : The process of shearing thick green, tanned skins, to bring them to a thickness, and afterwards dressing them by daubing, graining, and surface-finishing; transmuting the tanned skins into merchantable leather. The mechanical part of the process is performed by a peculiar knife [CURRIER'S KNIFE] upon a nearly vertical beam over which the hide is placed. (*Knight*.)

currying-glove, s. A heavy glove having a pile of coir woven into a hempen fabric, and shaped to the hand. Back and palm are alike, and either may be used for currying.

***cũrs-a-ble, a.** [COURSABLE.] Valid, in force, current.

cũrse, *corsen, *corsien, *kurso, v.t. & i. [A.S. *curcian, corsian*; prob. connected with Dan. *korsa*; Sw. *korsa* = to make the sign of the cross; Sw. & Dan. *kors*; Icel. *kross*; O. Fr. *crois* = a cross. (*Skeat*.)]

A. As Transitive :

1. To imprecate or wish evil to; to excrete; to invoke harm or evil upon.

fãte, fãt, fãre, amidst, whãt, fãl, father; wẽ, wẽt, hẽre, cãm, hẽr, thẽre; pine, pĩt, sire, sĩr, marine; gõ, põt, or, wõre, wõlf, wõrk, whõ, sõn; mũte, cũb, cũre, unite, cũr, rũle, fũll; trỹ, Sýrian. æ, œ = é. oy = ä. qu = kw.

"... I called these to curse mine enemies, and behold, thou hast altogether blessed them these three times."—Numbers xxiv. 10.

2. To bring a curse upon; to cause evil or harm to; to blast.

3. To injure, vex, or torment heavily; to cause great sorrow, trouble, or injury to.

"... no country could be secure which was cursed with a standing army."—Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xxi.

B. Intrans. : To utter imprecations, curses, or oaths; to swear, to blaspheme; to affirm or deny with curses.

"He stormed, cursed, and swore in language which no wellbred man would have used at a race or a cock-fight."—Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. v.

cursē, *cors, *curs, s. [A.S. *curs, cors.*]

1. An imprecation or invoking of evil upon; a malediction.

"... his name was never mentioned without a curse."—Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xv.

2. A solemn invocation of divine vengeance upon.

"The priest shall write all these curses in a book."—Nehem. x. 29.

3. Condemnation; a sentence of divine vengeance.

"For as many as are of the works of the law are under the curse."—Gal. iii. 10.

4. Anything which causes evil, trouble, or great vexation; as, intemperance is the greatest curse of a country.

"'Tis the curse in love,
When women cannot love when they're beloved."
Shakespeare: Two Gent. of Ver., v. 4.

¶ **The Curse of Scotland**: The nine of diamonds. The epithet is variously accounted for; by some it is said to have originated from the tidings of the defeat of the Scots at Cullodou having been written on the back of this card. Others explain it as a corruption of *Cross of Scotland*, the pips being arranged somewhat like a St. Andrew's Cross. Others, again, refer the origin to the arms (a cross of lozenges, arranged like the nine of diamonds) of Colonel Parker, who governed with great cruelty in Scotland after the death of Charles I.; others explain it by the resemblance of the arms of the Earl of Stair, who was concerned in the massacre of Glencoe. Grose, in his *Classical Dictionary*, gives the following explanation: "Diamonds, it is said, imply royalty, being ornaments to the imperial crown; and every ninth king of Scotland has been observed, for many ages, to be a tyrant and a curse to that country. Others say, it is from its similarity to the arms of Argyle; the Duke of Argyle having been very instrumental in bringing about the Union, which, by some Scotch patriots, has been considered as detrimental to their country."

¶ The vulgar phrase, *not to care a curse*, has really no connection whatever with the word *curse*; it is a corruption of a phrase not uncommon in Middle English, as in *P. Plowman* (C. xii. 14), "at worth a kurse," that is, not worth a cross. [CRESS.]

curs-ēd, †curs-t, pa. par. & a. [CURSE, v.]

A. As pa. par. : (See the verb).

B. As adjective :

1. Deserving of a curse; execrable; accursed, abominable, damnable.

"Neither shalt thou bring an abomination into thine house, lest thou be a cursed thing like it: but thou shalt utterly detest it, and thou shalt utterly abhor it; for it is a cursed thing."—Deut. vii. 26.

2. Blasted by a curse; execrated, accursed, damned.

"How long on these curs'd confines will ye lie?"
Pope: Homer's Iliad, xv. 694.

3. Vexatious, troublesome.

"This cursed quarrel be no more renew'd."
Dryden.

* 4. Froward, shrewish, malicious.

"... shrewd touches of many curs'd boys, ..."
Ascham: Schoolmaster.

* **curs'd-blessed, a.** Partly cursed and partly blessed.

"Their father was too weak, and they too strong.
To hold their curs'd-blessed fortune long."
Shakespeare: Rape of Lucrece, 865, 866.

curs'd thistle, s. *Carduus arvensis* (Nemitch). (Britten & Holland.)

* **curs-ēd-hood, *cur-sid-hede, s.** [Eng. *curs'd; hood.*] Cursedness.

"Thel shul turnen awel themselves . . . fro thel curs'dhedus."—Wycliffe: Baruk, ii. 33.

curs-ēd-ly, adv. [Eng. *curs'd; -ly.*]

* 1. With curses or imprecations.

"Neither speke you cursedly vnto men that punysh you through ignorance."—Udal: 1 Peter iii.

2. In a cursed, execrable, or damnable manner.

"Satisfaction and restitution lies so cursedly hard on the gizzard of our publicans."—L'Estrange.

curs-ēd-nēss, *curs-ēd-nesse, *curs-t-nēss, s. [Eng. *curs'd; -ness.*]

1. The state or condition of being under a curse.

"Touch you the sorest points with sweetest termes,
Not curs'tness grow to the matter."
Shakespeare: Ant. & Cleop., ii. 2.

* 2. A cursed or damnable disposition; shrewishness.

"I could tellen of my wives curs'dnesse."
Chaucer: C. T., 9, 113.

* 3. Blasphemy, cursing, curses.

"His mouth is full of curs'dnesse."
Metr. Version of Psalms, Ps. x.

* 4. A cursed action.

"Alle forsothe this curidnesse diden the tillers of the erthe."
Wycliffe: Leviticus xviii. 27.

* **curs-ē-fūl, *curs-fūl, a.** [Eng. *curse; -ful*]. Accursed; deserving of curse.

"His orison shal be mad cursful."
Wycliffe: Proverbs xxviii. 9.

curs-ēr, s. [Eng. *curse(r); -er.*]

1. One who curses or execrates.

"... a curse of father and mother."—Wodroephe: French Grammar (1623), p. 382.

2. One who is given to cursing or swearing, a blasphemer.

"But no man of yow suffre as a mansler, either a theef, either a curser, either a desirer of others mienes goodis."—Wycliffe: 1 Peter iv. 15.

* **curs-ship, s.** [Eng. *cur; -ship.*] A manner of contemptuously addressing one as a cur.

"How durst he, I say, oppose thy cursship,
Gainst arms, authority, and worship?"
Butler: Hudibras.

curs-ing, *cors-ingē, *cors-yngē, *curs-ingē, *curs-yngē, pr. par., a., & s. [CURSE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj. : (See the verb).

C. As substantive :

1. Ordinary Language :

1. The act of invoking a curse upon; execration.

"With cursinge and enterdite."
Gower, i. 259.

2. A solemn denunciation of God's anger or vengeance.

"And afterwards he read all the words of the law, the blessings and cursings."—Joshua viii. 34.

3. The act or habit of uttering curses or oaths; blasphemy.

"As rash swearing, so all cursing also is a part of that prophaneation of the name of God."—Clarke: Sermons, ii., Sermon 125.

II. Law : By 19 Geo. II., c. 21, cursing is punishable by fine.

* **curs-si-tor, *cur-se-tor, *coore-se-toore, *cowre-se-tor, s.** [Lat., from *curso, cursito*, a freq. of *curro* = to run.]

1. Ordinary Language :

1. A courier, a runner.

"For their office was by this running a great ground to be curious to and fro."—Holland: Ammiratus Marcellinus (1609).

2. A vagrant, a vagabond.

"Calling these vagabonds cursitors in the Intyleage of my booke, as runners or rangers aboute the country."—Harrman: Cavesat, To the Reader.

II. Law : An officer of the Court of Chancery, whose office was to make out original writs. These cursitors were twenty-four in number, and had certain shires allotted to each, for which they made out such original writs as were required. In the oath of the clerks of the Court of Chancery they were called *clerks of course*. The office was abolished by Stat. 5 & 6 William IV., c. 82, but the name is perpetuated in *Cursitor Street*.

"Then is the recognition and value, signed with the handwriting of that justice, carried by the *cursitor* in Chancery for that shire where those lands do lie, and by him is a writ of covenant thereupon drawn and ingrossed in parchment."—Bacon.

* **cursitor-baron, s.**

Law : An officer of the Court of Chancery who administered oaths to sheriffs, bailiffs, &c. The office was abolished by Stat. 19 & 20 Vict. c. 86.

curs-sive, a. & s. [Low Lat. *cursorius*; Ital. *corsivo*, from Lat. *curso*, freq. of *curro* = to run, to flow.]

A. As adj. : Running, flowing; written in a running hand.

"... all these *cursive* alphabets."—Beames: Comp. Gram. Arjun Lang. of India, vol. I. (1872), Introd., p. 55.

B. As subst. : A manuscript written in a cursive or running hand.

"The later manuscripts from being written in smaller characters, in running hand, were called *cursive*."—Parochial Magazine, Sept., 1861.

curs-ōr, s. [Lat. = a runner, from *cursum, pa. pl. of curro* = to run.]

1. Eccles. : An inferior officer of the papal court.

2. Ornith. : [CURSORES].

3. Instr. : A part of a mathematical instrument which slides on the main portion; as, The movable leg of a beam-compass; the joint of the proportional compasses; the hand of a barometer; the beam of the trammel; the slide of a Gunter rule; the adjustable plate of a vernier; the moving wire of a reading microscope. (Knight.)

* **curs-ōr-a-ry, a.** [Eng. *cursor(y); -ary.*] Cursory, hasty, careless.

"I have but with a *cursory* eye
O'erglanced the articles."
Shakespeare: Henry V., v. 2.

curs-ōr-ēs, s. pl. [Lat. pl. of *cursor* = a runner.] [CURSOR.]

1. Ornith. : An order of birds characterized by wings ill-suited for flight, but, on the other hand, by feet admirably adapted for running. They are equivalent to Merrem's sub-class *Ratitæ*, in which the sternum has no prominent ridge or keel. The feathers approach in structure to hairs. The hind toe is wanting, except in the *Apteryx*, in which it is rudimentary. It is divided into two families—(1) *Struthionidae*, containing the *Ostrich*, the *Emeu*, the *Cassowary*, &c.; (2) *Apterygidae*, having for its typical genus *Apteryx*; and (3) *Diornithidae*. They belong to the Southern Hemisphere.

2. Paleont. : The oldest unequivocal representatives of this family are in the Eocene rocks. The most remarkable, however, are the *Diornis* and its allies, which are of Post-pliocene age and from New Zealand. (Nicholson.)

curs-ōr'-i-a, s. pl. [Neut. pl. of Lat. *cursorius* = pertaining to a racecourse.]

Entom. : A sub-order of Orthoptera containing those families which have the legs adapted for running, as contradistinguished from those which have them fitted for leaping. It has been made to include the *Phasmina* or *Walking Sticks*, *Mantina* or *Mantises*, *Blattina* or *Cockroaches*, and the *Forficulæ* or *Earwigs*. The last-named tribe, however, is now generally elevated into the order *Dermaptera* (q.v.), and Dr. Leach thought that the *Cockroaches* also should form an order by themselves, to which he gave the name of *Dictyoptera* (q.v.).

curs-ōr-i-al, a. [Lat. *cursor; -ial.*]

* 1. Ord. Lang. : Adapted or fitted for running.

2. Zool. : Of or belonging to the *Cursores* or *Cursoria*.

¶ (1) *Cursorial Isopoda* :

Zool. : In the system of Milne Edwards, a sub-order or section of Crustaceans, order *Isopoda*. They have no fin-like expansion at the posterior extremity of the body. Their limbs are adapted for running. There are three families—(1) *Idotheidae*, (2) *Asellidae*, and (3) *Oniscidae*. The "Woodlouse" is a typical example of the *Cursorial Isopods*.

(2) *Cursorial Orthoptera* :

Entom. : The same as *CURSORIA* (q.v.).

curs-ōr-i-ly, adv. [Eng. *cursor(y); -ly.*] In a cursory, hasty, or careless manner; hastily.

"I noticed these objects *cursorily* only."—Charlotte Brontë: Jane Eyre, ch. xxviii.

curs-ōr-i-næ, s. pl. [Lat. *cursorius* (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. -inæ.]

Ornith. : A sub-family of *Charadriidae* (Plovers). They have short, slender, depressed bills, slightly arched at the extremity, long legs with the hind toe absent. Locality, the Eastern Hemisphere.

† **curs-ōr-i-nēss, s.** [Eng. *cursor(y); -ness.*] The quality of being cursory; a cursory or superficial character.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, cēll, chorus, chīn, bench; go, gēm; thīn, thīs; slīn, a₃; expect, Xēnophon, exist. -īng. -clan, -tīan = shān. -tīon, -sīon = shūn; tīon, -gīon = zhūn. -clous, -tīous, -sīous = shūs. -hlo, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

cür-sör-ÿ-üs, s. [Lat. adj. = pertaining to a racecourse.]

Ornith. : A genus of Charadriidae, the typical one of the family Cursoridae. The bill is as long as the head, the mandibles arched, the base depressed, the extremities compressed, the tip sharp and entire, the nostrils basal, the first quill the longest, the legs long, three front toes without webs, the middle one the longest and with a serrated claw. *Cursorius Temminckii*, or *Isabellinus*, is the Black-bellied Courser, or Cream-coloured Courser, called by Selby the Cream-coloured Swift-foot. It is of a creamy brown, the top of the head and the breast ferruginous, a double collar, the upper white, the lower black, on the back of the head, middle of the body black, the sides white. Length, including the bill, 8 inches, legs, 3 inches. Its native country is Africa, especially Abyssinia, whence it has occasionally straggled to England.

cür-sör-ÿ, a. [Low Lat. *cursorius*; from Lat. *cursor* = a runner, from *cursus*, pa. par. of *curro* = to run.]

*1. Moving about, not stationary.
" . . . persons at Rome; besides their *cursorie* men: as Geirard, &c."—*Proceedings against Garnet*, sign. F. (1696)

2. Hasty, superficial, careless; without due care or attention; desultory.

"The coffee-house must not be dismissed with a *cursorie* mention."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between *cursorie*, *hasty*, *desultory*, and *slight*: "*Cursorie* includes both *hasty* and *slight*; it includes *hasty* inasmuch as it expresses a quick motion; it includes *slight* inasmuch as it conveys the idea of a partial action: a view may be either *cursorie* or *hasty*, as the former is taken by design, the latter from carelessness; a view may be either *cursorie* or *slight*; but the former is not so imperfect as the latter: an author will take a *cursorie* view of those points which are not necessarily connected with his subject; an author who takes a *hasty* view of a subject will mislead by his errors; he who takes a *slight* view will disappoint with the shallowness of his information. Between *cursorie* and *desultory* there is the same difference as between running and leaping; we run in a line, but we leap from one part to another; so remarks that are *cursorie* have still more or less connection; but remarks that are *desultory* are without any coherence." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

***cür-sour, s.** [COURSER.]

cürst, pa. par. or a. [CURSED.]

***cürst-fül, a.** [Eng. *curst*; -ful(l).] Froward, peevish, ill-natured.

***cürst-lÿ, adv.** [Eng. *curst*; -ly.] In a cursed manner; cursedly.

"So curstly and in such wise taunted, . . ."—*Wilson: Art of Logic*, fo. 8

***cürst-nöss, s.** [Eng. *curst*; -ness.]

1. Cursedness.
2. Frowardness, peevishness, ill-nature.

"Then, noble partners,
Touch you the sorest points with sweetest terms,
Nor curstness grow to the matter."—*Shakespeare: Ant. & Cleop.*, l. 2.

***cür-süs, s.** [Lat. = a running . . . a course . . . progress, direction.] The offices of the Roman breviary; the choir-office.

cürt (1), a. [Lat. *curtus* = clipped, docked, shortened]

1. Short, concise; not diffuse.
" . . . a man may have a *cürt* epitome of the whole course thereof in the days of his own life."—*Brownie: Christian Morals*, li. 22.

2. Short and sharp, dry.
" . . . a *cürt*, gruffish voice."—*Disraeli: The Young Duke*, bk. v., ch. vii.

cürt. (2), a. [A contraction for *current*, a. (q.v.).] Current, instant; as, the 10th *cürt*. = the 10th of the *current* month, or the 10th instant.

***cürt, s.** [COURT, a.]

***cür-täll, *cür-tal, *cür-tall, s.** [CURTAIL, v.]

1. A curtail-dog.
2. A horse whose tail has been docked, or shortened.

cür-täll, *cür-tall, v.t. [O. Fr. *courtault*, *courtault* = curtail (*Colgrave*); Ital. *cortaldo* =

a curtail; a horse sans talle; *cortare* = to shorten, to curtail; *corta* = short, brief, curtail (*Florio*); from O. Fr. *court* (Ital. *corta*) = short; with suff. -*ault*, -*alt* = Ital. *aldo* (Low Lat. -*aldus*); from Lat. *curtus* = docked. (Skeat.)]

*1. Lit.: To cut the end or tail off.

II. Figuratively:

1. To shorten, to dock, to cut off, to deprive.

"I that am *curtail'd* of all fair proportion,
Deform'd, unfinished, sent before my time
Into this breathing world."—*Shakespeare: Richard III.*, l. 1.

2. To abridge, to lessen, to contract.

" . . . curtail and retrench the ordinary means of knowledge and erudition. . . ."—*Woodward*.

3. To reduce, to cut down.

"Our incomes have been *curtailed*; his salary has been doubled. . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

¶ It is followed by *of* before that which is taken away or cut off.

"The count assured the court that *Fact*, his antagonist, had taken a wrong name, having *curtailed* it of three letters; for that his name was not *Fact*, but *Faction*."—*Addison*.

curtail-dog, s. Originally the dog of an unqualified person, which, by the forest laws, must have its tail cut short, partly as a mark, and partly from a notion that the tail of a dog is necessary to him in running. In later usage, *curtail-dog* means either a common dog, not meant for sport, or a dog that missed his game. (*Nares*.)

" . . . I think if my breast had not been made of faith, and my heart of steel,
She had transformed me to a *curtail dog*. . . ."—*Shakespeare: Comedy of Errors*, iii. 2.

curtail-step, s.

Join. : The bottom step of a flight of stairs, when finished with a scroll and similar to the hand-rail.

cür-täll'd, *cür-tald, pa. par. or a. [CURTAIL, v.]

A. As *pa. par.*: (See the verb).

B. As adjective:

1. Lit.: having the tail docked.

"*Cur-tailed dogs* in strings."—*Fletcher: Faithful Shep.*; *Address to Reader*.

2. Fig.: Abridged, cut short, cut down, reduced.

***cür-täll-ëd-lÿ, adv.** [Eng. *curtailed*; -ly.] In a curtailed, abridged, reduced, or shortened form.

"The name thereof, perhaps it was written *cur-tail'dly*."—*Barton: Antoninus*, 167.

cür-täll-ër, s. [Eng. *curtail*; -er.] One who curtails, abridges, lessens or reduces.

" . . . the Greeks had been *curtailers*."—*Waterland: On the Athan. Creed*, x., § 21.

cür-täll-ing, pr. par., a., & s. [CURTAIL, v.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. As *subst.*: The act of abridging, shortening, lessening, or reducing; curtailment, abridgment.

"Scribblers send us over their trash in prose and verse, with abominable *curtailings*, and quaint modernisms."—*Swift*.

cür-täll-mént, s. [Eng. *curtail*; -ment.]

The act of curtailling, abridging, reducing, or lessening.

cür-tain, *cor-teyn, *cor-tyñ, *cor-tyne, *cür-teyn, *cürtyñ, s. & a. [O. Fr. *cortine*, *curtine*; Fr. *courtine*, from Low Lat. *cortina* = a small court or enclosure; Sp., Port., & Ital. *cortina*.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) A screen of cloth hanging beside a window or round a bed, which can be drawn backwards and forwards, so as to admit or exclude the light, or to conceal or disclose anything.

"Ther beddyng watz noblie of *cortynes* of elene sylk."—*Sir Gawaine*, 883.

(2) A strip of leather which overlaps the parting of a trunk.

*2. Figuratively:

(1) A tent, a habitation.

"I saw the tents of Cushan in affliction; and the curtains of the land of Midian did tremble."—*Habak.* iii. 7.

(2) A screen, a cover.

"Now, Truth, perform thine office; waft aside
The curtain drawn by Prejudice and Pride."—*Cowper: Hope*, 579, 571.

(3) A screen or protection.

"The curtains made of shields did well off keepers
Both darts and shot, and scorned all their wrath."
Faurefax: Godfrey of Boulogne, xi. 37.

II. Technically:

1. Fort.: That portion of a rampart which



CURTAIN.

extends between and joins the flanks of two bastions. [BASTION.]

" . . . raised up a *curtain* twelve foot high, at the back of his soldiers."—*Kneller*.

2. Locksmithing: A shifting-plate, which, when the key is withdrawn, interposes so as to screen the inner works from being seen or reached by tools. (*Knight*.)

3. Theatre: The screen in a theatre or similar place, which can be lowered or raised at pleasure, so as to conceal or discover the stage.

"The curtain rises—may our stage unfold
Scenes not unworthy Drury's days of old."
Byron: Address at Opening of Drury Lane Theatre.

B. As *adj.*: (See the compounds).

¶ (1) To draw the curtain:

(a) To admit the light; to discover, disclose, or expose anything.

"Let them sleep, let them sleep on,
Till this stormy night be gone,
And the eternal morn'g dawn;
Then the curtain will be drawn."—*Crashaw*.

(b) To exclude the light; to conceal anything.

"I must draw a curtain before the work for a while."
"—*Burnet: Theory of the Earth*.

(2) To drop the curtain: To end the scene; to end.

(3) To raise the curtain: To begin the scene; to discover or disclose anything.

(4) The curtain rises: The scene or the action begins.

(5) The curtain falls: The scene or the action ends.

curtain-lecture, s. A lecture or reproof given by a wife to her husband after they have retired.

"I still prevailed, and would be in the right,
Or curtain-lectures made a restless night."
Pope: Wife of Bath, 164, 165.

curtain-paper, s. A heavy paper, printed and otherwise ornamented, for window-shades. (*Knight*.)

curtain-pole, s. A pole extending across the top of a window on which the curtain-rings run.

curtain-rings, s. pl. Rings of wood or metal running along a curtain-pole, to which a curtain is attached, and by means of which the curtain can be drawn backwards or forwards.

curtain-serge, s.

Fabric: A stout all-wool stuff, employed for portières and other hangings. It is 54 in. in width. (*Dict. of Needlework*.)

***cür-tain, *cor-tene, v.t.** [CURTAIN, s.]

I. Literally:

1. To furnish with curtains.

" . . . another trausere siled, and *cortened* all of white satten."—*Hall: Henry VIII.* (an. 24).

2. To enclose or shut in with curtains.

"Now o'er the one half-world
Nature seems dead, and wicked dreams abuse
The curtain'd sleep."—*Shakespeare: Macbeth*, ii. 1.

II. Fig.: To surround, to shut in, to enclose.

"So, when the sun in bed,
Curtailed with cloudy red,
Pillows his chin upon an orient wave."

Milton: Ode on the Nativity.

***cür-tain'd, *cortened, pa. par. or a.** [CURTAIN, v.]

***cür-tain-ing, pr. par., a., & s.** [CURTAIN, v.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

fäte, fät, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, father; wë, wët, hëre, camel, hër, thëre; pine, pīt, sīre, sir, marine; gō, pōā, or, wöre, wölf, wörk, whō, sōn; müte, cüb, cüre, unite, cür, rüle, füll; trÿ, Sÿrian. s, ce = ē. ey = ā. qu = kw,

C. As substantive:

1. The act of enclosing with curtains; shutting in, enclosing, or concealing.

2. A mass or body forming a curtain or screen.

"Spun round in sable curtaining of clouds,"
Keats: *Hyperion*, l. 271.

cūr'-tain-less, *a.* [Eng. curtain; -less.] Without curtains.

"I rose up on my curtainless bed."—C. Brontë: *Jane Eyre*, ch. xxxii.

***cūr'-tal**, ***cūr'-tall**, *s. & a.* [CURTAIL, *s.*]

A. As substantive:

1. A horse with a docked tail.

2. A curtail-friar (q.v.).

"A Curtail is much like to the Vpright man, hnt hys authority is not fully so great. He vsyth commonly to go with a short cloke, like to Grey Friars."—*Decasy: The Fraternity of Vocabondies* (1575) (ed. Furnival), p. 4.

3. Any person cropped of his ears.

"I am made a curtail; for the pillory hath eaten off both my eares."—Greene: *Quip*, &c., in *Harl. Misc.*, v. 410.

B. As adjective:

1. Curt, brief, concise.

"... essays and curtail aphorisms, . . ."—Milton: *Microclastes*.

2. Cut down, diminished, niggardly.

"We had some soure cherries, three sorne plummies . . . hnt in that minced and curtail manner that . . ."—*Mabbe: The Rogue* (ed. 1623), pt. ii, p. 274.

***curtal-axe**, *s.* [CURTLE-AXE.]

curtal-friar, *s.* A friar, wearing a short cloak or habit. [CURTAL, A. 2.]

***cūr'-tald**, *s.* [O. Fr. *courtalil*.] [CURTAIL.] A kind of cannon.

"... the provision of ordinance, the qnhilk is bot letill that is to say it great curtaildis, that was send out of France, . . ."—*Pink: Hist. Scot.*; *Let. Ramsey of Balmaine to Henry VII.*, ll. 440.

***cūr'-tal-ize**, *v.t.* [Eng. curtail; -ize.] To curtail or crop.

***curtana**, *s.* [CURTEIN.]

cūr'-tāte, *a.* [Lat. *curtatus*, pa. par. of *curto* = to dock, to shorten.]

Geom. & Astron.: Shortened, lessened, reduced. (Used of a line projected orthographically upon a plane.)

¶ *Curate distance of a planet*:

Astron.: The distance of a planet from the sun, reduced to the plane of the ecliptic, equal to the true distance multiplied by the cosine of the planet's heliocentric latitude. (*Craig*.)

***cūr'-ā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *curtatus*, pa. par. of *curto*.]

Astron.: The interval between a planet's distance from the sun and the curtate distance.

***cur-tays**, ***cur-teis**, *s.* [COURTEOUS.]

***cur-tays-ly**, *adv.* [COURTEOUSLY.]

***cūr't-ēd**, *a.* [Eng. *curt*; -ed.] Curt, laconic.
"Do you curted Spartans imitate?"—*Sidney: Astrophel*, 92.

***cūr-tēin**, ***cūr-tā-na**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] The sword carried before the kings of England at their coronation; called also the sword of Edward the Confessor. It has the edge blunted, and wants the point, as an emblem of mercy.

¶ *Cortine*, *Corteyne*, or *Cortayn* was the name given to the sword of Ogier, one of the celebrated *Douzeperes* of Charlemagne.

***cur-tel**, *s.* [KIRTLE.]

***curte-ly**, *adv.* [COURTELY.] Courteous, kind.

"For which delightfull joyes yet thanke I curteily love. By whose allmightie power, such sweete delights I prove."—*Paradise of Daynty Devices* (1576).

***cūr't-ē-sy**, *s.* [COURTESY, CURTSY.]

***cur-teyn**, *s.* [CURTEIN.]

***cur-teys**, *a.* [COURTEOUS.]

***cur-teys-ly**, *adv.* [COURTEOUSLY.]

***cūr'-tī-cōne**, *s.* [Lat. *curtus* = docked, and Eng. *cone* (q.v.).] The lower frustum of a cone; a cone with the top cut off. (*Ash*.)

cūr'-tīl-age, *s.* [O. Fr. *courtillage*; Low Lat. *curtillagium*, from O. Fr. *courtill*; Low Lat. & Ital. *cortile* = a courtyard; Lat. *cors* (genit. *cortis*) = a court.]

Law: A piece of ground lying near and belonging to a dwelling-house, and included within the same fence; a court.

cūr'-tis-ī-a, *s.* [Named after Mr. William Curtis, founder of the *Potential Magazine*.]

Bot.: A genus of Cornaceae (Cornels). Calyx four-parted; petals, four blunt; stamens, four alternate; the hind part of the stone-fruit four to five-celled. *Curtisia faginea* is a large tree from the Cape of Good Hope, called the Assegai Tree, because the natives form their assegais from its wood.

***curtle-axe**, ***curtal-axe**, *s.* [A corruption of *cutlass* (q.v.).]

cūr't-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *curt*; -ly.]

1. In a concise or brief manner; concisely, briefly.

2. In a curt, short, or sharp manner; with curtiness.

"... so curtly, succinctly, and concisely epitomized the long story of the captive."—*Gayton: Notes on D. Quixote*, iv. 15.

cūr't-ness, *s.* [Eng. *curt*; -ness.]

*1. Conciseness, brevity.

"The sense must be curtailed and broken into parts to make it square with the curtness of the melody."—*Lord Kames: Elem. of Criticism*, ii. 130.

2. Shortness or sharpness of language or tone.

***cūr'-tōide**, *a.* [CURTAIL.]

"A slender aloy close-couched to your docks,

A curtolde slipper, and a short alkse hose."

Gascoigne: Steele Glasse, sig. N. 8. (*Nares*.)

cūr't-sy, ***cūr't-sey**, *s.* [Originally the same word as *COURTESY* (q.v.).] A bow, a gesture of respect or civility performed by women.

"Among three thousand people at a hall,

To make her curtsy thought it right and fitting."

Byron: Beppo, lxxxv.

cūr't-sy, ***cūr't-sie**, *v.i. & t.* [CURTSY, *s.*;

COURTESY, *v.*]

A. Intrans.: To make a curtsy or bow.

"The Bird of Paradise curtsied . . . and crossed her breast with arms. . . ."—*Disraeli: The Young Duke*, bk. ii, ch. iii.

***B. Trans.**: To make a curtsy or bow to; to salute.

"They cap me and curtsie me and worship me."—*H. Smith: Sermons*, i. 208.

¶ The word is now confined to women, but formerly it was applied to either sex.

"What's worse,

Must curtsie at the censure."

Shakespeare: Cymbeline, iii. 3.

curtsy-capping, **curtsie-capping**, *s.*

A low salutation or act of reverence.

"Great Saplo sated with fain'd curtsie-capping,"

Sylvestre: Du Bartas: Day 8, Week 1, l. 600.

cūr'-rū-ba, *s.* [From the native name *culupa*.]

The fruit of *Passiflora multiflora*.

cūr'-rū-cūi (*u* as *w*), *s.* [Brazilian.] A South American bird—Trogon *Curucui*.

cūr'-ūle, *a.* [Lat. *curulis*, from *currus* = a

chariot.]

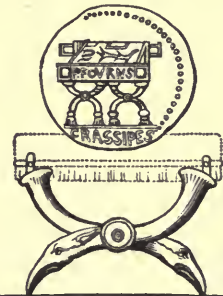
1. Of or pertaining to a chariot.

2. Having the right or privilege of a curule chair.

"Those who had raised themselves to a curule office."—*Ramsay: Rom. Antiq.*, p. 67.

curule-chair, *s.*

Rom. Antiq.: An ivory chair of peculiar



CURULE CHAIR.

form, somewhat like a modern camp-stool. The right of using it was confined to certain

officers, as dictators, consuls, praetors, censors, and aediles, who were thence called curule magistrates.

"... the victors with the faces, the ivory curule chair. . . ."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ch. iv., § 3, vol. i, p. 103.

cūr'-ant, **cūr'-al**, *a.* [Lat. *curvans*, pa. par. of *curvo* = to curve, to bend.]

Her.: Curved, bowed.

***cūr'-āt-ēd**, *a.* [Lat. *curvatus*, pa. par. of *curvo*.] Curved, bent.

***cūr'-ā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *curvatio*, from *curvatus*, pa. par. of *curvo*.] The act of curving, bending, or crooking; the state of being curved or bent; curvature.

"... the curvation of our limb."—*Pearson: On the Creed*, Art. 6.

cūr'-a-tive, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *curvativus*, from Lat. *curvatus*, and suff. *-ivus*.]

Bot.: Having the margins slightly curved either backwards or forwards without any sensible twisting. (*De Candolle*, in *Lindley*.)

cūr'-a-türe, *s.* [Lat. *curvatura*, from *curvo* = to curve, to bend.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of curving or bending.

2. The state of being curved or bent.

"... the tree ferns, though not large, were, from their bright green foliage, and the elegant curvature of their fronds, most worthy of admiration."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World* (1870), ch. ii, p. 24.

3. A curve, a bend, a sweep.

"... whose well-rolled walks, With curvature of slow and easy sweep— Deception innocent—give ample space To narrow bounds."—*Cowper: Task*, i. 851-84.

II. Geom.: The comparative degree of flexion or bending which takes place near the different points of a curve.

¶ When the radius of a circle is doubled, the curvature is diminished one half. In most other cases the increase in the size of a curved body diminishes its curvature.

¶ (1) *Circle of curvature* or *circle of the same curvature*: A circle touching a curve in a certain point, so that no other circle, touching it in the same point, can pass between it and the curve.

(2) *Double curvature*: A term applied to the curvature of a line which twists so that all the parts of it do not lie in the same plane, as the rhomb line or the loxodromic curve. (*Ogilvie*.)

(3) *Radius of curvature*: The radius of the circle of curvature.

(4) *The curvature of a curve*: The angle turned by the tangent per unit distance travelled along the curve. If four stands for length, then it is $\frac{1}{4}$. (*Everett: The C. G. S. System of Units* (ed. 1875), ch. i, p. 7.)

cūrve, *a. & s.* [Lat. *curvus* = curved, bent; *curvo* = to curve or bend.]

A. As adj.: Bending; bent or crooked in a regular manner and without angles.

"... describe a curve line about the attracting body."—*Bentley*.

B. As substantive:**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. In the same sense as II. 1.

2. In the same sense as II. 2.

II. Technically:

1. *Geom.*: A line described by a moving point, the direction of which is continually changing; a line which may be cut by a right line in more than one point.

"... like a bow long forced into a curve."—*Cowper: Table Talk*, 622.

¶ If a point move with a perfectly gradual change of direction, it describes a curve. Curves are of the same species when the motion of the describing point is regulated by the same mathematical law—viz., by the one characterizing the species. All circles, for instance, are of the same species; they vary greatly in the length of their radii, but the motion of the describing point in all cases is regulated by the same law. There are two kinds of curve lines—(1) algebraical or geometrical curves, and (2) transcendental or mechanical curves. By means of co-ordinates every algebraical function can be connected with a curve. Among the curves which have received names are the circle, the ellipse, the parabola, and the hyperbola; these are the curves specially treated of under conic sections. Rarer ones are the cissoid, the con-

choic, the cycloid, various spirals, &c. In the higher algebra the word *curve* is used in so extended a meaning that it includes even a straight line, which looks like a contradiction in terms.

2. *Engin.*: A bend in road, canal, or railway; especially in the track of the latter.

3. *Draughtsmanship*: A draughtsman's instrument having one or a variety of curves of various characters other than arcs, which may be struck by a compass.

4. *Geol.*: A flexure or bending of strata. It is of two kinds, an anticlinal and a synclinal curve (§ (2), (4)). When strata appear vertical, they often constitute part of a great curve. These curves may have arisen, as an old experiment by Sir James Hales showed, by lateral compression applied horizontally at the two ends of the strata at the time when they were horizontal.

¶ (1) Algebraic curves:

Geom. & Alg.: Curves in which the relation between the abscissa and the ordinate is expressed by an algebraic equation called the equation of the curve. They are of various orders. In those of the first order the equation rises only to the second degree or dimension, in those of the second order it rises to the third degree or dimension, and so on in an ascending series.

(2) Anticlinal curve:

Geol.: A curve in which the strata tilted up do not meet in an angle, but are arched over so as to constitute a curve, saddle, or arch. Vertical strata are generally parts of such curves.

(3) Mechanical curves:

Math.: Curves which cannot be expressed analytically, and have no known equation.

(4) Synclinal curve:

Geol.: A curve in which the strata dipping downwards towards each other have not an angle at the point, but a curve, so as to make a trough or basin-like hollow.

(5) Transcendental curve:

Geom. & Calculus: A curve in which the relation between the abscissa and the ordinate is expressed by a differential instead of an algebraic equation.

curve-ribbed, a.

Bot. (Of leaves, &c.): A term applied when the ribs describe a curve and meet at the point. Example, those of the *Plantago lanceolata*.

curve-veined, a.

Bot. (Of leaves): A term applied when the primary veins, though resembling those in straight-veined leaves in being parallel, simple, and connected by unbranched proper veinlets, yet differ from them in diverging from the midrib along its whole length, and losing themselves in its margin, in place of passing from near the base of the leaf to its apex.

cũve, *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *curvo* = to curve, to bend.]

A. Trans.: To bend, to crook, to inflect.

¶ *Baseball*: To throw a ball in such a manner that its rotation will cause a deflection from a natural course; the purpose being to perplex the batsman.

B. Intrans.: To bend, to be bent or curved.

—*Owen: Trans. Brit. Assoc. (1846).*

cũved, *pa. par. or a.* [CURVE, *v.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: (See the verb).

2. *Bot.*: Bent so as to constitute the arc of a circle, as the fruit of *Astragalus hamosus*, *Medicago falcata*, &c. (*Lindley*.)

curved-pump, *s.* One in which the piston reciprocates in an arc.

***cũrv-ẽd-nẽss**, *s.* [Eng. *curved*; -ness.] The quality or state of being curved; curvature.

—*There is also a curviness, which may be reduced to a fracture.* —*Wise: Surgery, bk. vii., ch. i.*

cũrv-ẽm-brẽ-ẽ-ẽ, *s.pl.* [Lat. *curvus* = curved, and Mod. Lat. *embryo*; Gr. *ẽmbrĩon* (*embryon*).] [EMBRYO.]

Bot.: The second of two sub-orders of Solanaceæ, in the classification of that order proposed by Mr. Miers. The first is the *Receptibryæ*, in which the embryo is straight; in the second, *Curvembryæ*, as the name im-

ports, it is curved. These sub-orders are not adopted by Lindley, who simply divides the Solanaceæ into thirteen tribes.

cũr-vẽt, ***cor-vet**, *s.* [Ital. *corvetta* = a curvet, a leap; *corvetare* = to curvet, or leap; O. Ital. *coure* = to bow, bend, curve; Lat. *curvo*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: In the same sense as II.

2. *Fig.*: A frolic, a prank.

II. Manège: A particular leap of a horse, when he raises both his fore legs at once, equally advanced; and, as his fore legs are falling, he raises his hind legs, so that all four legs are off the ground at once.

—*Which should sustain the bound and high curvet Of Mars's fiery steed.* —*Shaksp.: All's Well, II. 2.*

cũr-vẽt, *v.t. & i.* [CURVET, *s.*]

A. Intransitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Literally*:

(1) In the same sense as II.

(2) To leap, to bound.

—*Yet scarce he on his back could get, So oft and high he did curvet.*

—*Drayton: Court of Fairy.*

2. *Fig.*: To frolic, to frisk, to prank.

—*Cry hold! to thy tongue, I prithe, it curvets unreasonably.* —*Shaksp.: As You Like It, III. 2.*

II. Manège: To perform a curvet.

—*But would you sell or slay your horse For bounding and curvetting in his course?*

—*Cowper: Table Talk, 304, 306.*

***B. Trans.**: To cause to perform a curvet; to make to spring or leap up.

—*The upright leaden spout curvetting its liquid filament into it.* —*Landor.*

***cur-vett**, *s.* [CURVET, *s.*]

†**cũr-vẽt-tĩng**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CURVET, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The act of performing a curvet; frisking, frolicking, prancing.

†**cũr-vĩ-cũ-u-dũte**, *a.* [Lat. *curvus* = bent, and *cauda* = the tail.]

Zool.: Having the tail curved; curve-tailed.

†**cũr-vĩ-cos-tũte**, *a.* [Lat. *curvus* = bent, and *costatus* = having ribs; from *costa* = a rib.]

Bot.: Having bent ribs.

†**cũr-vĩ-dẽn-tũte**, *a.* [Lat. *curvus* = bent, and *dentatus* = toothed.] [DENTATE.]

Bot.: Having curved teeth.

†**cũr-vĩ-fĩ-li-ũte**, *a.* [Lat. *curvus* = bent, and *foliatus* = leaved.] [FOLIATE.]

Bot.: Having leaves curved or bent backwards; having revolute leaves.

***cũr-vĩ-form**, *a.* [Lat. *curvus* = curved, bent, and *forma* = form, shape.] Having a curved or bent form.

***cũrv-ĩ-fỹ**, ***cũrv-ĩ-fĩe**, *v.t.* [Eng. *curve*; -fy.] To curl.

—*Irons to curve to your flaxen locks.*

—*Jordan: Death Dissected (1649).*

cũrv-ĩ-lĩn-ẽ-ũd, *s.* [Lat. *curvus* = curved, bent, and *linea* = a line.] A draughting-instrument used in describing irregular curves. The various shapes of its marginal outline enable it to be fitted into position, so as to project or transcribe the curve required. M. Desalier, of Paris, invented a machine for generating the curves and marking out the patterns. It is capable of making 1,200 varieties of curves.

†**cũr-vĩ-lĩn-ẽ-ũl**, *a.* [Lat. *curvus* = bent, and *linealis* = consisting of lines; lineal.] The same as CURVILINEAR (*q.v.*).

cũr-vĩ-lĩn-ẽ-ar, *a.* [Lat. *curvus* = bent, and *linearis* = linear.] Consisting of curved as distinguished from straight lines; curvilinear.

†**cũr-vĩ-nẽr-vũte**, *a.* [Lat. *curvus* = bent, and *nervus* = a sinew, a tendon, a nerve.] The same as CURVINERVED (*q.v.*).

cũr-vĩ-nẽrvẽd, *a.* [Lat. *curvus* = bent, and Eng. *nerved*.]

Bot.: Curve-nerved (*q.v.*). The same also as CONVERGATE-NERVOSE (*q.v.*).

cũrv-ĩng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CURVE, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As substantive:

1. The act of bending or crooking; curvature.

2. The state of being curved or bent; curvature.

3. A curve, a bend, a winding.

†**cũr-vĩ-rĩs-trũl**, *a.* [Lat. *curvus* = bent, and *rostratus* = pertaining to the rostrum, but here used for pertaining to the beak.]

Entom., Bot., &c.: Having a curved beak, snout, or proboscis.

***cũr-vĩ-sĩr-ĩ-ũl**, *a.* [Lat. *curvus* = curved, and Eng. *serial* (*q.v.*).]

Bot.: An epithet applied by Bravais to cases in which the leaves, instead of being placed directly over others in a straight series, are disposed in an infinite curve. (*Balfour: Outlines of Bot., p. 76.*)

***cũrv-ĩ-tỹ**, *s.* [Fr. *curvité*, from Lat. *curvus*; *curvus* = curved, crooked.] A curving, a bending, an inflection; curvature.

—*... give a greater curvature to the posture of the ossicles.* —*Holder: On Speech.*

cũrv-ẽ-graph, *s.* [Lat. *curvus* = curved, bent; Gr. *γράφω* (*graphō*) = to write, to describe.] An instrument for drawing a curve without reference to the centre. It is usually an elastic strip, which is adjustable to a given curve, and serves to transfer the latter to another plate or another place on the plate. [ARCOGRAPH, CYCLOGRAPH.]

***cus**, ***cuss**, *s.* [Kiss, *s.*]

***cus**, ***cussen**, *v.t.* [Kiss, *v.*]

***cusche**, ***cusse**, *s.* [CUISSE.]

cũs-cũ, *s.* [From Cuzco in Lower Peru, whence the bark is obtained.]

cusco-bark, *s.* A kind of Cinchona bark, exported from Arequipa. It is of use in the cold stage of intermittent fevers and in low typhoid states of the system.

cusco-china, *s.* The same as CUSCO-BARK (*q.v.*).

cũs-cũn-ĩ-dĩne, *s.* [Eng., &c. *cusconine*; Gr. *ẽidos* (*eidos*) = appearance, and suff. -*ĩne* (*Chem.*) (*q.v.*).]

Chem.: An amorphous alkaloid accompanying cusconine.

cũs-cũ-nĩne, *s.* [Eng., &c. *cusco*; -ine.]

Chem.: An alkaloid, $C_{23}H_{29}N_2O_4$, obtained from Cusco cinchona bark. It occurs along with aricine. Barks containing these alkaloids give off brown vapours when heated, while those containing quinine give off red vapours. [CINCHONA BARK.] An alcoholic solution of comminuted cusco-bark is supersaturated with soda and shaken with ether, and the ethereal liquid is agitated with acetic acid, which takes up the greater part of the alkaloids. The acetic solution is partly neutralised with ammonia, which throws down aricine acetate, and the filtrate is mixed with a saturated solution of ammonium sulphate, which precipitates cusconine as sulphate, from which cusconine can be obtained as an amorphous precipitate, which can be recrystallized from alcohol in large white laminae. It is a weak base, forming salts. Cusconine gives, when added to a warm solution of ammonium molybdate, a dark blue colour, changing to olive-green when heated, and again turning blue as the liquid cools. (*Watts: Dict. Chem.*)

cũs-cũs, *s.* [Latinised from the native name.]

Zoology:

1. A genus of small arboreal marsupials from Australia and the Papuan Islands, with several species about the size of a domestic cat.

† 2. A phalanger (*q.v.*).

cũs-cũ-tũ, *s.* [Sp. *cuscuta*; Fr. *cuscuta*; Ital. *cuscuta*, *cussuta*; Dan. *kaskute*; all generally believed to be from Arab. *cũchũt*, *keshũt* = dodder, or rather one of the names of dodder, the common one in that language being *afĩĩmũm*. Hooker & Arnott suggest as an alternative etymology Heb. *ũũũũ* (*chũũũũ*) = to bend, to surround.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Cuscutaceæ. The calyx is four to five-cleft; the corolla campanulate, four to five-lobed, the tube sometimes, though rarely, with internal scales;

fũte, fũt, fũre, amidst, whũt, fũll, father; wũ, wũt, hũre, camẽl, hũr, thũre; pine, pĩt, sũre, sũr, marine; gũ, pũt, or, wũre, wũlf, wũrk, whũ, sũn; mũte, cũb, cũre, qũite, cũr, rũle, fũll; trũ, Sũrian. ẽ, ẽe = ẽ. ey = ẽ. qu = kw,

styles two; ovary two-celled, with two ovules in each; capsule two-celled, bursting all round. The species are plants, with long filiform twining stems. The common species is *Cuscuta europæa*, with red stems and pale yellowish-rose flowers. It is found in England on nettles, thistles, &c., but is not very common. *C. Epithymum* (Lesser Dodder), which has white flowers, is found on furze, heath, and thyme. It may be seen on common heath, *Calluna vulgaris*, in Epping Forest, between Loughton and High Beech. There are other species in England, but naturalised rather than genuine natives. *C. racemosa* is used in Brazilian pharmacy.

cūs-cu-tā-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cuscuta*], and fem. pl. adj. suff. -*æceæ*.]

Bot. : An order of Perigynous Exogens, alliance Solanales. It consists of leafless climbing colourless parasites, with the flowers in dense clusters; calyx inferior, persistent, four to five-parted, imbricated in æstivation; limb of the corolla four to five-cleft, having scales alternating with the segments; stamens five, free; ovary two-celled, each with two ovules; styles two or none; stigmas two; placentæ basal; fruit capsular or baccate, two-celled; cells one to two-seeded; embryo spiral. Found in the temperate parts of both hemispheres as twining parasites. In 1844 Lindley enumerated two genera, and estimated the known species at fifty.

cūsh-at, ***cusoh-ette**, *s.* [A.S. *cusceote*, *cusceote*, *cuscute*]. The Ringdove, *Columba palumbus*, the largest of the wild pigeons in Britain.

"No! do not scorn, although its hoarser note
Scarcely with the *cushat's* homely song can vie."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, l. (Introd.)

cushat-dove, *s.* The ringdove, or quæst (*Columba palumbus*). Yarrell gives the name woodpigeon to that species, but the "English Cyclopædia" makes this another name for the Stock-dove (*Columbaenas*).

"Fair Margaret, through the hazel-grove,
Flew like the startled *cushat-dove*."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, ll. 34.

cūsh-ew (ew as ū), *s.* [Etym. doubtful. A native American word (?).]

Ornith. : A large bird, *Ourax pauxi*, of the family Craciadæ or Curassows, and itself sometimes called the Galeated Curassow. The bill is bright red, surmounted by a protuberance of a livid slate colour; the feathers of the head and neck are of a rich black colour and velvety texture; the greater part of the body brilliant black, with green reflections; the abdomen and under tail coverts white; legs red, claws yellow. The bird, which is about the size of a hen turkey, is a native of Mexico. It is gregarious, and builds its nest on the ground.

cushew bird, *s.* The same as CUSHEW (q.v.).

***cush-le-neel**, *s.* [COCHINEAL.]

cūsh'-iōn, ***cuischun**, ***cusheon**, ***cushin**, ***cuysshen**, ***coyschun**, **quysshen**, *s.* [O. Fr. *coissin*; Fr. *coussin*; Ital. *cuscino*; Sp. *cozín*; Port. *cozín*; Ger. *küssen*, from Low Lat. **culcitinum*, dimin. of Lat. *culcita* = a cushion, a pillow. The modes of spelling this word in Mid. Eng. are exceedingly numerous: over five hundred have been counted.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Lit. : A pillow or soft padded seat for a chair, &c.; a bag or case stuffed with feathers, wool, or other soft material, and used as a seat.

"So saying, he led Æneas by the hand,
And placed him on a *cushion* stuffed with leaves."
Cooper: Virgil's Æneid, viii. 411, 412.

***II. Figuratively:**

1. Ease, peace.

"From the casque to the *cushion*."
Shakespeare: Coriolanus, iv. 7.

2. The seat of justice.

"[He] became the *cushion* exceedingly well."—*North: Life of Lord Gifford*, l. 14.

B. Technically:

1. Billiards: The side or edge of a billiard-table, which causes the balls to rebound. The cushions of billiard tables were formerly padded, but are now formed of solid india-rubber.

2. Engrav. : A flat leathern bag filled with pounce and supporting the plate.

3. Gild. : The pad on which the gilder spreads his gold-leaf, and from which he takes it by a camel's-hair tool called a tip.

4. Lace-manuf. : The pillow of a bone-lace maker. [LACE.]

5. Elect. : The rubber smeared with amalgam, the friction of which against the glass cylinder or disc causes the electrical excitation.

6. Architecture:

(1) The impost-stone on a pier; a coussinet.

(2) A capital of a column so sculptured as to resemble a cushion pressed down by the weight of its entablature.

(3) The Norman capital, consisting of a cube with the lower extremities rounded off.

7. Steam-engine: A body of steam at the end of a cylinder to receive the impact of the piston. This is accomplished by closing the induction-port a little before the end of the stroke, or by opening the induction-port on the same side of the piston, a little before the end of the stroke. (*Knight*.)

8. Customs: A kind of dance formerly very common at weddings. [CUSHION-DANCE.]

***9. Archery:** The mark at which archers shot. [C. I.]

"To be beside the *cushion*. *Scopum non attingere; à scopis aberrare*."—*Coles: Latin Dict.*

C. Special phrases & compounds:

***I. Phrases:**

1. To hit or miss the cushion: To hit or miss the point. [B. 9.]

"Alas, good man, thou now begin'st to rave,
Thy wits do err, and miss the *cushion* quite."
Drayton: Eclog. vii.

2. To be beside the cushion: To be mistaken, to be deceived. [B. 9.]

"... I tell thee, Ned, thou art quite *beside the cushion*."—*The Woman turn'd Drury* (1674).

3. To set, place, or put beside the cushion: To lay or set aside; to pass over; to lay or put on the shelf.

"Thus he is set *beside the cushion*, for his sincerity and forwardness in the good cause."—*Spalding*, l. 251.

II. Compounds:

1. Lady's cushion, Ladies' cushion, Our Ladies' cushion:

(1) Gen.: *Armeria maritima*.

(2) Locally: (a) *Saxifraga hypnoides*; (2) *Chrysosplenium oppositifolium*; (3) *Lotus corniculatus*. (*Britten & Holland*.)

2. Sea cushion: *Armeria maritima*.

cushion capital, *s.*

Arch. : The same as CUSHION, *s.* B. 6 (3).

cushion-dance, *s.* An old-fashioned dance of a rather free character, used chiefly, it would appear, at weddings. In it each woman selected her partner by placing a cushion before him. But by some it is considered to be a corruption of *cussing-dance* = *kissing-dance*.

"I have, ere now, deserved a *cushion*: call for the *cushion-dance*."—*Heywood: Woman killed with Passion* (1600). (*Nares*.)

***cushion-lord**, *s.*

1. A lord made by favour, and not for good service.

2. An effeminate person.

cushion-rafter, *s.*

Carp. : An auxiliary rafter beneath a principal one, to sustain a great strain. (*Knight*.)

cushion-stitch, *s.*

Embroid. : A flat embroidery stitch largely employed to fill in backgrounds in old needlework, especially in Church embroidery. It is a variety of *satin-stitch* (q.v.). (*Dict. of Needlework*.)

cūsh'-iōn, *v. t.* [CUSHION, *s.*]

A. Ordinary Language:

† **I. Literally:**

1. To furnish or fit with cushions.

2. To seat or place on cushions.

"Many, who are *cushioned* upon thrones, would have remained in obscurity."—*Bolingbroke: On Parties*.

3. To cover or conceal, as with a cushion.

***II. Fig.** : To put aside, to suppress.

"Desiring to *cushion* his son's oratory."—*Swavage: R. Medford*, bk. II., ch. x.

B. Billiards: To place or leave a ball close up to the cushion.

cūsh'-iōned, *pa. par. or a.* [CUSHION, *v.*]

1. Ord. Lang. : (See the verb)

† **2. Bot.** : Flattened or somewhat convex; pulvinate.

3. Billiards: Used of a player when his ball is left resting against the cushion; also of a ball so placed.

***cūsh'-iōn-ēt**, ***coshionet**, ***cushonnet**, *s.* [Eng. *cushion*; dimin. suff. -*et*.]

1. A little cushion.

"Upon these pretty *cushionets* did lie
Ten thousand beauties, ..."
Beaumont: Psyche, vl. 202.

2. A casket.

"... she had afterwards put the latter letter in her box, and the first in her *coshionet*, ..."
Howell: Familiar Letters (1650).

cūsh'-iōn-īng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CUSHION, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj. : (See the verb)

C. As substantive:

Of steam: The gradual stoppage of the piston in a steam-engine by the resistance of a small quantity of steam left in the cylinder.

***cūsh'-iōn-y**, *a.* [Eng. *cushion*; -*y*.] Flat and bulging.

"A bow-legged character with a flat and *cushiony* nose, ..."
—*Dickens: Uncom. Traveller*, ch. x.

***cūs'-īng**, ***cūs'-yng**, *s.* [A shortened form of *accusing* (q.v.).] An accusing, an accusation.

"Him self began a sair *cusying* to mak."
Wallace, vl. 397.

***cūs'-kīn**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A drinking-cup.

cūsp, ***cūspe**, *s.* [Lat. *cuspis* = a point.]

I. Ord. Lang. : A point.

II. Technically:

1. Arch. : An ornament in stonework of the Gothic order. In consists of projecting points, formed by the meeting of curves, and is the foundation of the peculiar foliation, feathering, tracery, arching, and panels of the order. The term was first applied by Sir James Hall in his Essay on the "Origin of Gothic Architecture."

"*Cusp* [is] a point formed by two parts of a curve meeting; hence a *spike* to the projecting points formed by the meeting of the small arches or foils, in foils-arches on tracery. ... In the Romanesque and Norman styles the *cusp* is often ornamented with a small cylinder."—*Glossary of Architecture*.

***2. Astron.** : "The entrance of any house, or first beginning, which is the line whereon the figure and degree of the zodiac is placed, as you find it in the table of houses." (*Philips*.)

"I'll find the *cuspe*, and Alfridra."
Albanus: (Bodley), O. Fl., vl. 171.

***3. Astron.** : A term used to express the points or horns of the moon or other luminary. (*Harris*.)

***4. Math.** : A term used where two branches of the same or of different curves appear to end in a point.

5. Comp. Anat. : The prominence in the molar teeth.

"It occupies half the length of the crown in the larger molars, and is preceded by an elevated conic *cusp*."—*Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc.* (1873), vol. xiii. p. 201.

cūs-pār'-ī-a, *s.* [Lat. *cuspi* (is) = a point, a spike, and fem. adj. suff. -*aria*.]

Bot. : An old genus of plants, now made a synonym of *Galipea* (q.v.). [CUSPARIÆÆ.]

cusparia-bark, *s.*

Pharm. : *Cusparia cortex*. The bark of *Galipea cusparia*, order Rutaceæ, Angustura-bark tree growing in tropical South America. It is imported in straight pieces, more or less incurved at the sides, from half a line to a line in thickness, pared away at the edges, epidermis mottled brown or yellowish-grey, inner surface yellowish-brown, flaky, breaks with a short fracture; the taste is bitter and slightly aromatic. The cut surface examined with a lens usually exhibits numerous white points or minute lines. The inner surface touched with nitric acid does not become blood-red, which distinguishes it from *Strychnos nux vomica*, or false Angustura bark. *Cusparia* bark is used to prepare *Infusum cuspariæ*. It is an aromatic stomachic, given in cases of atonic dyspepsia, diarrhæa, and dysentery, also in convalescence from acute diseases.

cūs-pār'-ī-ē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cuspari* (a), and fem. pl. adj. suff. -*ææ*.]

Bot. : A tribe of Rutaceæ, the type *Cusparia* (q.v.).

būl, **bōy**, **pōūt**, **jōwī**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhīn**, **bengh**; **go**, **gem**; **thīn**, **this**; **sin**, **aş**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. -**īng**.
-**clan**, -**tian** = **shan**. -**tion**, -**sion** = **shūn**; -**tion**, -**gion** = **zhūn**. -**cious**, -**tious**, -**sious** = **shūs**. -**ble**, -**dle**, &c. = **bēl**, **dēl**.

cūs-par-ine, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *cuspar(ia)*; Eng. suff. *-ine*.]

Chem.: A crystalline substance contained in *cusparia* bark. It is soluble in alcohol.

† **cūs-pā-tēd**, *a.* [Lat. *cusp(is)* = a point, and Eng. suff. *-ated*.]

Bot.: The same as **CUSPIDATED** (q.v.).

cūsped, *a.* [Eng. *cusp*; *-ed*.] Furnished with a cusp; cuspidal.



WINDOW WITH CUSPED MOULDINGS.

† **cūs-pīd-nl**, *a.* [Lat. *cuspis* (genit. *cuspidis*) = a point, and Eng. adj. suff. *-al*.] Ending in a point.

cūs-pīd-āte, * **cūs-pī-dā-tēd**, *a.* [Lat. *cuspidatus* = made pointed, *pa. par.* of *cuspid* = to make pointed.]

1. *Zool.*: Furnished with small pointed eminences or cusps. [**CUSPIDATE TEETH**.]

2. *Botany*:

(1) Tapering gradually into a rigid point. "The medium vein . . . at times ends in a free point or *cusps*, and then becomes *cuspidate*." — *Balfour* (*Botany*, § 872).

(2) Abruptly acuminate, as the leaf of many Rubi. (*Lindley*.)

cuspidate teeth, *s. pl.*

Anat.: A name applied to the canine teeth in the human jaw, of which there are four, one on each side of the two incisors above and below. There is a single central point or cusp on the crown of these canines, whence the term *cuspidate* has been derived. The cusp is invariably worn away by use. (*Quain*.)

cūs-pī-dōr, *s.* A splittoon.

cūs-pīs, *s.* [Lat.] A point, a tip.

"The multiplied *cusps* of the cone . . ." — *More*. (*Notes on Psych.*, p. 425.)

* **cuss**, *s.* [Kiss, *s.*]

* **cussen**, *v. t.* [Kiss, *v.*]

* **cus-ser**, * **cuis-ser**, *s.* [*COURSER*.] A stallion. (*Scotch*.)

cūs-sō, *s.* [An Assyrian word.] The same as **CABOTZ** (q.v.). [*BRAYERA*.]

* **cust**, *pret.* & *pa. par.* [Kiss, *v.*]

* **cust**, * **custe**, *s.* [A.S. *cyst*; O.S. *kust*; O. H. Ger. *chust*.] A custom, a habit.

"Swalche weoren his *custes*." — *Layamon*, li. 414.

cūs-tard, * **crus-tade**, * **cus-tade**, *s.* [According to Skeat a corruption of Mid. Eng. *crustade*, a general name for pies made with crust; from O. Fr. *crustade* = a pastry, crust. Cf. Ital. "*crostata* = a kind of pie or tart with a crust; also the paste, crust, or coffin of a pie" (*Florio*): from Lat. *crustatus*, *pa. par.* of *crusto* = to encrust.]

* 1. A pie, a pastry.

"*Custarde*, cheke them inche square." — *W. de Worde*: *Booke of Keruyng*, in *Babees Book*, p. 159.

2. A dish made of eggs, milk, and sugar, and baked or boiled.

custard-apple, *s.* [So called because the pulp of the fruit in the typical species is about the consistence of custard.]

1. A species of *Anona*, *A. reticulata*. It is a native of the West Indies, but is cultivated in India and the adjacent countries. It has yellow pulp. It is eaten, but is not so much prized as some other species of the genus. It is large, dark-brown in colour, and netted all over.

2. The genus *Anona* (q.v.).

* **custard-coffin**, * **custard-coffen**, *s.*

The raised crust of a pastry or pie. [*COFFIN*.]

"Why, then say'st true: it is a paltry cap."

A custard-coffin, a bauble, a silly pie.

Shakespeare: *Taming of the Shrew*, iv. 2.

* **cus-ti**, *a.* [A.S. *cystig* = good, liberal, excellent; O. H. Ger. *chustig*; M. H. Ger. *kustig*.] Excellent, preeminent, liberal.

"Cahit he was swithe strong, kene and *custi*." — *Layamon*, l. 271.

* **cūs-tīl**, *s.* [O. Fr. *coustel*, *coutil*; Lat. *cultellus*.] A knife, a dagger.

"Daggers, *custils*, and other basylardes." — *English Gilda*, p. 427.

* **cūs-tī-nesse**, *s.* [A.S. *cystignes*.] Liberality.

"Largitas, that is *custiness* on Engle." — *O. E. Homilies*, p. 105.

cūs-tōc, **cus-tock**, *s.* [*CASTACK*, *CASTOCK*.]

A cabbage-stalk.

"An' gif the *custoc's* sweet or sour,

Wi' jecteleys they taste them."

Burns: *Halloween*.

* **cus-tode**, * **cūs-tō-dēc**, *s.* [Lat. *custos* (genit. *custodis*) = a guard, a guardian.]

Law: One to whom the custody or guardianship of anything has been committed; a custodian, a guardian.

"The religious earnestness of the young *custode*." — *Cornhill Mag.*, Oct. 1881, p. 446.

cūs-tō-dī-a, *s.* [Lat. a guard-house; from *custos* (genit. *custodis*) = a guard.]

Ecclesiastical:

1. The shrine in which the host is carried in solemn processions; a custodial.

2. The shrine in which the relics of any saint are carried in a procession.

* **cūs-tō-dī-al**, *a.* & *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *custodia*; from *custos* (genit. *custodis*) = a guard.]

A. As adj.: Pertaining to custody or guardianship.

" . . . for the *custodial* charges and government thereof, . . ." — *Lett. to the Bp. of Rochester* (1772), p. 2.

B. As substantive:

Ecol.: A *custodia*.

"The priest then took the *custodial*, and showed the patient the *Corpus Domini* within." — *C. Reade*: *Cloister and the Hearth*, ch. lix.

cūs-tō-dī-ām, *s.* [Accus. sing. of Lat. *custodia* = watching, ward, guard, or care.] Custody.

† *Custodian* lease:

Law: A grant from the crown under the Exchequer seal, by which the custody of lands, &c., seized in the king's hands is demised or committed to some person, or custodee, or lessee thereof. (*Wharton*.)

cūs-tō-dī-an, *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *custody*; *-an*.]

A. As subst.: One who has the custody, keeping, or guardianship of anything.

" . . . the Ministry, the *custodian* of the national power, . . ." — *Times*, Nov. 16th, 1877.

B. As adjective:

Law: Given in charge, trust, or keeping.

cūs-tō-dī-an-ship, *s.* [Eng. *custodian*; *-ship*.] The office, position or duty of a custodian or guardian.

* **cūs-tō-dī-ēr**, *s.* [Low Lat. *custodiaris*; from Lat. *custodia*, from *custos*.] A custodian, a guardian, a keeper, a depository.

"Now he had become, he knew not why or wherefore, or to what extent, the *custodian*, as the Scottish phrase is, of some important state secret, . . ." — *Scott*: *Abbot*, ch. xix.

cūs-tō-dy, * **cūs-tō-die**, * **cus-to-dye** *s.* [Lat. *custodia*, from *custos* (genit. *custodis*) = a guard.]

1. *Ordinary Language*:

1. In the same sense as II.

2. A keeping guard, charge, or guardianship.

"Under the *custody* and charge of the sons of Merari, shall be the board of the tabernacle." — *Numb.* iii. 36.

3. Defence, security, protection, preservation.

"There was prepared a fleet of thirty ships for the *custody* of the narrow seas." — *Bacon*.

4. Imprisonment, restraint of liberty.

"What peace will be given

To us enslav'd, but *custody* severe."

Milton: *P. L.*, li. 332, 333.

II. *Law*: The charge or care of a constable

or other legally-authorised officer, to be kept

in detention until some accusation has been

defended or offence purged.

"Warrant had been out against him, and he had been taken into *custody*." — *Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

cūs-tōm, * **cos-tom**, * **cos-tome**, * **cos-toum**, * **cos-tume**, * **cus-tume**, * **kus-tume**, *s.* [O. Fr. *costume*, *costume*; Fr. *costume*, *Ital. costume*, *costuma*; Port. *costume*; Low Lat. *costuma*, from an assumed pl. form, *consuetumina*, from *consuetudo* = a custom, from *consuetus*, *pa. par.* of *consueo* = to accustom; indicative form of *consueo* = to be accustomed: *con* = *cum* = with, together, fully, and *sueo* = to be accustomed. *Custom* is thus a doublet of *costume* (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. An habitual or common use or practice; a regular habit.

"And the priest's *custom* with the people was, that when any man offered sacrifice, the priest's servant came, while the flesh was in seething, with a flesh-hook of three teeth in his hands." — *1 Sam.* ii. 13.

* 2. Frequent occurrence.

"Such things . . . are tricks of *custom*." — *Shakespeare*: *Othello*, iii. 2.

3. An established manner, usage, practice, or fashion.

" . . . they went up to Jerusalem after the *custom* of the feast." — *Luke* ii. 42.

4. Familiarity, use, habit, fashion.

"*Custom*, a greater power than nature, seldom fails to make them worship." — *Locke*.

5. The practice of buying from or dealing with certain persons; a frequenting or applying to for goods, &c.

"You say he is assiduous in his calling, and is he not grown rich by it? Let him have your *custom* but not your votes." — *Addison*.

† 6. Application from buyers.

* 7. Tribute, toll, duty.

" . . . of whom do the kings of the earth take *custom* or tribute? . . ." — *Matt.* xvii. 25.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Comm.*: The duty imposed by law on merchandise imported or exported. The management of the Customs is an important department of the United States Civil Service.

"They complain that it is made penal in an officer of the *customs* to open a box of books from abroad, except in the presence of one of the censors of the press." — *Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

2. *Law*: The common or unwritten law (*lex non scripta*) of the country; a law or right not written but established by use from time immemorial, and daily practised.

† *Custom* is either general or particular; general, that which is current through any land; particular or local is that which belongs to this or that county; as gavel-kind to Kent; or this or that lordship, city, or town. *Custom* differs from *prescription*; for *custom* is common to more, and *prescription* is particular to this or that man; *prescription* may be for a far shorter time than *custom*.

† *Blair* thus distinguishes *custom* from *habit*: "*Custom* respects the action; *habit* the actor. By *custom* we mean the frequent repetition of the same act; by *habit* the effect which that repetition produces on the mind or body. By the *custom* of walking often in the streets one acquires the *habit* of idleness." (*Blair*: *Rhetoric and Belles Lettres*, 1817, vol. i., p. 228.)

† (1) *Crabb* thus discriminates between *custom* and *habit*: "*Custom* is a frequent repetition of the same act; *habit* the effect of such repetition; the *custom* of rising early in the morning is conducive to the health, and may in a short time become such a *habit* as to render it no less agreeable than it is useful. *Custom* supposes an act of the will; *habit* implies an involuntary movement: a *custom* is followed; a *habit* is acquired: whoever follows the *custom* of imitating the look, tone, or gesture of another is liable to get the *habit* of doing the same himself: as *habit* is said to be second nature, it is of importance to guard against all *customs* to which we do not wish to become *habituated*: the drunkard is formed by the *custom* of drinking intemperately, until he becomes *habituated* to the use of spirituous liquors: the profane swearer who *accustoms* himself in early life to utter the oaths which he hears will find it difficult in advanced years to break himself of the *habit* of swearing; the love of imitation is so powerful in the human breast, that it leads the major part of mankind to follow *custom* even in ridiculous things; Solomon refers to the power of *habit* when he says 'Train up a child in the way in which he should go; and when he is old he will not depart from it'; a power which cannot be employed too early in the aid

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hōre, camēl, hēr, thēro; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pēt, or, wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rūle, fūll; try, Sýrian, æ, œ = ē. cy = ā, qu = kw,

of virtue and religion. *Custom* is applicable to many; *habit* is confined to the individual; every nation has *customs* peculiar to itself, and every individual has *habits* peculiar to his own station and circumstances.

"*Customary and habitual*, the epithets derived from these words, admit of a similar distinction: the *customary* action is that which is repeated after the manner of a *custom*; the *habitual* action is that which is done by the force of habit." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

(2) He thus discriminates between *custom*, *fashion*, *manner*, and *practice*: "*Custom* is authoritative; it stands in the place of law, and regulates the conduct of men in the most important concerns of life: *fashion* is arbitrary and capricious, it decides in matters of trifling import: *manners* are rational; they are the expression of moral feelings. *Customs* are most prevalent in a barbarous state of society; *fashions* rule most where luxury has made the greatest progress; *manners* are most distinguishable in a civilised state of society. *Customs* are in their nature as unchangeable as *fashions* are variable; *manners* depend on cultivation and collateral circumstances: *customs* die away or are abolished; *fashions* pass away, and new ones take their place; *manners* are altered either for the better or worse. . . . Both *practice* and *custom* are general or particular, but the former is absolute, the latter relative; the *practice* may be adopted by a number of persons without reference to each other; but a *custom* is always followed either by imitation or prescription. . . . it may be the *practice* of a person to do acts of charity, as the occasion requires; but when he uniformly does a particular act of charity at any given period of the year, it is properly denominated his *custom*." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

(3) For the difference between *custom* and *tax*, see *TAX*: for that between *custom* and *usage*, see *USAGE*.

¶ *Custom of Merchants*: The *Lex mercatoria*, a particular system of customs used only among merchants, and relating to bills of exchange, mercantile contracts, freight, insurance of merchandise, &c., which, although they differ from the general rules of the common law, are yet engrafted into it, and made a part of it.

custom-duties, customs-duties, s.

Comm.: The same as *CUSTOM*, s. II. 1

custom-house, s.

* 1. The office of a collector of tribute or toll.

"... as he passed by the *custom-house*, he espied sitting there a certain publican, called Matthew, ..."
—*Udall: Matthew*, ch. ix.

2. The house or office where vessels are entered and cleared, and where the proper customs or duties are paid.

3. That department of the government which has to do with the collection of duties.

¶ *Custom-house broker*: A person authorised to act for others in the entry and clearance of vessels, payment of customs, &c.

* **custom-shrunk, a.** Having fewer customers than usual.

"What with the gallows, and what with poverty, I am *custom-shrunk*."—*Shakesp.: Meas. for Meas.*, i. 2.

* **cūs-tōm, cus-tume, v. t. & i.** [*CUSTOM*, s.]

A. Transitive:

1. To make familiar with or used to; to accustom.

2. To give, bring, or supply custom or business to.

"... while the winds blew the windmills wrought, and the water-mill was less *customed*."—*Bacon: Works*, v. 318.

3. To pay the duty or custom on at the custom-house; to clear.

"... all the merchants, with other merchandise, are safe arriv'd, and have sent me to know, Whether yourself will come and *custom* them."
—*Marlowe: Jew of Malta*, i. 2.

4. To exact custom for, to subject to taxation.

"That on custumarie of hurrowis *custume* only salt passand furth of the realme, ..."
—*Acts, James V.*, 154, (ed. 1814), p. 290.

B. Intrans.: To be accustomed.

"For on a bridge he *custometh* to fight."
—*Spenser: F. Q.*

* **cūs-tōm-a-ble, *cus-tum-a-ble, a.** [*Eng. custom*: -able.]

1. Customary, usual, habitual, frequent.

"... the *customable* use thereof, ..."
—*Homilies*, bk. I, p. 78.

2. Subject or liable to the payment of custom or duty.

"*Customable* gudes may nocht be caried forth of the realme, ..."
—*Skene: Ind. to Acts*, s. v. *Customers*.

* **cūs-tōm-a-ble-ness, s.** [*Eng. customable*; -ness.]

1. Frequency, commonness, customariness.

2. Conformity to custom.

3. Liability to the payment of customs or duty.

* **cūs-tōm-a-ble, adv.** [*Eng. customable*(ly); -ly.] Customarily, habitually, frequently, commonly.

"Works of darkness, not only because they are *customably* in darkness, &c.—*Homilies*, bk. I; *Against Adultery*.

cūs-tōm-al, s. [*Eng. custom*; -al.]

Archaeol.: A book descriptive of the customs of a manor or city; a customary.

"If our manor court rolls and their *customals* were printed ... very much new knowledge ... would be forthcoming."
—*Athenaeum*, Nov. 6, 1880, p. 600, col. 2.

* **cūs-tōm-ance, s.** [*Eng. custom*; -ance.] Custom, habit, practice.

"Pluto these others owe all
Swores of his common *customance*."
—*Gosser: Con. Amantis*, bk. v.

cūs-tōm-ar-i-ly, adv. [*Eng. customary*; -ly.] Habitually, common; of custom or habit.

"... common discourse, *customarily* without consideration, ..."
—*Ray: On the Creation*, pt. ii.

cūs-tōm-ar-i-ness, s. [*Eng. customary*; -ness.] The quality of being customary, usual, or of frequent occurrence; frequency, commonness.

"A vice which for its guilt may justify the sharpest, and for its *customariness* the frequentest, invective, which can be made against it.—*Government of the Tongue*.

cūs-tōm-ar-y, a. *cus-tum-ar-ye, *cus-tum-ar-y, a. s. [*Low Lat. costumarius*; O. Fr. *costumier*; Fr. *coutumier*.] [*CUSTOM*.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. In conformity with established custom or usage.

"... the *customary* marks of respects ..."
—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

2. Usual, wonted, accustomed.

"Her cottage, then a cheerful object, wore
Its *customary* look."
—*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. i.

3. Habitual.

"... the profane and irreverent use of God's name, by cursing, or *customary* swearing ..."
—*Tillotson*.

II. Law:

1. Holding under the customs of a manor, as, a customary tenant who is a copyholder.

2. Held under the customs of a manor, as, a customary freehold.

"Copyhold lands and such *customary* estates as are holden in ancient demesne."
—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii, ch. xix.

3. Acquired or held by the local usage of some particular place, or by the almost general and universal usage of the kingdom.

"I shall here mention three sorts of *customary* interests only, ... viz. heriots, mortuaries, and heirlooms."
—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii, ch. xxiv.

B. As substantive:

1. A book descriptive or explanatory of the customs of a manor, city, &c.

"As appareth by their *customary*."
—*Spelman: Originals of Terms*, ch. xiv.

2. The office of the customs. (O. Fr. *costumier*.)

"... anentie his office of thesaurarie of the *customarie* of the burgh of Edinburgh."
—*Acts Ja. V.*, 1540 (ed. 1814), p. 354.

customary court baron.

Law: A court which should be kept within the manor for which it is held. (*Wharton*.)

customary freehold, s.

Law: A land held under the customs of a manor, but not at the will of the lord. It is a superior kind of copyhold.

customary tenant, s.

Law: A copyholder who is not subject to the arbitrary will of the lord of the manor, the rights of the latter being defined and abridged by long continued custom which now has the force of law. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii, ch. 9.)

* **cūs-tōmed, a.** [*Eng. custom*; -ed.]

1. Usual, customary, wonted, common, of frequent occurrence.

"No common wind, no *customed* event."
—*Shakesp.: King John*, III. 4.

2. Accustomed.

"Adam wak'd, so *custom'd*, for his sleep
Was aerle light."
—*Milton: P. L.*, v. 3, 4.

3. Supplied with or frequented by customers.

"If a shoemaker should have no shoes in his shop, but only work as he is bespoken, he would be weakly *customed*."
—*Bacon*, L. 137.

* 4. Subject to or charged with custom.

"Any goods, wares, or merchandises ... not lawfully *customed*."
—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, L. 210.

cūs-tōm-ēr, *cus-tom-ere, *cus-tom-mer, s. & a. [*O. Fr. coustumier, costumier*.]

A. As substantive:

1. One who frequents any place of sale for the purpose of purchasing.

"When, turning round his head, he saw
Three customers come in."
—*Gosser: John Giptin*.

* 2. One who collects tolls or tribute.

"... Zaccheus's conversion from his evil way of covetousness and extortion, as a common *customer*."
—*Montague: Appeal to Caesar*, p. 184.

* 3. A common woman; a prostitute.

"I marry her! what? a *customer*!"—*Shakesp. Othello*, IV. i.

4. A person with whom to deal or have anything to do. (*Slang*.)

"*Customer* for you: run *customer* too!"—*Bulwer: Eugene Aram*, bk. i, ch. ii.

B. As adjective:

1. Filling the office or place of a customer; purchasing.

"Such must be her relation with the *customer* country."
—*J. S. Mill*.

† 2. Applied to goods made to special order, as opposed to ready made.

cūs-tōs, s. [*Lat.* = a guard.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A keeper, a guardian.

2. *Music*: A sign (Λ or V) at the end of a page or line to show the position of the first note of the next.

* **custos brevium, s.**

Law: A name formerly given to certain officers in the Courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas, who received and had the custody of all the writs returnable in their respective courts, field warrants, and various other documents connected with the business of the courts.

custos oculi, s.

Surg.: An instrument to fix the eye during an operation.

custos rotulorum, s. The chief civil officer or Lord Lieutenant of a county, to whose custody are committed the records and rolls of the sessions. He must be a justice of the peace and quorum in the county for which he is appointed.

* **cūs-trēl (1), *cūs-trēll, s.** [*O. Fr. coustiller, from coustille* = a long knife, a dagger; *coustel, coustel*; *Lat. cutellus* = a little knife, dimin. of *cutler* = a knife.] An armour-bearer, a squire, or a knight.

"*Custrell*, or puer, wichele bareth hys master's buckler, shyelde, or target."
—*Scutigerulus*,—*Hulnot*

* **cus-trel (2), s.** [*COSTREL*.]

cūt, *cutt, *cutte, *cuttyn, *kitt, *kutte, *kut, *kutte, *kytte (pa. t. **cutte*, **citte*, **cut*, **kelle*, **kittle*, **kut*, **kutte*, **kyt*), v. t. & i. [*Wel. cwtel* = to shorten, to curtail: *cwta* = short, abrupt, bottled; *cwtogi* = to shorten; *cwtus* = a lot, a seat, a short-tail; *cwt* = a tail, a skirt; *Gael. cutaich* = to shorten, to curtail; *cutach* = short, docked; *cut* = a bob-tail, a piece. (*Skeat*.)]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) To divide or separate the parts of anything with a knife or other sharp-edged instrument.

"Into as many goblets will I *cut* it.
As wild Medea young Aegyrtus did."
—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI.*, v. 2.

(2) To separate from the main body with a sharp instrument.

"... the one will help to *cut* the other."
—*Shakesp. Titus Andronicus*, III. 1.

(3) To hew, to cause to fall, to fell.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = ç
-etan, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün. -tion, -sion = zhün. -cious, -tious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl dəl

"... thy servants can skill to cut timber in Lebanon,
... 2 Chron. II. 8.

(4) To mow or reap.

"Very little grain having been as yet cut down. . ."
—*Standard*, Sept. 2, 1882.

(5) To trim or clip.

"... cut your hair."—*Shakep.*: *Two Gent. of Ver.*, I. 1.

(6) To carve, to fashion by carving or sculpture.

"Why should a man, whose blood is warm within,
Sit like his grandsire cut in alabaster?"
—*Shakep.*: *Mer. of Ven.*, I. 1.

(7) To form by cutting.

"And they did beat the gold into thin plates, and
cut it into wires. . ."—*Exod.* xxxix. 3.

(8) To cut out, to fashion.

"A blue jacket cut and trimmed in what is known
as 'man-o-war' style."—*Century Magazine*, August,
1882, p. 857.

(9) To form or fashion with the sharp edge
of anything.

"I tired out
With cutting eighta that day upon the pond."
—*Tennyson*: *The Epic*, 9, 10.

(10) To hack, to wound.

"... crying, and cutting himself with stones."—*Mark*
v. 6.

(11) To open or clear by cutting away any
intervening obstacle.

"... tends his pasturing herds
Atiopholes cut through thickest shade."
—*Milton*: *P. L.*, ix. 1, 109, 1, 110.

(12) To excavate; to form by excavation.

"A canal having been cut across it by the British
troops."—*Century Magazine*, August, 1882, p. 587.

(13) To castrate.

"Cutte or geide. Castro."—*Huloot*.

2. Figuratively:

(1) To divide by passing through.

"With rapid swiftness cut the liquid way,
And reach Desertus at the point of day."
—*Pope*: *Homér's Odyssey*, iii. 215, 216.

(2) To intersect, to cross. [II. 2.]

(3) To divide, to break up.

"... it contains universal history down to the year
1600, cut into shreds. . ."—*Southey*: *Letters*, Vol. IV,
p. 536 (1837).

(4) To pierce or wound deeply.

"The man was cut to the heart with these consolations."
—*Addison*.

(5) To figure, to make, to describe.

(6) To leave, to quit, to give up.

"I've cut it, Piggy, I've cut it. That's the last."
—*G. A. Sala*: *The Late Mr. D.*

(7) To give up, or shun the acquaintance of.
"Some were expelled; his Grace had timely notice,
and having before cut the Oxoniensis, now cut Oxford."
—*Disraeli*: *The Young Duke*, bk. I. ch. II.

* (8) To cheat, to cozen.

(9) To cut down or reduce as low as possible
in competition with others.

"... to cut rates and thus injure the prospects of
the leading roads."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 24, 1882.

II. Technically:

1. Games:

(1) Cards: To divide a pack of cards.

"We are in vain the cards condemn,
Ourselves both cut and shuffled them." *Prior*.

(2) Cricket: To hit the ball to the off side
square, or nearly so, with the wicket.

"Parnam's first ball Blackham cut very nicely for a
couple. . ."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 1, 1882.

(3) Geom.: To intersect, to cross; as, one
line cuts another at right angles.

(4) Surg.: To perform the operation of litho-
tomy on any one.

4. Min.: To intersect a vein, brand, or lode
by driving horizontally or sinking perpendicu-
larly at right angles.

5. Lapid.: To grind down and polish pre-
cious stones.

6. Fencing: To deliver a cut.

7. Paint.: To lay one strong lively colour
on another without any shade or softening.

B. Intransitive:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) To separate or divide as a knife or sharp-
edged instrument: as, this knife cuts well.

(2) To admit of being cut: as, this wood
cuts easily.

(3) To go through the process or act of cutting.

"And when two hearts were join'd by mutual love,
The sword of justice cuts upon the knot,
And severs 'em for ever."
—*Dryden*: *Spanish Friar*, iv. 2.

(4) To make a way by dividing or cutting.

"... the teeth are ready to cut. . ."—*Arbushnot*.

2. Figuratively:

(1) To move away quickly.

"I cut away and make too hasty haste."
Sylvester: *Du Bartas*, Week I, Day I, l. 841.

(2) To make a short cut.

"Sometimes we would cut across the shoulders of
some projecting spur."—*Lord Dufferin*: *Letters from*
High Latitudes (1857). Lett. vii, p. 114.

(3) To manage, to act, to contrive.

"And frankly leave us human elves
To cut and shuffle for ourselves." *Prior*.

II. Technically:

1. Games:

(1) Cards: To divide a pack of cards.

(2) Cricket: To make a cut.

(3) Surg.: To perform the operation of
lithotomy.

"... his manner of cutting for the stone."—*Pope*.

(4) Manège: To strike the inner and lower
part of the fetlock-joint while travelling; to
interfere.

C. Special phrases:

1. To cut away:

(1) Transitive:

(a) Lit.: To separate from the main body.

"Of England's coat one half is cut away."
—*Shakep.*: *1 Hen. VI.*, I. 1.

(b) Fig.: To make away with, to remove.

"If all obstacles were cut away."
—*Shakep.*: *Richard III.*, iii. 7.

(2) Intrans.: To move, or run away.

2. To cut down:

(1) Ordinary Language:

(a) Lit.: To fell; to hew down.

"All the timber was cut down in the mountains of
Cilicia."—*Knolles*: *Historie of the Turkes*.

(b) Figuratively:

(i) To reduce, to curtail, to retrench.

(ii) To compress, to abridge.

* (iii) To excel, to surpass, to humble.

"So great is his natural eloquence that he cuts down
the finest orator. . ."—*Addison*: *Count Tariff*.

(2) Ship-build.: To reduce in height for the
purpose of converting into a different kind of
vessel, as from a line-of-battle ship to a frigate.

"One was produced by cutting down a magnificent
three-decked line-of-battle ship. . ."—*Brit. Quart.*
Review, vol. IVII. (1873), p. 111.

3. To cut in:

(1) To cut a card with the view of joining in
a game.

(2) To join or break in suddenly.

"'You think, then,' said Lord Eskdale, cutting in
before Rigby, 'that the Reform Bill has done us no
harm!'"—*Disraeli*: *Contagious*, bk. IV, ch. xcl.

4. To cut off:

(1) Lit.: To separate by cutting; to sever
entirely and completely.

"And they cut off his head, and stripped off his ar-
mour. . ."—*1 Sam.* xxxi. 9.

(2) Figuratively:

(a) To apostrophize, to drop.

"No vowel can be cut off before another, when we
cannot sink the pronunciation of it."—*Dryden*.

(b) To destroy, to extirpate.

"... that soul shall be cut off from his people."
—*Lev.* vii. 27.

(c) To bring to an untimely end.

"Out off in the fresh ripening prime of manhood."
—*Philips*: *Disraeli Mother*, v. 1.

(d) To put an end to; to obviate, to prevent.

"To cut off contentions, commissioners were ap-
pointed to make certain the limits."—*Hayward*.

(e) To withhold.

"We are concerned to cut off all occasion from those
who seek occasion, that they may have wherewith
to accuse us."—*Rogers*.

(f) To preclude, to shut out.

"... cuts himself off from the benefits and profes-
sion of christianity."—*Addison*.

(g) To intercept, to shut out from return or
union.

"His party was so much inferior to the enemy, that
it would infallibly be cut off."—*Clarendon*.

(h) To interrupt, to hinder: as, to cut off
communication.

(i) To interrupt, to silence, to cut short.

"... quickness of conceit in cutting off evidence
..."—*Bacon*.

(j) To put a stop to; to bring to an end.

"To cut off the argument."—*Shakep.*: *As you Like*
It, I. 2.

(k) To reduce, to cut down, to curtail.

"Fetch the will hither, and we shall determine
How to cut off some charge in legacies."
—*Shakep.*: *Julius Caesar*, iv. 1.

5. To cut out:

(1) Ordinary Language:

(a) Literally:

(i) To remove by cutting.

(ii) To shape or fashion by cutting.

"How to cut out and prepare work, with figures
showing the necessary measurements."—*Times* (Ad.),
November 4, 1875.

(iii) To erase, to eliminate.

(b) Figuratively:

(1) To fashion, to design, to adapt.

"You know I am not cut out for writing a treatise,
..."—*Rymer*.

(ii) To scheme, to contrive, to prepare.

"Having a most pernicious fire kindled within the
very bowels of his own forest, he had work enough cut
him out to extinguish it."—*Hood*.

(iii) To debar, to preclude, to cut off.

"I am cut out from any thing but common acknow-
ledgments. . ."—*Pope*.

(iv) To excel, to outdo.

(2) Naut.: To capture a ship in harbour,
and carry her off, by getting between her and
the shore and attacking her from the land
side.

6. To cut short:

(1) To abridge, to cut down, to curtail,
to shorten.

"(2) To abridge or to withhold from: as,
the soldiers were cut short of their pay."

(3) To hinder or stop from proceeding by
interruption.

"But William cut him short. 'We shall not agree,
my Lord; my mind is made up.'"—*Macaulay*: *Hist.*
Eng., ch. xxiv.

7. To cut under: To undersell.

8. To cut up:

(1) Transitive:

(a) Literally:

(i) To divide into pieces; to carve.

"The bear's intemperance, and the note upon him
afterwards, on the cutting him up, that he had no
brains in his head, may be moralized into a sensual
man."—*Le Strange*.

(ii) To eradicate; to root up.

"Who cut up mallows by the hushes, and juniper-
roots for their meat."—*Job* xxx. 4.

(iii) To make rough and uneven: as, the
ground was cut up.

(b) Figuratively:

(i) To eradicate, to cut away.

"This doctrine cuts up all government by the roots."
—*Locke*.

(ii) To wound deeply in the feelings.

"Poor fellow, he seems dreadfully cut up."—*Hughes*:
Tom Brown at Oxford, ch. xxxii.

(iii) To criticise severely and unfavourably;
to censure.

(2) Intrans.: To turn out or be worth when
cut up.

9. To cut up rough: To be disagreeable or
quarrelsome about anything.

10. To cut a caper: To leap, dance, or caper
about.

11. To cut a dash: To show off; to make a
show or display.

12. To cut a feather:

Naut.: A phrase used to express that
a vessel cuts so quickly through the water that
it foams before her.

13. To cut a figure: To make a show or
display.

"A tall gaunt creature, pale enough, and smooth
enough to be a woman certainly, but cutting a most
ridiculous figure."—*Murray*: *Smalley's*, vol. III,
ch. viii.

14. To cut a joke: To crack a joke.

"And jokes shall be cut in the House of Lords,
And throats in the county Kerry."
—*Praed*: *Twenty-eight and Twenty-nine*, iv.

15. To cut a knot: To effect anything by
short and strong measures, rather than by
skill and patience (from the story of Alex-
ander the Great cutting the Gordian knot
with his sword).

"Decision by a majority is a mode of cutting a knot
which cannot be untied: it is, therefore, on every
account expedient that the knot should be cut ef-
fectually."—*Sir G. C. Lewis*: *Authority in Matters of*
Opinion.

16. Cut and come again: A phrase designed
to express that one may take as much to eat
as he pleases, and then come back for more;
hence, no stint, plenty.

"Cut and come again was the order of the even-
ing."—*Blackmore*: *Lorna Doone*, ch. xxix.

17. To cut one's stick, To cut one's lucky: To
move off quickly or at once. (Slang.)

"Cut your lucky or look out for squalls. . ."
—*Captain Mackinnon*: *Atlantic and Trans-Atlantic*
Sketches.

18. To cut and run:

Lit.: To cut the cable and sail off; hence
(fig.) to move off quickly.

fäte, fät, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thrē; pine, pit, sire, sir, marine; gō, pōt,
or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūh, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē. ey = ā. qu = kw.

19. To cut to pieces :

(1) *Lit.* : To cut up into pieces.(2) *Fig.* : To exterminate."Whole troops had been cut to pieces."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

*20. To cut lots : To draw lots.

*21. To cut the grass under one : The same as to cut the ground.

"My Lord Clifford . . . cutte the grasse under his feet."—*Keelyn: Diary* (August 15, 1673).

22. To cut the ground under or from under one : To disconcert or leave a person without any plea or ground to stand on.

23. To cut the round, To cut the volt :

Manège : To change the hand when the horse volts upon one tread, so that, dividing the volt into two, he turns upon a right line to commence another volt.

24. To cut the neck :

Husb. : To cut the last handful of standing corn, which was the signal for merry-making.

25. To cut one's teeth : To have the teeth grown through the gum.

26. To cut one's eye-teeth : To become knowing or sharp. (*Slang*.)

27. To cut one's way : To make one's way or force a passage through opposing forces.

cūt, *cutt, *cutte, *kut, s. [Cut, v.]

A. Ordinary Language :

I. Literally :

1. The action of a sharp or edged instrument ; a blow with a sharp or edged instrument or body.

2. The opening, notch, or gash made by a sharp or edged instrument ; a wound made by cutting.

"Sharp weapons, according to the force, cut into the bone many ways ; which cuts are called *scdes*, and are reckoned among the fractures."—*Wiseman: Surgery*.

3. A slit made in a dress.

"Cloth of gold and cuts and laced with silver."—*Shakesp. : Much Ado about Nothing*, iii. 4.

4. A channel, canal, or ditch made by excavation ; a groove, a furrow.

"This great cut or ditch Scotostris the rich king of Egypt, and long after him Ptolemus Philadelphus, purposed to have made a great deal wider and deeper, and thereby to baret in the Red Sea into the Mediterranean."—*Knolles: Historie of the Turkes*.

5. A part cut off from the main body.

"Suppose a board to be ten foot long, and one broad, one cut is reckoned so many foot."—*Mortimer: Whole Art of Husbandry*.

6. A small piece, a fragment, a shred, a portion cut off ; as, "a cut off the joint."

*7. A gelding.

"The collier's cut, the courtier's steed, will tire."—*Gaucuigne, in Paradise of Dainty Devices* (1592).

8. In the same sense as B 6 (1).

II. Figuratively :

1. The surface made or left by a cut ; as, a clean cut.

2. A short or near way or path by which an angle or corner is cut off.

"But the gentleman would needs see me part of my way, and carry me a short cut through his own ground."—*Swift: Examiner*.

3. A near way or means to an end.

"The evidence of my sense is simple and immediate, and therefore I have but a shorter cut thereby to the ascent to the truth of the things so evidenced."—*Hale: Origin of Morals*.

4. The fashion, manner, shape, or form in which anything is cut or made.

"Their clothes are after such a Pagan cut too."—*Shakesp. : Henry VIII.*, i. 3.5. A lot, from being made of pieces of stick, straw, paper, &c., cut to different lengths. [*Fig.*]
"The cut fit to the knight."—*Chaucer: C. T.*, 847.

6. The act of passing a person without recognition or acknowledgment ; the shunning an acquaintance.

"We met and gave each other the cut direct that night."—*Thackeray: Book of Smoke*, ch. ii.

7. Figure, style.

"There must have been something very innocent and confiding in the cut of our jib."—*Lord Dufferin: Letters from High Latitudes: Lett. xiii.*, p. 286 (1857).

*8. A fool, a dupe.

"Send for money, knight ; if thou hast her not I'll end, call me cut."—*Shakesp. : Twelfth Night*, ii. 3.

9. A degree ; from count or tallies being kept by notches.

"This conjugal morality was a cut above Arphyrus's mark."—*D. R. Morier: Photo the Sultane* (1857), vol. III, ch. xxxv., p. 27.

B. Technically :

1. *Spinning, &c.* : A term for a certain quantity of yarn ; the half of a heer (q.v.)."A stone of the finest of it [wool] will yield 32 alips of yarn, each containing 1 cut, and each cut being 120 rounds of the legal reel."—*P. Gilchrist, Roxburgh. Statist. Acc.*, ii. 308.2. *Mach.* : The notches of a file ; as, Rough cut, bastard cut, second cut, smooth cut, dead-smooth cut.3. *Typo.* : Cut of a letter : Its size and shape.4. *Engin.* : Cut of a pouton-bridge ; the water-way between the pontoons.

5. Games :

(1) *Cards* : The act or duty of cutting a pack of cards."The deal, the shuffle, and the cut."—*Swift*.(2) *Cricket* : The act of striking a ball to the off side, square or nearly so with the wicket ; the stroke itself."... a couple of forward cuts in the following over contributing eight."—*Daily Telegraph*, August 11, 1882.

6. Engraving :

(1) The stamp or block on which a picture is cut or carved.

(2) An impression from such stamp or block.

"... he is set forth in the prints or cuts of martyrs by Cavallarius."—*Brownie: Vulgar Errors*.7. *Fencing* : A stroke with the edge of the sword.8. *Carp.* : The cut which is made in the thickness of a deal with the saw, so as to form a leaf. Thus, a five-cut deal is divided into six leaves.

¶ To draw cut or cuts : To draw lots.

"... at last they accorded and swore, and made promise before all the company, that they should drawe cuts, and he that should have the longest strawe should goe forth, and the other abyde."—*Berners: Froissart: Cronycle*, vol. i., ch. 238.

cūt, pa. par. or a. [Cut, v.]

A. As pa. par. : (See the verb).

B. As adjective :

I. Ordinary Language :

1. Literally :

(1) Divided, separated, gashed, wounded.

(2) Gelded, castrated.

2. Figuratively :

(1) Deeply wounded or affected ; pained.

*(2) Tipsy, intoxicated.

"Was not master such-a-one cruely cut last night?"—*Goodman: Winter Evening Conference*, pt. i.

II. Bot. : Regularly divided by deep incisions.

¶ (1) *Cut and dry (or dried)* : Ready prepared, ready beforehand."Sets of phrases, cut and dry, Evermore thy tongue supply."—*Swift*.*(2) *Cut and long-tail* : A phrase intended to include all kinds of dogs, curtail curs, sporting dogs, &c. : hence, every one, any one ; all kinds."He dances very finely, very comely, And for a jig, come cut and long-tail to him, He turns ye like a top."—*Flet. & Shakesp. : Two Noble Kinsmen*, v. 2.

cut-away, a. & s.

A. As adj. : Having the skirts cut away or rounded off.

"... boys of ten, in cut-away coats and dainty gaiters."—*Horticultural Record*, No. 15 (June, 1877).

B. As subst. : A coat, the skirts of which are cut away or rounded off.

"A fifth-form boy, clad in a green cut-away, with brass buttons and cord trousers."—*Hughes: Tom Brown's School Days*, pt. i., ch. vi.

cut-bracket, s.

Arch. : A bracket moulded on the edge.

cut-finger, s. [So called because the leaves are applied to cut fingers, &c.] Two plants—(1) *Valeriana pyrenaica*, (2) *Vinca major*.cut-finger'd, a. A ludicrous term applied to one who gives a short answer, or replies with some degree of acrimony. (*Scotch*.)

cut-glass, s. & a.

A. As subst. : Flint-glass ornamented by having portions of it cut away. The decanter, tumbler, or other object, is held against a revolving wheel, whose surface is provided with a grinding material ; and afterwards to another wheel with a polishing powder. The first, or cutting-wheel, is of iron, furnished with sand and water. The second, or smoothing-wheel, is of stone, with clear water, to work out the scratches of the grinder. The third, or polishing-wheel, is of wood, with rottenstone or putty-powder for polishing. (*Knight*.)

B. As adj. : Connected with the manufacture of cut-glass ; dealing in or making cut-glass.

"... one of the first cut-glass manufacturers in the kingdom."—*Anecdotes of the Life of Bp. Watson*, vol. i., p. 235.cut-grass, s. A grass, *Leersia grzyoides*, the leaves being so rough as to cut the hand.

cut-heal, s.

1. *Valeriana officinalis* (Prior), but Messrs. Britten & Holland think *V. pyrenaica* the genuine species.*2. *Polemonium coeruleum*.

cut-hornit, a. Having the horns cut short.

"Tua ky, the ane tharof blak cuthornit, the vther brown tagit."—*Aberd. Reg.*, Cent. 14.

cut-in notes, s. pl.

Print. : Notes which occupy spaces taken out of the text, the lines of which are shortened to give room therefor.cut-lugged, a. Crop-eared. (*Scotch*.)"... that's a' your Whiggery, and your preshertry, ye cut-lugged, graning curles."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xxx.cut-mark, s. A mark made upon a set of warp-threads before placing on the warp-beam of the loom, to mark off a certain definite length, the mark defining the end of which shall appear in the woven piece and afford a measure to cut by. (*Knight*.)cut-nail, s. A nail cut from a nail-plate, in contradistinction to one forged from a nail-rod, as a clasp, horse-shoe, or flat-head nail. (*Knight*.)

cut-off, s.

Engineering :

1. The term is applied to that mode of using steam or other elastic fluid in which it is admitted to the cylinder during a portion only of the stroke of the piston ; the steam, after the induction ceases, working expansively in the cylinder during the remainder of the stroke of the piston. The cut-off in locomotive-engines is effected by a certain adjustment of the link-motion (q.v.). The cut-off, in many steam-engines, is effected by the governor, which is so connected to the valve-gear as to vary the throw of the valve-rod, modifying it according to the speed of the engine ; the effect being that an acceleration of speed works a diminution of steam inducted and conversely, the object being to secure uniformity of speed. A drag cut-off is one actuated directly by the main valve.

2. A valve or gate in a spout, to stop discharge ; as in grain-spout when the required weight or quantity has been discharged or the receiving vessel is full.

3. A device in a rain-water spout to send the falling water in either of two directions, as, for instance, to the gutter until the roof is clean, and then to the cistern.

4. A rod on a reaper, to hold up the falling grain while it is being cleared from the platform. (*Knight*.)

¶ Cut-off valve :

Engin. : A valve arranged to close the induction-ports of a steam-cylinder at any given period before the close of the stroke of the piston, in order that the steam may be used expansively in the interval. [*Cut-off*.]

cut-out, s.

Telegr. : A species of switch used in telegraph-offices to connect the wires passing through the office, and "cut-out" the instrument from the circuit. Usually a mere lever, pivoted between the wires leading to and from the instrument, so that, on being turned in the proper direction, it will connect the wires. (*Knight*.)

cut-pile, s.

Fabric : A fabric woven in loops, and subsequently cut so as to give a pile (hairy) surface, such as velvet, plush, Wilton carpet, &c.cut-purse, s. [*Cutpurse*.]

cut-splay, s.

Build. : The oblique cutting of the edges of bricks in certain kinds of fancy brick-work.

bēl, bōy, pōut, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -sious, -cious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

cut-stone, s.

Masonry: A hewn stone; ashlar reduced to form by chisel and mallet.

cut-throat, *cut-thrott, s. & a.**A. As substantive:**

1. An assassin, a murderer, a ruffian.

"The Gauchio, although he may be a cut-throat, is a gentleman. . . ."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World* (ed. 1874), ch. xii., p. 288.

"2. A dark lantern or bowet, in which there is generally horn instead of glass. It is so constructed that the light may be completely obscured, when this is found necessary for the perpetration of any criminal act.

* 3. The name formerly given to a piece of ordnance.

"I tem, tua carlita for *cutthroat* with sixtreis quillia schod, having their paveals."—*Inventories* (A 1586), p. 169.

B. As adjective:

1. *Lit.*: Murderous, bloodthirsty.

"The ruffian robbers, by no justice awed, And unpaid cut-throat soldiers are abroad."—*Dryden: Juvenal*, Sat. iii.

2. *Fig.*: Barbarous, cruel, inhuman.

"Not unfrequently I am favoured with a strain of good cut-throat abuse. . . ."—*Southey: Letters* (1826), vol. iv., p. 1.

***cut-throatery, s.** Murder.

cut-under, s. A four-wheeled vehicle constructed with an open space in the body which admits the forward wheels when turning about.

cut-velvet, s.

Fabric: Piled goods in which the loops are cut.

cut-water, s.

1. *Shipwrighting*: The forward edge of the stem or prow of a vessel; that which divides the water right and left. It is fayed to the forepart of the stem.

"The beautifully tapering bow is appropriately terminated by a sharp cut-water."—*Century Magazine*, August, 1882, p. 603.

2. *Bridge*: The edge of a starling presented up stream, to divide the waters on each side of the pier. (*Knight*.)

cut-weed, s. Various marine Algae, as *Fucus vesiculosus*, *F. serratus*, and *Laminaria digitata*. (*Britten & Holland*.)

cut-work, s. & a.*A. As substantive:**

1. A description of lace formed by working a pattern with a needle upon cloth or muslin, the interstices being then cut away with scissors, and the edges secured by the darning-needle or purling of crotchet-work. It is mentioned as early as the twelfth century. It was largely used in ecclesiastical embroidery.

"Then his hand May be disordered, and transformed from lace To cut-work."—*Beaumont & Fletcher: The Coronation*.

* 2. Work cut out for one; or, possibly, work in cutting, i.e., fighting.

"Let it be what it will. If he cut here I'll find him cut-work."—*Beaumont & Fletcher: The Chances*, II. 3.

B. As adj.: Embroidered or worked in cut-work.

"... six pearls of an Italian cut-work-band I wore. . . ."—*J. B. Jonson: Every Man out of his Humour*.

cut and birm, s. The skin of a sheep with the marks or brand thereon; hence, the whole of anything. (*Scott*.)

"... marked both with cut and birm. . . ."—*Scott: Monastery*, ch. ix.

cū-tā-nē-ōūs, a. [Low Lat. **cutaneus*, from *cutis* = skin; Fr. *cutané*.] Belonging or pertaining to the cutis or skin; appearing on or affecting the skin.

¶ Cutaneous nerves:

Anat.: Nerves distributed to and through the *cutis vera*, and designed to render it sensitive.

cūt-bēr-dīll, cūt-bēr-dōll, s. [Etym. doubtful.] A plant, *Acanthus mollis*.

cūṭṭh (1), s. [CATECHU.]

cūṭṭh (2), s. [CULTCH.]

cūṭṭh-ēr-r̥y, cūṭṭh-ēr-ŷ, s. [Hind. & *Mahratta kacheri*, *kuchere*.] A public office

for the transaction of the business of government. (*Anglo-Indian*.)

***cūṭṭh-ŷ, s.** [COACHEE.] A coachman.

"Make thee a poor *cutchy* here on earth."—*Return from Parnassus* (1608).

cūte, *kute, a. [An abbreviation of *acute* (q.v.).] Cunning, sharp, clever, acute, keen witted. (*Slang*.)

"They are the *cute*st, and they are a precious sight too *cute* to disable the beast that carries grist to the mill."—*Reade: Never too late to Mend*, ch. xxiii.

***cūte, *coot, *cuitt, s.** [Ger. *kote*; Flem. *kuyt*.] The ankle.

"Sum clashes thee, some clods thee on the *cutes*."—*Dunbar: Evergreen*, II. 59, 23.

cūte-nēss, s. [Eng. *cute, a*; -ness.] Sharpness, cleverness, cunning, acuteness.

"Who would have thought so innocent a face could cover so much *cuteness*!"—*Goldsmith: Good-natured Man*, II. 1.

cūt-grass, s. [CUT-GRASS.]

***cuth, a.** [A.S. *cuth*.] Knowing, famous, celebrated. [COUTH.]

¶ The word occurs as the first element in several English names, such as *Cuthwin*, *Cuthred*, *Cuthbert*.

cuth, cooth, s. [Etym. unknown.] A name which has been given to the colefish when not fully grown.

"... a grey fish here called *cutha*. . . ."—*P. Cross: Orkn. Statist. Acc.*, vii. 453.

cū-tī-cle, s. [Lat. *cuticula*, dimin. of *cutis* = skin.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: In the same sense as II. 1.

* 2. *Fig.*: A thin skin or coating formed on the surface of any liquor.

"When any saline liquor is evaporated to *cuticle*, and left cool, the salt concretes in regular figures. . . ."—*Newton: Optics*.

II. Technically:

1. *Anat.*: The epidermis or scarf-skin; the delicate and transparent membrane, which, destitute of nerves and blood-vessels, invests the whole surface of the body, except the parts occupied by the nails. It is designed to protect the true skin from injury. In parts of the body it is only $\frac{1}{16}$ in, and in other parts $\frac{1}{8}$, or even $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch thick. It is thickest on the sides of the feet and on the hands, they being more exposed than most other parts to pressure.

"... arteries, and veins, and skin, and *cuticle*, and nail, &c."—*Bentley: Sermons*, III.

2. Zoology:

(1) *Gen.*: The outer layer of the integument in any animal.

(2) *Spec.*: The pellicle which forms the outer layer of the body amongst the Infusorial Animalcules.

3. Botany:

1. A tough membrane overlaying the epidermis of a plant, and constituting an outer layer of skin. It is thin, homogeneous, and without any appearance of organization. It is little sensitive to external or even to chemical agencies.

2. Any similar skin.

¶ Cuticle of the enamel:

Anat. & Zool.: The name given by Kölliker to a very thin membrane constituting the external covering of the enamel in an unworn tooth. Busk and Huxley call it Nasmyth's membrane. (*Quain*.)

cū-tīc-ŭ-lar, a. [Lat. *cuticula*.] Belonging or relating to the skin.

"... the greater outlets of the body and *cuticular* pores."—*Boyle: Works*, I. 123.

cū-tīc-ŭ-lar-ize, v.t. [Eng. *cuticular*; -ize.] To render cuticular, or of the nature, composition, &c. of cuticle.

"The outermost lamella of the epidermis-cells is always *cuticularized*."—*Bennet: Botany*.

cū-tī-kīns, s. pl. [A dimin. from Scotch *cute, cuitt* = the ankle.] Overshoes, short gaiters. (*Scott*.)

"... a pair of stout walking shoes, with *cutikins*, as he called them, of black cloth. . . ."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xi.

cū-tīn, s. [Lat. *cutis*] = the skin, and suff. -in (Chem.).]

Chem.: The same as CUTOSE (q.v.)

cū-tīs, s. [Lat. = the skin.]

1. *Anat. & Zool.*: The inferior vascular layer of the integument. It is sometimes called the *cutis vera* (true skin), and also the *corium*, or the *dermis*. It is distinguished from the scarf-skin, cuticle, or epidermis (q.v.). (*Huxley*.)

2. *Bot.*: The peridium of certain fungals.

¶ *Cutis vera*: The true skin. The inner fibrous skin in man or in the inferior animals. It consists of areolar and elastic tissue, with fat-cells, bloodvessels, nerves, absorbents, and unstriated muscular fibres. It is called also the *corium* or the *dermis*.

cū-tī-sēc-tōr, s. [Lat. *cuti(s)* = skin, and *sector* = a cutter; *seco* = to cut.] A knife consisting of a pair of parallel blades, adjustable as to relative distance, and used in making thin sections for microscopy.

cutit, cutitit, a. [Scotch *cut(e)*, s.; -it = ed.] Having ankles; as, *sma-cutitit*, having neat ankles, *thick-cutitit*, &c.

cūt-las, cūt-las, *courte-las, *cut-lash, *cutte-las, cutal-axe, *cuttle-axe, s. [Fr. *coute-las*, from O. Fr. *coute*, *cuttel*; Ital. *coltello* = a knife, a dagger, from Lat. *cutellus* = a knife, dimin. of *cuter* = a ploughshare.] A short, heavy, curving sword. It was especially used by seamen in boarding and repelling boarders.

"... then draws the Grecian lord His *cutlas*, sheathed beside his ponderous sword; From the sign'd victims crops the curling hair, The heralds part it, and the princes share."—*Pope: Homer's Iliad*, III. 340-343.

***cut-le, *cuttle, *cuttle, v.t.** [Prob. the same as Eng. *cudde* (q.v.).] To wheedle. (*Scotch*.)

"Sir William might just stich your auld barony to her gown sleeve, and he would aune *cuttle* another out o' somebody else. . . ."—*Scott: Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. xiv.

cūt-lēr, *cote-ler, s. [O. Fr. *cote-ler*; Fr. *coute-lier*, from Low Lat. *cuttellarus* = (1) a soldier armed with a dagger, (2) a cutler.]

1. One whose trade is to make or deal in knives.

"Every smith, every carpenter, every *cutler* was at constant work on guns and blades."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

2. One who grinds or sharpens knives and other cutting instruments.

cūt-lēr-ī-a, s. [Named by Dr. Greville after Miss Cutler, of Sidmouth, a zealous student of marine botany.]

Bot.: A genus of Algae, order Cutleriaceae (Fucoid Algae), of which the type is *Cutleria multifida*. It has a lacinated, riband-like, olive-colored frond, between membranous and cartilaginous, with scattered sori. [CUTLERIACEAE.]

cūt-lēr-ī-ā-çē-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *cutleri(a)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -æceæ.]

Bot.: A family of Fucoid Algae. It consists of olive-colored unjointed seaweeds, the fructification consisting of stalked, eight-celled oosporanges and many-celled antheridia arranged in sori on the surface. (*Griffith & Henfrey*.)

¶ In Lindley's *Vegetable Kingdom* Cutleriaceae is not recognized as a family, Cutleria being placed under the order Fucoaceae, the sub-order Halysereae, and the tribe or family Dictyotidae.

cūt-lēr-ŷ, s. [Fr. *couteillerie*.]

1. The business or trade of a cutler.

¶ The art of manufacturing cutlery is one of great antiquity. It is not known when it was commenced in Britain, but Sheffield was celebrated for its steel blades as early as Chaucer's time. [STEEL.]

2. Edged instruments or tools.

"... laws fixing the price of cutlery or of broadcloth."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

cūt-lēt, s. [Fr. *côtelette*; O. Fr. *costelette* = a little rib or side; a double dimin. from O. Fr. *coste*; Fr. *côte*; Lat. *costa* = a side, a rib.] A small piece of meat, generally from the loin or neck, cut for cooking.

"So mutton *cutlets*, prime of meat."—*Swift*.



CUTLAS.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sir, sir, marine; gō, pōt, er, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fāl; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē. ey = ā. qu = kw.

cut-tōge, s. [Lat. *cutis* = skin.]

Chem.: Cutin, a kind of cellulose forming the fine transparent membrane which covers the exposed parts of vegetables. It is insoluble in sulphuric acid, but dissolves in dilute solutions of carbonate of potassium and sodium; with nitric acid it yields suberic acid. It is insoluble in ammoniacal solution of copper. (*Watts: Dict. Chem.*)

cut-purse, *cutt-pūrs, *kitte-pors, s. & a. [Eng. *cut*, and *purse*.]

A. As subst. (*Orig.*): One who stole purses by cutting the string or ribbon by which they were fastened to the girdle; a highwayman, a robber, a thief. (*Shakesp.: King Lear*, iii. 3.)

B. As adj.: Thieving, robbing, dishonest. "Away, you cut-purse rascal!"—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, ii. 4.

***cutt, *cutte, s.** [Cut.]

cut-ta-ble, a. [Eng. *cut*; *able*.] Capable of, or fit for being cut.

"... consume all the cuttable grass of the nearest field..."—*Maxwell: Sci. Trans.*, p. 204.

***cut-tēd, *cut-tit, a.** [Eng. *cut*; *-ed*.]
- **1.** Lit.: Cut, slashed.

"His wife walked hym with, with a long gode in a cuttēd cote cuttēd ful heyge."
Piers Plowman; Credo.

II. Figuratively:

1. Abrupt.

"A pathetic and cuttēd kind of speech, signifying that his heart was so bolded, that his tongue wold not scrue him to express the mater."—*Bruce: Eleven Bern.*

2. Laconic, sharp.

***cut-tēd-lī, *cut-tēd-līe, *cut-tet-līe, adv.** [Eng. *cuttēd*; *-ly*.]

1. With rapid but jerking motion.

"The fiery dragon flew on hie, Out throw the skies, richt cuttēd."
Burel: Watson's Coll., ii. 24.

2. Abruptly.

3. Laconically, sharply.

"The moderator cuttēdly . . . answered, . . ."
Baillie: Letters, i. 104.

4. Briefly, shortly, concisely.

"... certes vnder the persones & names of the apotētes, they cannot be reported, but both coldly and cuttēdly."—*Udal: Pref. of Erasmus.*

cut-tee, s. [Etym. doubtful.]

Weaving: The box to hold the quills in a weaver's loom.

cut-tēr, s. & a. [Eng. *cut*; *-er*.]

A. As substantive:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. One who or that which cuts.

"He who is called the *cutter*, or dissector, with an Ethiopick stone cuts away as much of the flesh as the law commands."—*Greenhill: Art of Embalming*, p. 24.

2. Spec.: A sculptor.

"... the *cutter* Was as another nature, dumb; outwent her, Motion and breath left her."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, ii. 4.

3. A bravo, a cut-throat.

"... a thief, or rather a *cutter* by the high way, ..."—*World of Wonders*, p. 93 (1648).

II. Technically:

1. Agriculture:

(1) An implement or machine for cutting feed, such as a straw-cutter, a root-cutter, &c. (*Knight*.)

(2) That portion of a mower or reaper which actually severs the stalk. The varieties are numerous, but the general verdict of approval has been given to what may be called the saw—a term which describes generally a device consisting of projecting teeth or sections affixed to a bar and reciprocated longitudinally of the latter. (*Knight*.)

2. Anat.: A fore-tooth, an incisor.

"The molars, or grinders, are behind, . . . and the cutters before, that they may be ready to cut off a morsel from any solid food, to be transmitted to the grinders."—*Ray: On the Creation.*

3. Build.: A soft brick adapted to be rubbed down to the required shape for ornamental brickwork or arches.

4. Engraving: A burin, an engraver's tool; as a tint-cutter.

5. Mechanics:

(1) A revolving cutting-tool of a gear-cutter, a planing-machine, &c. [CUTTER-HEAD.]

(2) An upright chisel on an anvil; a hack-iron.

(3) The router or scoper portion of the centre-bit, which removes the portion circumscribed by the nicker.

(4) A file-chisel. (*Knight*.)

6. Nautical:

(1) A vessel with one mast, having fore and aft sails. The spars are a mast, boom, gaff and bowsprit. Cutters are usually small, but the fancy has sometimes been to make them



CUTTER.

as large as 460 tons and 28 guns. They are either clincher or carvel build; have no jib-stay, the jib hoisting and hanging by the halyards alone. A cutter carries a fore and aft main-sail, gaff-top-sail, stay, foresail, and jib.

(2) A boat smaller than a barge, and pulling from four to eight oars. It is from 22 to 30 feet long, and has a beam equal to 29 to 25 of its length. A number are required for the miscellaneous purposes of a large ship, and are known as first, second, &c., cutters. (*Knight*.)

"... two frigates, a cutter, and a lugger."—*Southey: Life of Nelson*, i. 229.

***7. Law:** An officer in the Exchequer that provides wood for the tallies, and cuts the sum paid upon them; and then casts the same into the court to be written upon. (*Cowel*.)

8. Shooting: A wad-punch.

9. Vehicles: A one-horse sleigh.

10. Mining: A crack or fissure cutting across or intersecting the strata.

11. Mineral: A crack in a crystal or precious stone; a flaw.

12. Shoe-making: A peg-cutter, or float.

13. Tailoring: A person who cuts out the cloth for garments according to measurement taken.

14. Lapid.: One who cuts and polishes gems.

"... a skillful *cutter* of diamonds and polisher of gems, ..."—*Boyle: Works*, v. 36.

¶ *Cutter of the tallies:* [II. 7].

cutter-bar, s.

1. Boring-machinery: A bar supported between lathe-centres or otherwise in the axis of the cylinder to be bored, and carrying the cutting-tool. By various modifications having



CUTTER-BAR.

the same object in view, the tool-stock, cutter-bar, or cylinder may be moved, so as to cause the tool to pass around inside the cylinder or conversely, and also cause it to traverse from end to end. [BORING-MACHINE.]

2. Harvester: A bar, usually reciprocating longitudinally, and having attached to it the triangular knives or sickles, which slip to and fro in the slots of the fingers, and cut the grain or grass as the machine progresses. The bar carrying the fingers is the finger-bar. (*Knight*.)

cutter-grinder, s. A grindstone or emery-wheel specially constructed for grinding the sections of the cutter-bars of reaping and mowing machines. (*Knight*.)

cutter-head, s. A rotating head, either dressed and ground to form a cutter, or

having means for the attaching of bits or blades thereto.

***cutter-off, s.** One who destroys or exterminates.

"The *cutter-off* of Nature's wit."

Shakesp.: As You Like It, i. 1.

cutter-stock, s. A head or holder in which a cutting blade is fastened for use. (*Knight*.)

cut-tie (1), s. [Etym. doubtful.] A horse or mare of two years of age. (*Scotch*.)

cut-tie (2), s. [Etym. doubtful.] The Black Guillemot.

"... I observed several Black Guillemots, Colymhus Grylle, which the boatman called *cutties*."—*Fleming: Tour in Arran*.

cut-tie (3), s. [Cutty.] A slut, a worthless girl, a loose woman. (*Scotch*.)

"... he's gaun to be married to Meg Murdison, ill-faur'd *cuttie* as she is."—*Scott: Old Mortality*, ch. 2.

cut-ting, *cutt-yng, *kit-ting, pr. par., a, s. [Cut, v.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Lit.: Penetrating or dividing by means of a sharp or edged instrument; serving to cut; sharp-edged.

II. Figuratively:

1. Wounding the feelings deeply; bitter, acrimonious, sarcastic, biting.

"... reprimanded by the court of Klug's Bench in the most cutting terms."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

2. Underselling; selling at a very small profit in order to cut out competition.

***3.** Thieving, cheating.

"Wherefore have I such a companie of cutting knaves to wait upon me?"—*Greene: Friar Bacon*, v.

C. As substantive:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) The act of dividing or separating with a sharp-edged instrument; the act of wounding or incising; the act of mowing, reaping, or trimming.

"This *cutting* is cleped circumcisioun."—*Wycliffe: Select Works*, i. 335.

(2) A wound, an incision, a cut.

"Ye shall not make any *cuttings* in your flesh for the dead, ..."—*Leviticus* xix. 28.

(3) A piece or portion cut off. [II. 1.]

2. Figuratively:

(1) A caper, a prank.

(2) The act of passing a person by without acknowledgment.

***3.** A fashioning, contriving, or adapting

"To prove at last my main intent Needs no expense of argument."

No cutting and contriving. *Cowper: Friendship.*

(4) A wounding deeply in the feelings.

(5) A sudden moving away or departure.

II. Technically:

1. Gardening: A slip or portion of a plant from which a new individual is propagated when placed in the earth.

"Many are propagated above ground by slips or cuttings."—*Ray*.

2. Manège: The action of a horse when he strikes the inner and lower part of the fetlock with his hoof while travelling.

3. Civil Engin.: An excavation for the purpose of a road, railroad, or canal. When the earth is not required for a fill or embankment, it is called waste. When the sides are not secure, sufficient slope must be allowed or retaining-walls constructed. These walls batter towards the bank in order to withstand the thrust. [BATTER, BREAST-WALL, RETAINING-WALL.]

4. Mining: A poor quality of ore mixed with that which is better.

5. Games:

(1) *Cards:* The act of making a cut of a pack of cards.

(2) *Cricket:* The act of making a cut.

6. Metal. (Pl.): The larger and lighter refuse which is detained by the sieve in the hotchington, or hutch. (*Knight*.)

7. Paint.: The laying one strong, lively colour on another without any shade or softening.

cutting-board, s. A board for the bench or lap, in cutting out leather or cloth for clothing.

cutting-box, s.

Agric.: A machine for cutting hay, straw, or corn-stalk into short feed. [STRAW-CUTTER.]

cutting-compass, s. A compass, one of whose legs is a cutter, to make washers, wads, and circular discs of paper for other uses.

cutting-down, pr. par. & s.

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb).

B. *As substantive*:

1. *Lit.*: The act of cutting away from the main body.

2. *Fig.*: The act of reducing, retrenching, or compressing.

(1) Cutting-down line:

Shipbuilding: A curved line on the sheer-plan, which touches the lowest part of the inner surface of each of the frames. It determines the depth of the floor-timbers and the height of the dead-wood fore and aft. (*Knight*.)

(2) Cutting-down staff:

Shipbuilding: A rod having marked upon it the height of the cutting-down line above the keel at the several frames. (*Knight*.)

cutting-engine, s.

Silk-machinery: A machine in which refuse or floss silk—the fibres having been previously disentangled, straightened, and laid parallel by the Hackle, Filling-engine, and Drawing-frame (q.v.)—are cut into lengths of about one and a quarter inches, so as to enable them to be treated as a staple by the carding-machine and the machines which follow in the cotton process, bringing the fibre to a sliver, a roving, and a thread, suitable for weaving. The cutting-engine, has feed-rollers and an intermittently acting knife, somewhat similar to a chaff or tobacco cutter. (*Knight*.)

cutting-file, s. The toothed cutter of a gear-cutting engine.

cutting-gauge, s. A tool having a lancet-shaped knife (one or two) and a movable fence by which the distance of the knife from the edge of the board is adjusted. It is used for cutting veneers and thin wood.

cutting-line, s.

Printing: A line made by printers on a sheet to mark the off-cut; that which is cut off the printed sheet, folded separately, and set into the other folded portion. (*Knight*.)

cutting-machine, s.

1. A machine for reducing the length of staple of flax. [BREAKING-MACHINE.]

2. A machine for cutting out garments. A reciprocating vertical knife works in a slot of the table which supports the pile of cloth to be cut. The cloth is fed by the attendant so as to bring the line marked on the upper layer in line with the knife. (*Knight*.)

cutting-nippers, s. A pair of pliers the jaws of which are sharp and come in exact apposition. The cutters are sometimes on the face of the jaws and sometimes on the side. (*Knight*.)

cutting-out, pr. par., a., & s.

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As substantive*:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of separating from the main body by cutting.

2. *Tech.*: The act of fashioning or shaping by cutting.

3. *Naut.*: The act of capturing a ship in harbour. [CUT, v. C. 5 (iv.) (2).] Also as adj. in such a phrase as a *cutting-out* expedition.

¶ *Cutting-out machine*: A machine by which planchets for coins, or blanks for other purposes, are cut from ribbons of metal. [CUTTING-PRESS.]

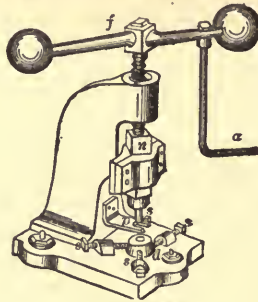
cutting-plane, s. A carpenter's smoothing-plane.

cutting-press, s.

1. A screw-press for cutting planchets of metal from strips. It has a cast-iron frame fixed on a stone basement.

¶ In the cut *a* is the tail of the weighted swinging-lever *f*, which is moved by hand, to

move the slider *n* and the punch. The lower die *d* is adjusted in position by the system of



CUTTING-PRESS.

act screws *s*, on the bed-piece; *p* is the holding-down plate.

2. A bookbinder's press for holding a pack of folded sheets while the book is sawed previous to sewing, or for holding the sewed book for edge-cutting. The screws pass through the side-pieces, which are steadied by sliding-guides. The pack may now be ploughed or saw-cut on the back for the twines to which the sheets are sewed. (*Knight*.)

cutting-shoe, s. A horseshoe with nails on only one side, for horses that cut or interfere. A feather-edge shoe.

cutting-thrust, s. A tool like a cutting-gauge, employed in grooving the sides of boxes, &c. It has a routing-cutter in a stock, and an adjustable sliding-head which forms a gauge for distance from the guide-edge of the board. (*Knight*.)

cūt-tīng-lȳ, adv. [Eng. *cutting*; *-ly*.] In a cutting manner.

cūt-tīe, s. & a. [A.S. *cudele* = a cuttle-fish; Ger. *kuttel* (*fisch*); Dut. *kuttel* (*visch*).]

A. *As substantive*:

1. A Cuttle-fish (q.v.).

"It is somewhat strange that the blood of all birds, and beasts, and fishes should be of a red colour, and only the blood of the cuttle should be as black as ink."—*Bacon*.

* 2. Cuttle-bone (q.v.).

B. *As adj.*: Pertaining to the animal alluded to under A. (See the first compound.)

cuttle-bone, s.

1. *Zool.*: The calcareous shell which constitutes the external and only skeleton in the cuttle-fish or cuttle-fishes. It consists of a broad laminated plate, terminated behind in a hollow imperfectly chambered apex called the *muero*. Another name for it is the *sepia-staire*. (*S. P. Woodward*.)

2. *Manuf.*: The cuttle-bone was formerly employed as an anticid by apothecaries; it is now in use only as pounce, or in casting counterfeits. (*S. P. Woodward*.)

cuttle-fish, s.

1. *Singular*:

(1) A cephalopod mollusc, *Sepia officinalis*.



CUTTLE-FISH.

It has an oblong body, with lateral fins as long as itself, and ten arms, each with four rows of suckers. For its internal shell see CUTTLE-BONE. It is found in the British seas.

"He that uses many words for the explaining any subject doth, like the cuttle-fish, hide himself for the most part in his own ink."—*Ray*. On the Creation.

(2) As the singular corresponding to any of the series given under 2 Pl.

2. Plural:

(1) The cephalopods of the genus *Sepia*.

(2) The family *Sepiidae*.

(3) The cephalopoda in general.

* **cūt-tīe** (2), *s.* [Lat. *cuttellus* = a knife.]

1. A knife, a dagger.

"Disremembering himself with a sharp cuttle in her presence."—*Bale*: *English Volaries*, pt. II.

2. A cut-throat, a bravo. [CUTTER, A. I. S.]

"I'll thrust my knife in your mouldy chaps, and you play the saucy cuttle with me."—*Shakspeare*: *Henry IV.*, II. 4.

cūt-tōe, cūt-tōo', s. [Fr. *couteau* = a knife.] A large knife. (*American*.)

cuttoo-plate, s. A hood above the nave or hub of a vehicle, to prevent the street mud from falling upon the axle and becoming ground in between the axle-box and spindle. Otherwise called a dirt-board, or round robbin. It is attached to the axle or bolster. (*Knight*.)

cūt-tȳ, cūt-tīe, a. & s. [Gael. *cutach* = short, bob-tailed; *cutach* = to shorten, dock.] [CUT, v.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. *Lit.*: Short.

"He gae to me a cuttle knife.

"And hude me keep it as my life."

Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 208.

2. *Fig.*: Testy, hasty, hot-tempered.

B. *As substantive*:

1. A popgun.

2. A short spoon. [Gael. *cutag* = a short spoon.] [CUTTY-SPOON.]

"It is better to sup with a cutty than want a spoon."—*Ramsay*: *S. Prov.*, p. 44.

3. A short tobacco-pipe.

"I'm no sae scant of clean pipes, as to blaw with a hunt cutty."—*Ramsay*: *S. Prov.*, p. 40.

4. A short stump of a girl.

5. A hare.

"Lepus thuldas, Common Hare.—*S. Maukin, Cuttle*."

Edinburgh Magazine, July, 1819, p. 507.

cutty-brown, s. Apparently a designation applied to a brown horse that is crop-eared, or perhaps docked in the tail. (*Jamieson*.)

"I scoured awa to Edinborow-town,

"And my cutty-brown together."

Herd: *Coll.*, II. 220.

cuttle-clap, s. In Kinross and Perthshire the couch of a hare, its seat or lair.

cutty-free, a. Able to take one's food; free to handle the spoon. A person is said to be cutty-free, who, although he pretends to be ailing, yet retains his stomach. (*Jamieson*.)

cutty-gun, s. A short tobacco-pipe.

"But wha cam in to heese our hope,

"But Andro w' his cutty-gun!"

Old Song, Andro, &c.

cutty-pipe, s. A short pipe.

"... they overtook a sharp-looking lad, with a short bit of a pipe in his mouth. He at once slipped the cutty-pipe into a side pocket."—*Rev. J. W. Warton*: *The Sea-board and the Down* (1863), vol. II, p. 14.

cutty-quean, s.

1. A worthless woman.

2. Ludicrously applied to a wren.

"Then Roobin turn'd him round about,

"E'en like a little king;

"Go, pack ye out at my chamber door,

"Ye little cutty-quean." *Herd*: *Coll.*, II. 167.

cutty-rung, s. A crupper used for a horse that bears a pack-saddle, formed by a short piece of wood fixed to the saddle at each end by a cord. (*Jamieson*.)

cutty-spoon, s. A horn spoon with a short handle.

"If ye dhua eat instantly, and put some saul in ye, by the bread and the salt, I'll put it down your throat w' the cutty-spoon."—*Scott*: *Guy Mannering*, ch. xlv.

cutty-stool, s.

1. A low stool.

2. The stool of repentance, on which offenders were seated in church, now disused. (*Jamieson*.)

"The cutty stool is a kind of a pillory in a church, erected for the punishment of those who have transgressed in the article of chastity, and, on that account, are liable to the censures of the church."—*Sir J. Sinclair*, p. 226.

cutty-stoup, cuttle-stoup, s. A pewter vessel holding the eighth part of a chopin or quart.

"The cutty-stoup hit hauds a soup, Gas fetch the Hawick gill O". Burns.

cūt-wal, s. [Hind., Mahratta, &c.] The chief officer of police in an Indian town. (*Anglo-Indian*.)

cūt-wid'-dio, cūt-wūd'-dio, s. [Eng. *cut*, and *wuddle*, a dim. of wood.]

1. The piece of wood by which a harrow is fastened to the yoke.

2. (Pl.) The links which join the swingle-trees to the threep-tree in a plough.

cūt-wōrm, s. [Eng. *cut*, and *worm*.] A small white grub, which destroys coleworts and other vegetables of this kind, by cutting through the stem near the roots.

cu-vette', s. [Fr., dim. of *cuve* = a vat.]

1. *Glass-making*: A basin for receiving the melted glass after it is refined, and decanting it on to the table to be rolled into a plate. The cuvettes stand in openings in the sides of the furnace, and are filled with melted glass from the pots by means of iron ladles. The material remains sixteen hours in the pots and sixteen in the cuvettes. In casting, the cuvette is lifted by means of a gripping-tongs, chains, and a crane, and the contents are poured upon the casting-table.

"The glass is transferred from the melting-pot to a large vessel called the *cuvette*, and allowed to remain some hours in the furnace."—*Timbs: Glass-making*, in *Cassell's Technical Educator*, pt. II, p. 333.

2. *Fort.*: A ditch in the main ditch. (*Knight*.)

cū-vī-ēr'-a, s. [From Georges Cuvier, ultimately Baron Cuvier, born August 23, 1769, in France, but of a Swiss father. He himself was of the Protestant faith. At the age of twenty-six he, in 1795, became assistant in the Jardin des Plantes, in Paris, in the same year lectured on comparative anatomy, became in 1796 one of the first members of the French Institute formed that year, in 1798 published his first work on animals, and in 1800 became Professor of Natural Philosophy at the Collège de France. The same year he published the first two volumes of his *Comparative Anatomy*, the three following ones in 1805. After receiving many honours and offices, and rendering science good service, he in 1817 published the second edition of his *Ossements Fossiles*, his first publication on the subject having appeared in 1798. In 1817 he published his *Règne Animal* (Animal Kingdom), which was an attempt at a natural classification based on similarity of structure, not external resemblance. He died in 1830.]

Zool.: A genus of Pteropoda with a cylindrical transparent shell, the animals with simple narrow fins. Four recent species are known, from the Atlantic, India, and Australia, and four fossil, the latter from the Miocene.

cūz'-cō, s. [Cusco.]

cuzco-bark, s. [CUSCO-BARK.]

cw.

¶ For words beginning with *cw* see *qu*.

cwt, s. [See def.] An abbreviation of *hundred-weight*, *c.* being the symbol for *Lat. centum* = a hundred; *wt.* a contraction of *Eng. weight*.

cy, an affix forming abstract nouns of state, an Eng. adaptation of *Lat. -tia* (really a compound affix formed by adding the abstract noun ending *-ia*, to adj. and particip. stems in *-t*, *-nt*, as *infra*, *infra-nt*, *infra-nt-ia*, *infra-nt-cy*; *lega*, *lega-tus*, *lega-t-ia*, *lega-cy*).

Cy.

Chem.: A symbol sometimes used instead of (CN) for the monad radical of cyanogen (CN)₂.

gŷ-ām-ē-līde, s. [Eng. *cy(anic)*, and *am(m)-ide* (q.v.).]

Chem.: (CNHO)_x. A white porcelain-like mass formed in the preparation of cyanic acid, CNHO. It is polymeric of cyanic acid, and is also formed when equivalents of phosphoric anhydride and urea are distilled at 40°. Also formed when cyanic acid is cooled to 0°.

gŷ-ām-ēl'-ūr-āte, s. [Eng. *cyameluric* (ic); *-āte*.]

Chem.: A salt of cyameluric acid.

gŷ-ām-ēl'-ūr-īc, a. [Eng. *cy(anic)*, *mel(lone)*, and *uric* (q.v.).] A word occurring only in the subjoined compound.

cyameluric acid, s.

Chem.: C₆H₃N₇O₃, or (CN)₆ } N^m, a tri-basic acid prepared by boiling mellone with caustic potash. The free acid is obtained from an aqueous solution of potassium cyamelurate by adding hydrochloric acid. Cyameluric acid is a white crystalline powder, which when heated gives off vapours of cyanic acid, and leaves a yellow residue of mellone.

gŷ-ām-ī-dā, s. pl. [Mod. *Lat. cyam(us)*, and *fem. pl. adj. suff. -īde*.]

Zool.: A family of Crustaceans, order Læmmodipoda. The species are called Whale-lice. The head is small, the body broad, the first pair of legs very small, the second, fifth, sixth, and seventh legs very powerful, the third and fourth converted into branchial vesicles. [CYAMUS.]

gŷ-ām-ī-ūm, s. [Lat. *cyam(us)* [CYAMUS], *-ī* connective, and *neut. sing. adj. suff. -um*.]

Bot.: A kind of follicle resembling a legume. (*Trens. of Bot.*)

gŷ-a-mūs, s. [Lat. *cyamos*; Gr. *κύαμος* (*kúamos*) = (1) a bean, (2) the Egyptian bean (*Nelumbium speciosum*).]

1. *Bot.*: A genus of Nelumbiaceæ, now made simply a synonym of Nelumbium.

2. *Zool.*: The typical genus of the family Cyamidæ (q.v.). *Cyamus balænarum*, or *C. ceti*, is the common Whale-louse.

gŷ-ān, gŷ-ān-o, pref.

Chem.: Denotes that the compound contains the radical CN'.

gŷ-ā-nā-a, s. [CYANEA.]

gŷ-ān'-a-mīde, s. [Eng. *cyan(ogen)*; *-amide*.]

Chem.: Carbo-diimide, CN·NH₂, or C $\begin{smallmatrix} \text{NH} \\ \text{NH} \end{smallmatrix}$.

Obtained by passing gaseous chloride of cyanogen into a solution of ammonia gas in anhydrous ether, ammonium chloride separating out, and the ethereal solution, evaporating in a water bath, yields pure cyanamide; also by the action of dry CO₂ on sodamide, NH₂Na, or by adding mercuric oxide, HgO, to a cold solution of thio-carbamide, CS(NH₂)₂. It forms colourless deliquescent crystals, melting at 40°, easily soluble in water, alcohol, and ether. By the action of nascent hydrogen it is converted slowly into ammonia and methylamine, NH₂·CH₃, by sulphuric acid partly into ammelide and also into urea CO(NH₂)₂. When H₂S is passed into a solution of cyanamide in anhydrous ether, thio-carbamide is precipitated. By heating cyanamide with ammonium chloride in an alcoholic solution, guanidine hydrochlorate is formed. When cyanamide is heated with water or dilute alkalies, or when heated alone to 150°, it yields di-cyan-diamide. Cyanamide gives a yellow precipitate, CN₂Ag₂, with silver nitrate, and dark brown precipitate, CN₂Cu, with cupric salts.

gŷ-ān-āte, s. [Eng. *cyan(ogen)*; *-ate*.]

Chem.: A salt of cyanic acid. Metallic cyanates can occur in two modifications: Normal cyanates, as potassium normal cyanate, N·C·O—K, and Isocyanates, as potassium isocyanate, O=C=N—K. Nearly all the cyanates at present known are probably isocyanates.

¶ (1) *Cyanate of ammonium*:

Chem.: CNO·NH₄. Is formed when the vapour of cyanic acid is mixed with dry ammonia gas. It is a white crystalline substance, soluble in water, the solution giving off CO₂ when an acid is added, and NH₃ on the addition of caustic potash. If the aqueous solution of cyanate of potassium is boiled, it is converted into urea CO(NH₂)₂.

¶ This was the first synthesis of an organic substance.

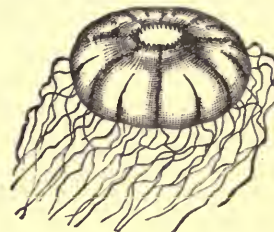
(2) *Cyanate of potassium*:

Chem.: CONK, the ordinary potassium cyanate is an isocyanate, CO·NK. It is prepared by fusing potassium cyanide, KCN, in a crucible and adding plumbic oxide, PbO, till it is no longer reduced; the fused cyanate of potassium is then decanted off, and purified by crystallization from boiling alcohol, from

which it separates on cooling in deliquescent colourless plates. Cyanate of potassium is decomposed by sulphuric acid, thus, 2CONK + 2H₂O + 2H₂SO₄ = (NH₄)₂SO₄ + K₂SO₄ + 2CO₂, a very small quantity of cyanic acid escaping. Cyanate of potassium exposed to moist air gives off ammonia, and is gradually converted into potassium bicarbonate.

gŷ-ā-nē-a, gŷ-ā-nā-a, s. [Lat. *cyaneus*; Gr. *κύανεος* (*kuanēos*) = dark blue.]

Zool.: A genus of Cœlenterata (Radiata), sub-class Lucernaria, order Pelagidia. *Cyanea capillata* is common on the British coasts; it is about a foot across. It sometimes comes in



CYANEA.

contact with bathers, and, swimming away, leaves its "arms," which have stinging qualities, fixed in their bodies. The umbrella of *C. arctica* has in one case been found seven feet in diameter.

* **cŷ-ā-nō-ān, a.** [Gr. *κύανος* (*kuanos*) = dark blue.] Of an azure colour.

gŷ-ā-nō-ōūs, a. [Lat. *cyaneus*; Gr. *κύανεος* (*kuanēos*) = dark blue, glossy blue.]

Nat. Science: Of a clear bright blue colour.

gŷ-ān'-ēth-īne, s. [Eng. *cyan(ogen)*; *ethyl* (if) *-ine*.]

Chem.: C₂H₁₅N₃. Prepared by the action of metallic sodium on ethyl-cyanide, C₂H₅CN. It crystallises in white plates, which melt at 189°, and boils at 280°.

gŷ-ān'-īc, a. [Gr. *κύανος* (*kuanos*) = a dark blue substance, and Eng., &c., *suff. -ic*.]

1. *Bot.*: Dark blue; pertaining to that colour.

2. *Chem.*: Pertaining to, or derived from, cyanogen.

cyanic acid, s.

Chem.: CONH, probably O=C=NH, or N $\begin{smallmatrix} \text{CO} \\ \text{H} \end{smallmatrix}$, isocyanic acid, carbimide. Obtained by heating in a sealed bent tube cyanuric acid, C₃H₃N₃O₃, the other limb of the tube being kept cold by ice. Cyanic acid condenses as a colourless volatile liquid having a pungent irritating odour; it attacks the skin; when kept it changes into the polymeric porcelain-like substance, cyamelide. An aqueous solution of cyanic acid decomposes, forming carbonic dioxide and ammonia; also by a secondary re-action urea is formed, thus CO·NH + H₂O = CO₂ + NH₃ and CO·NH + NH₃ = CO(NH₂)₂ urea. Cyanic acid is monobasic, cyanates of lead, mercury, and silver are insoluble in cold water; cyanate of barium is soluble.

cyanic ethers, s. pl.

Chem.: Two isomeric modifications. (1) *Normal*, as methyl cyanate, N=C=O—CH₃. Obtained by the action of gaseous cyanogen chloride on sodium alcohols. They are colourless oily liquids, decomposed by dilute alkalies into cyanate and the corresponding alcohol. (2) *Iso*, or carbimides, O=C=N—CH₃, methyl isocyanate. Obtained by distilling a dry mixture of potassium isocyanate and methyl sulphate; it boils at 60°. Heated with a strong solution of potash it is decomposed, yielding CO₂ and methylamine, NH₂·CH₃. Corresponding ethyl compounds are known.

cyanic series, s.

Bot.: The name given by De Candolle to the series of colours of which the typical one is blue. In 1825, Messrs. Schübbler and Funk published a memoir at Tübingen upon the colour of flowers, dividing them into two great series: (1) Those which have yellow for their type, and which are capable of passing

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, cell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -īng. -cian, tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -ñion, sion = zhūn. -cious, -tious, -sious = shūs. -blo. -clic, &c. = bel, del.

into red or white but never into blue; and (2) those of which blue is the type, which can pass into red or white but never into yellow. They called the first series *oxidised*, and the second *deoxidised*, and were of opinion that greenness was a state of equilibrium between the two series. To the first of these series De Candolle gave the name of the *zanthic* series, and on the second, as stated above, he bestowed the name of the *cyanic* series. The latter includes the following colours: red, violet-red, violet, violet-blue, blue, and greenish-blue. (Lindley.)

cy-an-ide, s. [Eng. *cyan(ic)*, and suff. *-ide* (Chem.) (q.v.).]

Chem. Cyanides are chemical compounds which contain the monad radical (CN), combined with a metallic element, as K(CN), potassium cyanide, or with a hydrocarbon radical, as CH_3CN , methyl cyanide. Cyanides can be obtained synthetically by heating a mixture of potassium carbonate and charcoal to redness in a porcelain tube, and passing nitrogen gas through the tube, $\text{K}_2\text{CO}_3 + 4\text{C} + \text{N}_2 = 2\text{KCN} + 3\text{CO}$. Also formed when an organic body containing nitrogen is heated in a tube with metallic sodium. If cyanides are dissolved in water rendered alkaline by potash or soda, then a mixture of ferrous and ferric sulphates is added, and the mixture is rendered acid with dilute hydrochloric acid, a blue colour of ferrocyanide of iron being formed. If the liquid containing a cyanide be made acid with a few drops of hydrochloric acid, and then a little yellow ammonium sulphide be added, and the liquid gently evaporated till the excess of sulphide is volatilised, the residue will give a red colour when a few drops of dilute ferric chloride are added. Cyanides give a curdy white precipitate with silver nitrate, which is insoluble in cold nitric acid, the dry precipitate, Ag(CN) , when heated in a small glass tube, giving off cyanogen. Cyanides may be formed by dissolving metallic oxides or hydroxides in a solution of hydrocyanic acid, H-CN , also by double decomposition of metallic salts, with potassium cyanide if the resulting cyanide is insoluble.

† (1) *Cyanide of ammonium*:

Chem. Ammonium cyanide, NH_4CN . Obtained by mixing the vapour of hydrocyanic acid with ammonia gas, by passing ammonia over red-hot charcoal; by heating a mixture of dry ferrocyanide of potassium with ammonium chloride; by passing a mixture of carbon-monoxide, CO, and ammonia through a red-hot tube. It forms colourless very volatile crystals, which are very soluble in water and in alcohol. It sublimes at 40° .

(2) *Cyanide of allyl*:

Chem. $\text{C}_3\text{H}_5\text{CN}$. Crotonitril.

(3) *Cyanide of amyl*:

Chem. $\text{C}_5\text{H}_{11}\text{CN}$. Capronitril. Boiling point, 146° .

(4) *Cyanide of barium*:

Chem. Ba(CN)_2 . Obtained by passing air over an ignited mixture of barium carbonate and finely divided carbon. It is soluble in water. Heated to 300°C . in a stream of aqueous vapour it gives off its nitrogen in the form of ammonia.

(5) *Cyanide of benzyl*: [CRESS OIL.]

(6) *Cyanide of butyl*:

Chem. $\text{C}_4\text{H}_7\text{CN}$. Valeronitril. Boiling point, 125° .

(7) *Cyanide of cadodyl*: [CACODYL.]

(8) *Cyanide of cobalt*: [COBALTI-CYANIDE, COBALTO-CYANIDE (q.v.).]

(9) *Cyanide of ethyl*:

Chem. $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{CN}$. [PROPIONITRIL.]

(10) *Cyanide of gold*:

Chem. Aurous cyanide, Au(CN) . Obtained by adding a solution of potassium cyanide to auric chloride, when it is precipitated as a lemon-yellow crystalline powder; it is soluble in excess of potassium cyanide. A solution of gold in excess of potassium is used for gilding silver or copper.

(11) *Cyanide of hydrogen*:

Chem. HCN. Hydrogen cyanide, hydrocyanic acid (q.v.).

(12) *Cyanide of iron*: [FERRICYANIDE, FERROCYANIDE (q.v.).]

(13) *Cyanide of mercury*:

Chem. Mercuric cyanide, Hg(CN)_2 . Obtained by dissolving mercuric oxide, HgO , in

a solution of hydrocyanic acid, and by boiling two parts of mercuric sulphate, HgSO_4 , with one part of potassium ferrocyanide, $\text{K}_4\text{Fe(CN)}_6$, in eight parts of water. Mercuric cyanide crystallises in anhydrous colourless prisms; soluble in eight parts of cold water, insoluble in absolute alcohol. It is very poisonous. Heated it gives off cyanogen and metallic mercury, a little paracyanogen being also formed; if moist, it yields carbonic anhydride, ammonia, hydrocyanic acid, and mercury. Cyanide of mercury is not decomposed by potash.

(14) *Cyanide of methyl*:

Chem. CH_3CN . Acetonitrile (q.v.).

(15) *Cyanide of nickel*:

Chem. Ni(CN)_2 . When potassium cyanide is added to solutions of nickel salts they give a light apple-green precipitate of nickel cyanide, which is soluble in excess, forming a double salt; dilute acids reprecipitate the Ni(CN)_2 .

(16) *Cyanide of phenyl*:

Chem. $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CN}$. Benzonitrile, Cyanobenzene (q.v.).

(17) *Cyanide of platinum*: [PLATINO-CYANIDE, PLATINICYANIDE (q.v.).]

(18) *Cyanide of potassium*:

Chem. KCN. Cyanide of potassium can be obtained pure by passing hydrocyanic gas into a solution of caustic potash in 90 per cent. of alcohol. Impure cyanide of potassium is formed by fusing in a covered crucible organic matter containing nitrogen, as horn, woolen rags, carcasses of animals, leather, &c., with carbonate of potassium, but it is better to add iron filings, and form ferrocyanide of potassium; the fused mass is treated with water, and the crude salt is recrystallized. Eight parts of anhydrous ferrocyanide of potassium when fused with three parts of dry carbonate of potassium yield cyanide and isocyanate of potassium, thus, $\text{K}_4\text{Fe(CN)}_6 + \text{K}_2\text{CO}_3 = 5\text{KCN} + \text{KCNO} + \text{Fe} + \text{CO}_2$; the addition of a little charcoal prevents the formation of isocyanates. Cyanide of potassium exposed crystallizes in colourless cubes; when exposed moist to the air, it absorbs carbonic dioxide and gives off hydrocyanic acid. Cyanide of potassium is very poisonous; it is used in photography and in electrotyping; it is insoluble in absolute alcohol. It reduces metallic oxides when fused with them, and is used in blowpipe analysis. An aqueous solution when boiled is decomposed into ammonia and formate of potassium. Cyanide of potassium explodes when heated with chlorate of potassium: when fused with sulphur it is converted into sulphocyanate of potassium, KCNS. Cyanide of potassium removes the stains produced by silver nitrate, but it is dangerous if absorbed into a cut or wound of the skin.

(19) *Cyanide of propyl*:

Chem. $\text{C}_3\text{H}_7\text{CN}$. Butyronitrile. Boiling point, 115° .

(20) *Cyanide of silver*:

Chem. Argentic cyanide, AgCN . Obtained as a white precipitate when argentic nitrate is added to potassium cyanide. It is insoluble in water and cold nitric acid, but soluble in ammonia and in excess of potassium cyanide. Heated it gives off cyanogen, leaving a mixture of metallic silver and paracyanogen. It forms a double salt with potassium cyanide, which is soluble in water and in boiling alcohol; it is used to electroplate metals with silver.

cy-an-i-line, s. [Eng. *cy(anic)*; *aniline*.]

Chem. $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{N}$. A crystalline substance formed by the action of cyanogen on aniline.

cy-an-ine, s. [Gr. *κύανος* (*kuanos*) = a dark blue substance; as adj. dark blue, and suff. *-ine* (Chem.) (q.v.).]

Chem. Chinoline blue, $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_8\text{N}_2$. Used as a blue dye. Prepared by the action of potash on amyl-chinoline iodide, $\text{C}_9\text{H}_7\text{C}_6\text{H}_{11}\text{NI}$. It occurs as green or yellow crystalline powder, according to the amount of water contained in it. It dissolves in hot alcohol, forming a dark-blue solution; it is only slightly soluble in cold water.

cy-an-ite, s. [Gr. *κύανος* (*kuanos*) = bine, and suff. *-ite* (Min.) (q.v.).]

1. *Min.* A translucent or transparent triclinic mineral in flattened prisms. Its hard-

ness is 5–7.25; its sp. gr. 3.45–3.7; its lustre from vitreous to pearly, crystals blue with white margins, or grey, green, or black; streak colourless. Compos.: silica, 36.8; alumina, 68.2–100. It occurs chiefly in gneiss and mica-schist. It is found in Scotland at Botriphnie in Banffshire, at Banchory in Kincardineshire, near Glen Tilt in Perthshire, and at Hillswick Point in the Shetland Islands. It is found also on the Continent of Europe and in North America. There are blue and white varieties of it. It is sometimes altered to talc and steatite. (Dana.)

2. *Chem.* Chemically viewed, the mineral described under 1. is a basic aluminium silicate, $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3\cdot\text{SiO}_2$.

cy-án-méth'-íne, s. [Eng. *cyan(ogen)*; *methyl*; *-ine*.]

Chem. $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{N}_3$. Obtained by the action of sodium on methyl-cyanide, CH_3CN . A crystalline substance, melting at 180° , and forming salts with acids.

cy-a-nō, in compos. [Gr. *κύανος* (*kuanos*).] [CYANIC.]

Bot., &c.: Blue; a clear, bright blue; Prussian blue.

cy-an-ō-bén'-zène, s. [Eng. *cyan(ogen)*, and benzene.]

Chem. Phenyl cyanide, or benzonitril, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CN}$. Prepared by distilling potassium benzene-sulphonate with potassium cyanide; by distilling benzamide, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CO}\cdot\text{NH}_2$, with phosphoric anhydride, P_2O_5 ; by heating formamide, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{NH}\cdot\text{CO}\cdot\text{H}$, with concentrated hydrochloric acid. Cyanobenzene is a colourless liquid, smelling like oil of almonds, boiling at 191° . By heating with acids or alkalis it is converted into benzoic acid.

cy-a-nōch'-rō-ite, s. [Gr. *κυανόχρως* (*kuanochroos*) = dark-coloured, dark-looking; *κύανος* (*kuanos*) = dark blue, and *χρῶα* (*chroa*) = colour, and suff. *-ite* (Min.) (q.v.).]

Min.: A monoclinic mineral of a clear blue colour, believed by Scacchi to be a hydrous sulphate of potash and copper. (Dana.)

cy-a-nōch'-rōus, a. [Gr. *κυανόχρως* (*kuanochroos*).] [CYANOCHROITE.]

Pathol.: Having a blue skin, from defective circulation; affected with cyanosis (q.v.).

cy-án-ō-form, s. [Eng., &c., *cyan(ide)*, and (chloro)form.]

Chem. Tricyanomethane, CH(CN)_3 . Said to have been formed by heating trichloromethane (chloroform), CHCl_3 , with potassium cyanide, K(CN) .

cy-án-ō-gén, s. [Gr. *κύανος* (*kuanos*) = blue, and *γεννάω* (*gennao*) = to produce.] [See def.]

Chem. Dicyanogen, $(\text{CN})_2$, or $\text{N}\equiv\text{C}-\text{C}\equiv\text{N}$, or Cy_2 . Obtained by heating silver or mercuric cyanide; also by dry distillation of ammonium oxalate. Cyanogen is a colourless poisonous gas, which liquefies at -25° , or under a pressure of four atmospheres at 20° , and at -34° becomes crystalline. It burns with a flame of a purplish colour, forming CO_2 and nitrogen; water dissolves four volumes, and alcohol twenty-three volumes of the gas. Cyanogen is very poisonous, and smells like prussic acid. Cyanogen gas passed into strong aqueous hydrochloric acid is converted into oxanide. Nascent hydrogen from tin and hydrochloric acid converts cyanogen into ethylene-diamine, $\text{N}_2\text{C}_2\text{H}_4/\text{H}_4$. A solution of cyanogen in water turns dark and deposits azulinic acid, $\text{C}_8\text{H}_8\text{N}_8\text{O}_4$, and the solution contains hydrocyanic acid, urea, and oxalate and formate of ammonium. Cyanogen dissolves in an aqueous solution of potash, forming cyanide and isocyanate of potassium. Cyanogen can be regarded as the nitril of oxalic acid. Dry ammonia gas and cyanogen combine, forming hydrazulmin, $\text{C}_4\text{N}_8\text{H}_{12}$. Small quantities of cyanogen are formed during the distillation of coal. Potassium burns in cyanogen gas, forming potassium cyanide.

† Cyanogen was discovered by Gay-Lussac in A.D. 1815.

cyanogen chloride, s.

Chem. Also called gaseous cyanogen chloride, $(\text{CN})_2\text{Cl}$. Obtained by the action of chlorine and aqueous solution of hydrocyanic acid, cooled by a mixture of salt and ice, the

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, fāther; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sir, marīne; gō, pōt, er, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

excess of chlorine and hydrocyanic acid are removed by the addition of small quantities of mercuric oxide. Cyanogen chloride is a liquid nearly insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether. It boils at 15°, and gives off an irritating vapour which attacks the eyes; it is very poisonous.

cyanogen iodide, s.

Chem.: (CN)₂I. Obtained by subliming a mixture of one molecule of mercuric cyanide, Hg(CN)₂, with two molecules of iodide; or by adding iodine to a concentrated aqueous solution of potassium cyanide, and shaking out the (CN)₂I with ether. It is soluble in water, alcohol, and ether; its vapour has a very irritating smell. It sublimes in colourless needles at 45°. With ammonia it forms cyanamide and ammonium iodide. Cyanogen bromide, (CN)₂Br, is also a crystalline irritating substance.

γῦ-ἄν-δ-λίτε, s. [Gr. κύανος (*kuanos*) (CYANIC), and λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Min.: An amorphous mineral of a bluish-grey colour, believed by Dana to be an impure form of centralassite with more than the normal amount of silica, or chalcedony impure with centralassite.

γῦ-ἄν-δ-μ-ἔτ-ἔρ, s. [Gr. κύανος (*kuanos*) = dark blue, and μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure.] An apparatus invented by Saussure, for determining the depth of the tint of the atmosphere. A circular band of thick paper is divided into fifty-one parts, each of which is painted with a different shade of blue; the extremities of the scale being respectively deep blue and nearly white. The coloured band is held in the hand of the observer, who distinguishes the particular tint corresponding to the colour of the sky. The number of this tint, reckoning from the light end, indicates the intensity of the blue. (*Knight*.)

γῦ-ἄ-νόπ-α-θύ, s. [Gr. κύανος (*kuanos*) = dark blue, and πάθος (*pathē*) = a passive state, suffering, or πάθος (*pathos*) = that which befalls one, . . . suffering.]

Med.: The same as CYANOSIS (q.v.).

***γῦ-ἄν-δ-φύλλ, s.** [Gr. κύανος = dark blue, and φύλλον (*phullon*) = a leaf.]

Bot. & Chem.: A blue colouring matter, alleged to commingle with a yellow one called xanthophyll to produce the green characteristic of leaves. Michell and Stokes deny its existence.

γῦ-ἄ-νό-σίς, s. [Gr. κύανωσις (*kuanōsis*) = a dark-blue colour.]

Med.: What the ancients called Blue Jaundice, a disease in which the complexion becomes blue or leaden in hue, from the mixture of the venous and arterial blood.

γῦ-ἄ-νό-σίτε, γῦ-ἄν-δ-σε, s. [Gr. κύανωσις (*kuanōsis*) (CYANOSIS); suff. -ίτε (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: The same as CHALCANTHITE (q.v.).

γῦ-ἄ-νό-ίτ, a. [Eng. &c., cyanosis (q.v.), *τ* connect., and -ίτ.] Affected with cyanosis (q.v.).

γῦ-ἄν-δ-τίς, s. [Gr. κύανος (*kuanos*) = dark blue, and οὖς (*ous*), genit. ὠτός (*ōtos*) = the ear.]

Bot.: A genus of Commelinaceæ (Spider-worts). It consists of hairy or woolly plants from the hotter parts of Asia. A decoction of *Cyanotis axillaris* is drunk in the East as a remedy for tympanitis.

γῦ-ἄν-δ-τ-ρίχ-ίτε, s. [Gr. cyanotrichit; Gr. κύανος (*kuanos*) = dark blue, and τριχίς (*trichis*), genit. τριχέος (*trichēos*) = hair.]

Min.: A blue mineral occurring in short capillary crystals of velvety aspect. Compos.: Sulphuric acid, 14.1–15.4; alumina, 11.0; sesquioxide of iron, 1.18; oxide of copper, 43.2–46.6; water, 23. It occurs in the Banat. The British Museum Catalogue calls it Letsomite, after an English mineralogist, W. G. Lettsom.

γῦ-ἄν-δ-τύπε, s. [Gr. κύανος (*kuanos*) = dark blue, and Eng. *type* (q.v.).]

Phot.: A process by Sir John Herschel in which cyanogen is employed. One form of the process is as follows:—A paper is washed with ferricyanide of potassium and dried; placed under a frame, the parts exposed to light are changed from yellow to

blue (Prussian blue). The picture is washed, then fixed by carbonate of soda, and dried. The picture before washing is lavender on a yellow ground, but washes out to a blue on a white ground. It is rather curious than really useful. The process has several variations. (*Knight*.)

γῦ-ἄν-ῦρ-ἄτε, s. [Eng. cyanuric (ic); -ate.]

Chem.: A salt of cyanuric acid (q.v.).

γῦ-ἄν-ῦ-ρέτ, s. [Eng. cyanogen (q.v.), and -uret.]

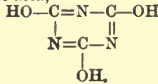
Chem.: A cyanide (q.v.).

γῦ-ἄν-ῦρ-ίε, a. [Eng. cyan(ogen), and uric (q.v.).]

Chem.: Derived from cyanogen and urea. A word occurring chiefly or exclusively in the following compounds.

cyanuric acid, s.

Chem.: C₃H₃O₃N₃ can have two isomeric formulæ—normal cyanuric acid,



and isocyanuric acid, $\text{OC}-\text{N} \begin{array}{c} \text{H} \\ \text{C} \\ \text{OH} \end{array}$

HN—CO—NH. The common cyanuric acid is probably the isocyanuric acid, or tricarbinide. It can be formed by boiling cyanuric chloride, C₃N₃Cl₃, with dilute alkalis; also by passing a current of dry chlorine gas over fused urea, the ammonium chloride, which is formed at the same time, being removed by cold water, and the cyanuric acid crystallized out of boiling water. It forms colourless efflorescent rhombic prisms containing two molecules of water of crystallisation. It dissolves without decomposition in hot nitric acid, and also in sulphuric acid. When boiled with concentrated acids for a long time it is decomposed into CO₂ and N₂H₄. Three atoms of hydrogen can be replaced by metals, forming cyanurates. Cyanuric acid, when distilled, splits up into three molecules of cyanic acid, and can be recognised by its characteristic odour.

cyanuric chloride, s.

Chem.: C₃N₃Cl₃. Tricyanic chloride, solid chloride of cyanogen. Obtained by distilling cyanuric acid with phosphorus pentachloride; also by exposing anhydrous hydrocyanic acid mixed with chlorine to the rays of the sun. It forms colourless needles, which melt at 140°. It has a powerful offensive odour, is sparingly soluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether.

cyanuric ethers, s. pl.

Chem.: Ethers existing in two modifications corresponding to those of the acids. They are always found in the preparations of both the normal and iso cyanic ethers (q.v.). They are crystalline solids, and can be easily separated from the cyanic ethers by their higher boiling point.

γῦ-ἄπ-ἔν-ίε, s. [Eng. cya(n), and phen(o); -ine.]

Chem.: (C₇H₅N)_x. Obtained by gently heating cyanobenzene with sodium. Also by the action of benzoyl chloride, C₆H₅COCl, on potassium cyanate. It is only slightly soluble in alcohol or ether, but crystallizes from carbon bisulphide in small needles, which melt at 224°.

γῦ-ἄν-ῦρ-ῦς, s. [Gr. κύανος (*kuanos*) = dark blue, and οὖρα (*oura*) = tail.]

Ornith.: A genus of birds, family Corvidæ (Crows), and sub-family Garrulinae (Jays). *Cyanurus cristatus* is the Blue Jay of the United States.

γῦ-ἄρ, s. [Gr. κύρα (*kura*) = a hole, especially of a needle.]

Anat.: The orifice of the internal ear.

γῦ-ἄ-θᾶξ-δ-νί-ἄ, s. [Lat. *cyathus*; Gr. κύαθος (*kuathos*) = a cup, a drinking-cup, and ἄξον (*axōn*) = an axle, an axis.]

Zool.: A genus of rugose Corals, the typical one of the family Cyathaxonidae. It has a styliform columella. Its range is from the Silurian to the Carboniferous period. (*Nicholson*.)

γῦ-ἄ-θᾶξ-δ-νί-ἰ-δᾶ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *cyathazonia* (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. -idae.]

Zool. & Palæont.: A family of rugose Corals. The corallum is simple, the septa are well developed, and the interseptal loculi are open. (*Nicholson*.) Range from the deposition of the Palæozoic rocks till now.

γῦ-ἄθ-ῖ-ᾶ, s. [So named from their cup-like indusium.]

Botany:

1. *Sing.* (*Cyathea*): A genus of Polypodiaceous Ferns, the typical one of the tribe Cyatheæ. They have globose sori situated on a vein or veinlet, or in the axil of the fork of a vein, the involucre at first entire and covering the whole sori, then bursting from the top with a nearly circular opening, becoming cup-shaped. The genus is extensive and widely spread, having representatives in South America, in Mexico, South Africa, India, China, and the eastern islands and those of the Pacific. They are Tree-ferns. *Cyathea arborea*, the Common Tree-fern, is the typical species. It is found in the West Indies and in the warmer parts of the American continent. The rhizome of *C. medullaris* is occasionally eaten.

2. *Pl.* (*Cyathea*): A tribe of Polypodiaceæ. The spore cases have a vertical ring, usually sessile, on a more or less elevated receptacle; spores three-cornered or three-lobed. (*Kaulf*, also *Lindley*.)

γῦ-ἄθ-ῖ-ᾶ-ᾶ-ᾶ-ᾶ, a. [Mod. Lat. *cyathe(a)*; Eng. adj. suff. -aceous.]

Bot.: Of or belonging to the Cyatheæ.

γῦ-ἄθ-ῖ-ᾶ-ᾶ-ᾶ-ᾶ, a. [Mod. Lat. *cyathiformis*, from Lat. *cyathus* = a cup, and *forma* = form, shape.]

Bot.: Cup-shaped, resembling a drinking cup. It differs from pitcher-shaped, in not being contracted at the margin. Example, the limb of the corolla of *Symphytum*.

γῦ-ἄ-θᾶ-ᾶ-ᾶ-ᾶ-ᾶ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *cyathocrin(us)* (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. -idae.]

Zool.: A family of Crinoidea. Type, *Cyathocrinus* (q.v.).

γῦ-ἄ-θᾶ-ᾶ-ᾶ-ᾶ-ᾶ, s. [Lat. *cyathus* = cup, and Gr. κρίνον (*krinon*) = a lily.]

Zool.: The type of the family Cyathocrinidae (q.v.). Calyx subglobose, five basals, five parabasals or subradials, radials generally three to each arm, no inter-radials. Range, from the Silurian to the Permian, especially the Carboniferous and the Permian. (*Nicholson*.)

γῦ-ἄ-θᾶ-ᾶ-ᾶ-ᾶ-ᾶ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *cyathophyll(um)* (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. -idae.]

Palæont.: Cup-corals, the largest and most important family of the rugose corals. Corallum simple or compound, septa not generally quadripartite; tabulae present, interseptal loculi with dissepiments. It is divided into two sub-families, Zaphrentinæ and Cyathophyllinæ. Only Palæozoic.

γῦ-ἄ-θᾶ-ᾶ-ᾶ-ᾶ-ᾶ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *cyathophyll(um)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -idae.]

Palæont.: A sub-family of Cyathophyllidæ (q.v.). Septa more or less regularly radiate.

γῦ-ἄ-θᾶ-ᾶ-ᾶ-ᾶ-ᾶ, s. [Lat. *cyathus*; Gr. κύαθος (*kuathos*) = a cup, and φύλλον (*phullon*) = a leaf. So named because the corallum or polypidom has a more or less cup-like form; the polype being in a cell at the upper end.]

Palæont.: The typical genus of the sub-family Cyathophyllinæ, and of the family Cyathophyllidæ. Corallum simple or compound, septa well-developed, some of them forming a spurious columella. Range, from the Silurian to the Carboniferous period.

γῦ-ἄθ-ῦς, s. [Lat. = a cup.]

Botany:

1. A genus of Fungals, one of two generally called Bird's-nest Pezizæ. Two species occur in England, *Cyathus striatus* and *C. vernicosus*.

2. The cup-like body containing the reproductive organs of Marchantia. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

γῦ-ᾶ-ᾶ-ᾶ, s. [Lat. *Cybele*; Gr. Κυβέλη (*Kybelē*). See def. 1.]

1. *Class. Myth.*: A Phrygian goddess, first worshipped at Pessinus, then throughout all

bēl, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, ðem; thin, þis; sin, aʒ; expect, Xənopphon, exist. ph = f -cian, -tian = shən. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.

Asia Minor, next in Greece, and finally, from A.D. 547, at Rome, where she was called the Idæan mother. Her rites in Greece conformed with those of Rhea. (Liddell & Scott.)

2. *Astron.*: Anasteroid, the sixty-fifth found, discovered by Tempel on March 1, 1861.

3. *Zool.*: A genus of Trilobites, family Encrinuridae.

4. *Bot.*: An old genus of Proteads, now called Stenocarpus.

gŷ-bis-tăx, *s.* [Of doubtful etym.]

Bot.: A genus of Bignoniaceae. *Cybistax antisiphilitica*, the only known species, is a native of Peru, and is cultivated there and in Brazil. It is prescribed in syphilis. (Dr. Seeman, in *Treas. of Bot.*)

gŷb'-i-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. *κύβιον* (*kubion*) = the flesh of the tunny, salted in square pieces; *κύβος* (*kubos*) = a cube.]

1. *Ichthy.*: A genus of fishes, natives of the seas about the East Indies.

2. *Palæont.*: Agassiz gives the name of Cybium to a genus of fossil fishes from the London clay of Sheppey.

gŷ-căd, *s.* [Lat. *cycas* (genit. *cycados*); Gr. *κύκας* (*kukas*), genit. *κύκαδος* (*kukados*) = a small Ethiopian palm. (Loudon, Paxton, &c.)]

Bot.: A plant belonging to the order Cycadaceae.

gŷ-ca-dă-cŷ-ă, *s. pl.* [Lat. *cycas* (genit. *cycados*) [CYCAD], and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ă*.]

1. *Bot.*: An order of Gymnosperms, first separated by Richard, who considered them as plants intermediate between ferns and palms. In 1827 Robert Brown established their affinity with the Coniferae. The order contains nearly 100 species, grouped in nine genera. The genus *Cycas* is confined to tropical Asia and Australasia, and to the Mascarin Islands. It is distinguished by the seeds being borne on the margins of altered open leaves. The stems are simple, cylindrical, and covered with the permanent bases of the leaves. In all the other genera the seeds are borne in pairs on scales which form a cone. The staminal flowers are arranged in cones in the whole order. Besides the species of *Cycas* found in Australia, there are two endemic genera, *Macrozamia* with imbricating scales to the fertile cone, and the anomalous genus *Bowenia* with peltate scales and bipinnatisect leaves. Africa has also two endemic genera, *Encephalartos* with cylindrical stems covered with the permanent bases of the leaves, and *Stangeria* with a short somewhat spherical naked stem, and leaves with forked veins. The American Cycadaceae have been referred to four genera; the greater number of the species belong to *Zamia*, with peltate scales arranged in vertical series, and usually short repeatedly branched stems. One species in Cuba with a slender cylindrical stem and velvety cones, is separated from *Zamia* and named *Microcycas*, while several species with taller stems, found in tropical America, are at once distinguished by their two horned cone scales, from which the generic name *Ceratozamia* has been given to them. Dion is an anomalous Mexican genus containing two species. The large seed-bearing cone is composed of woody, thin, ovate-acute scales, with slender pedicels.

2. *Palæobotany*: The Cycadaceae form an important element in the Floras of Secondary age, wherever these have been investigated. Some fossils from the palæozoic rocks have been erroneously referred to this order. Besides species referable to the modern types, the Secondary rocks contain two extinct forms. One of these, *Williamsonia*, is an obscure plant from the Oolites of Yorkshire and of India, with uncertain affinities; and the other, *Bennettites*, has a compound fleshy fruit borne in the axis of the leaves, which has the same relation to the cone-bearing Cycads that the fruit of the Yew has to the cone-bearing Coniferae. The species of this tribe constitute the "crow's nests" of the Portland quarries, and are found in the oolitic and cretaceous rocks of the South of England and the North of Scotland. The tertiary strata have hitherto yielded only some doubtful fragments. (W. Carruthers, Esq., F.R.S., F.G.S., F.L.S.)

gŷ-ca-dă-cŷ-ă-ŭs, *a.* [Lat. *cycadace* (*æ*); Eng. adj. suff. *-ous*.]

Bot.: Belonging to the natural order Cycadaceae.

gŷ-căd'-i-form, *a.* [Eng. *cycad*; *i* connective; Lat. *forma* = form, appearance.] Resembling a cycad in form or appearance.

gŷ-ca-dite, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *cycas*, and suff. *-ite* (*Palæont.*).] A fossil cycad.

"Our fossil cycadites are closely allied . . . to existing Cycades."—Buckland.

gŷ-căs, *s.* [CYCAD.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the order Cycadaceae (q.v.). A kind of sago is procured in Japan from *Cycas revoluta* and *C. circinalis*. Their nuts are eatable, and a bad kind of flour is made from them, while a grain-like tragacanth which they produce is applied to malignant ulcers, causing them to suppurate very quickly. (*Blume, &c.*, in *Lindley*.)

gŷch-rŭs, *s.* [From Gr. *Κυχεύς* (*Kuchreus*), a mythological name. (Agassiz.)]

Entom.: A genus of predaceous Beetles, family Carabidae. Mandibles projecting, labial appendages consisting of slender processes, denticulated externally at the base; head and thorax attenuated; elytra broad, expanded, and reflected over the sides of the abdomen. *Cycheus rostratus* is a long narrow beetle, black in colour, and rugosely punctate. Found near London, in Scotland, &c.

gŷc-lă-dŷs, *s.* [Gr. *κύκλαδες* (*kuklades*) (*νῆσοι* (*nēsoi*)) = the encircling (islands); *κύκλος* (*kuklos*), genit. *κύκλαδος* (*kuklados*) = encircling; *κύκλος* = a circle.] A group or cluster of islands in the Ægean Sea, lying round Delos. At first they were only twelve in number, but were afterwards increased to fifteen. These were Andros, Cos, Cimolos, Cythnos, Gyaros, Melos, Myconos, Naxos, Olearos, Paros, Prepesinthus, Seriphos, Siphnos, Syros, and Tenos. After the battle of Mycale, B.C. 479, they became subject to Athens.

gŷ-clăd'-i-dă, *s. pl.* [Lat. *cyclas* (genit. *cycladis*) (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ă*.]

Zool.: A family of Conchifera, section Siphonida, and that portion of it in which the pallial line is simple. The shell is suborbicular and closed, the ligament external, the epidermis thick and horny, the hinge with cardinal and lateral teeth. Genera: *Cyclas*, *Cyrene*, &c. Both occur in fresh water. (S. P. Woodward.)

gŷ-clăd'-i-mên, *s.* [Gr. *κύκλάμινος* (*kuklaminos*). It is so named from its spiral peduncle.]

Bot.: Sowbread. A genus of Primulaceae, family Primulidae. Rootstock solid, tuberous; calyx campanulate, half five-cleft, corolla rotate, with reflexed segments; stamens five, not protruded; capsule globose, one-celled, opening with five teeth. One species has been included, doubtfully, in the British Flora, but is obviously an outcast from gardens. [Sowbread.] According to Sibthorp, the modern Greeks used the bruised root of *Cyclamen persicum* to draw the *Scopia octopodia* (now called *Octopus vulgaris*) out of its holes. The root of the same species is said to be innoxious and even eatable when dried or roasted.

"Thirdly, a kind of cyclamen, or sow-bread."—Sprat: *Hist. R. S.*, p. 211.

gŷc-lă-mîn, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *cyclam(en)*; Eng. suff. *-in* (Chem.).]

Chem.: Primulin, $C_{10}H_{14}O_{10}$. A glucoside extracted by alcohol from the tubers of *Cyclamen europæum*. It is a white crystalline powder, which melts at 236°. It has an acid and bitter taste, and is soluble in water and dilute alcohol, insoluble in ether. By heating its aqueous solution to 95° with a little hydrochloric acid, it is decomposed into sugar and cyclaminicrin. It is also contained in the roots of cowslips. Strong sulphuric acid dissolves cyclamin, forming a red solution; on diluting the solution the colour disappears, and cyclaminicrin is precipitated.

gŷc-lă-mîr'-ô-tîn, *s.* [Eng. *cyclam(in)*; second element not obvious.]

Chem.: $C_{15}H_{22}O_9$, is a white amorphous, inodorous, tasteless powder, soluble in alcohol and in ether, insoluble in water. It melts at 198°, and is coloured violet by sulphuric acid.

gŷc-lăn-thă'-cŷ-ă, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cyclanth(us)*; and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ă*.]

Bot.: A synonym for Pandanaceae (q.v.).

gŷ-clăn-thŷ-ă, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cyclanth(us)* (q.v.); and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ă*.]

Bot.: One of two tribes into which the Pandanaceae are divided. The leaves are flabellate or pinnate, the flowers usually furnished with a calyx. Type, *Cyclanthus*.

gŷc-lăn-thŷs, *s.* [Gr. *κύκλος* (*kuklos*) = a ring, a circle, and *άνθος* (*anthos*) = a blossom, a flower, in allusion to the arrangement of the flowers.]

Bot.: A genus of Pandanaceae, the typical one of the tribe Cyclanthæ (q.v.). The species are from tropical America.

gŷc-las, *s.* [Lat. *cyclas*; Gr. *κύκλος* (*kuklos*) (*ἑσθῆς* (*esthês*)) = a woman's dress with a border all round it.]

1. *Fabrics*: A rich stuff, manufactured in the Cyclades; also called Cielatun or Cielatoun (q.v.). Also a garment made of this stuff.

2. *Zool.*: A genus of Molluscs, the typical one of the family Cycladiidae (q.v.). The shell is thin, ventricose, and nearly equilateral, the cardinal teeth 2—1 minute, the lateral ones 1—1 to 2—2, elongated and compressed. Sixty species are known and widely spread in Europe, Asia, and America. The fossil species are thirty-eight, from the Wealden onward. *Cyclas cornua* is common in Britain; *C. rivicola* is in the Thames, the New River, &c.; *C. calcutata* in the North of England.

¶ A sub-genus *Psidium*, with inequilateral shells, is also represented in this country. [PSIDIUM.]

cycle (pr. *sikl*), *s.* [Gr. *κύκλος* (*kuklos*) = a circle.]

¶ *Ordinary Language*:

1. A circle.

2. A long period of time.

"Young Nature thro' five cycles ran."
Tennyson: *The Two Voices*.

3. A round or course, a calendar.

"A complete cycle of what is requisite to be done throughout every month."—Evelyn: *Kalendar*.

4. Any machine of the velocipede type; a bicycle, tricycle, &c. [WHEELMAN.]

¶ *Technically*:

1. *Astron.*: An imaginary orb or circle in the heavens; an orbit.

"Cycle and epicycle, orb in orb."
Milton: *P.L.*, viii. 84.

2. *Chronol.*: A round of years or period of time, in which certain revolutions or successions of events or phenomena take place, and at the end of the cycle begin again and go through the same course.

"... changes which require eleven years or thereabout to run through their cycle."—Times: *Transit of Venus*, April 29, 1876.

3. *Literature*: An accumulation or collection of legendary or traditional matter round some mythical or heroic character or event, and embodied in verse or prose; such cycles are gathered round the Siege of Troy, the Knights of the Round Table, the Nibelungs, &c.

"Anadid de Gaul and other heroes of the later cycles of romance."—Hallam: *Literature of Middle Ages*, pt. i., ch. ii., § 57.

4. *Bot.*: A complete turn of the spire assumed to exist where leaves are spirally arranged. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

¶ (1) *Cycle of the Moon*: A period of nineteen years, after the lapse of which the new and full moon recur on the same days of the month. Also called the Golden Number and the Metonic Cycle, after its discoverer Meton.

(2) *Cycle of the Sun*: A period of twenty-eight years, after the lapse of which the dominical or Sunday letters in the calendar return to their former place; that is, the days of the month return to the same days of the week.

(3) *Cycle of Indiction*:

Roman Antig.: A period of fifteen years, in use among the ancient Romans, beginning from B.C. 3. At the end of each of these cycles an extraordinary tax was levied for the pay of the soldiers, whose period of service then came to an end.

(4) *Metonic Cycle*: [METONIC.]

† **gŷ-cle**, *v. i.* [CYCLE, *s.*]

1. To move in a circular or nearly circular orbit.

2. To ride a bicycle or tricycle.

gŷ-clăx, *s.* One who rides a wheel, a cyclist.

* **gŷc-lŷ-an**, *a.* [Gr. *κύκλος* (*kuklos*) = a circle; Eng. adj. suff. *-ian*.] Cyclic, cyclical. (Bentley.)

făte, făt, färe, amidst, whăt, fáll, father; wê, wôt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sire, sîr, marine; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrķ, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, ûnte, cûr, rûle, fûll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē. ey = ā. qu = kw.

cyclo-lic, a. [Lat. *cyclicus* = a cyclic poet; Gr. *κύκλιος* (*kuklikos*) = in a cycle, from *κύκλος* (*kuklos*).] [CYCLE.]

I. Ord. Lang. : Pertaining to or moving in a cycle; cyclical.

II. Technically:

1. Hist. : Pertaining to a Roman year of ten months existing in early times.

Hist. Rome, vol. I, ch. xiv, p. 282.

2. Literature. : Pertaining to the cyclic poets, or to the cycle of events which they recorded.

¶ (1) *Cyclic chorus* : [So called because the performers danced round the altar of Bacchus in a circle.]

Greek worship: The chorus which performed the songs and dances of the dithyramble odes at Athens. It was opposed to similar dances in which the arrangement was in a square.

(2) *Cyclic poets* : Certain poets whose compositions taken collectively formed a cycle or series of mythic and heroic story, down to the death of Ulysses; hence a cycle or series of poets on any subject.

The Homer of this race of cyclic poets was to be an Italian.—*Mitman* : *Hist. Latin Christianity*, bk. xiv, ch. vi.

cyclo-hi-ca, s. pl. [Neut. pl. of *κύκλικός* (*kuklikos*).] [CYCLIC.]

Entom. : A sub-section of Tetramera in the system of Latreille. The penultimate joint of the tarsi is bilobed; the antennae are of moderate length, generally filiform; the body rounded or oval; the thorax as broad as the elytra. Stephens divides it into three families, Gelerucidae, Cassidiadae, and Chrysomelidae. All have representatives in Britain. They are beetles often short and thick in body, and of brilliant hues, the prevailing color being green. The larvae are soft, have six legs, and feed upon the leaves of plants. The Turnip-fly, Turnip-flea, or Black Flea, the larva of which is so destructive to turnips, belongs to the Cyclica.

cyclo-hi-cal, a. [Eng., &c. *cyclic*, and suff. *-al*.] The same as CYCLIC (q.v.).

cyclo-lif-er-a, s. pl. [Gr. *κύκλος* (*kuklos*) = a circle, and *Lat. fero* = to bear.]

Zool. : A group of Ganoid Fishes, sub-order Holostei. Body covered with rounded overlying scales, fins destitute of fulcra. In both these characters the Cyclofieri approach the ordinary bony fishes. Only family, Amiidae.

cyclo-ling, s. The art, act or sport of wheeling.

cyclo-list, s. [Gr. *κύκλος* (*kuklos*) = a circle, a wheel; Eng. suff. *-ist*.] A rider of a bicycle or tricycle. Used originally as an abbreviation of bicyclist.

**Cyclists*, who would seem, are excluded from all the parks.—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 1, 1882.

cyclo-bran-chi-an, s. pl. [CYCLOBRANCHIATA.] The same as CYCLOBRANCHIATA (q.v.).

cyclo-bran-chi-a-ta, s. pl. [Gr. *κύκλος* (*kuklos*) = a circle, and *βράγχια* (*branchia*) = ... gills.] [BRANCHIÆ.]

Zool. : The name given by M. De Blainville to what he considered an order of Gasteropodous Molluscs characterised by the circular arrangement of the branchiæ. It contains two families, the Chitonidae and the Patelidae. The order Cyclobranchiata is not universally adopted. Mr. S. P. Woodward, F.G.S., &c., arranged the Chitonidae (Chitons) and Patelidae (Limpets), as the thirteenth and fifteenth families of the class Gasteropoda. Mr. Milne Edwards's order Prosobranchiata and the section B Holostomata (Sea Snails). The fourteenth family—that standing between the two already mentioned—is the Dentalidae (Tooth-shells).

cyclo-gén, s. [Gr. *κύκλος* (*kuklos*) = a circle, and *γεννάω* (*gennao*) = to produce, to generate.]

Bot. : An exogen.

*Exogenous plants have sometimes received the name of *cyclogens*, in consequence of exhibiting concentric circles in their stems.—*Baifour* : *Botany*, § 77.

cyclo-graph, s. [Gr. *κύκλος* (*kuklos*) = a circle, and *γράφω* (*grapho*) = to write, to draw.] An arcograph or curvograph.

cyclo-oid, a & s. [Fr. *cycloïde*, from Gr. *κύκλωειδής* (*kukloideis*) = circular, *κύκλος* (*kuklos*) = a circle, and *εἶδος* (*eidos*) = form.]

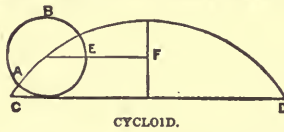
A. As adjective:

1. Ord. Lang. : Of the form of a circle.

2. Zool. & Palæont. : Pertaining to a cycloid scale or to the fishes which have this dermal covering. [CYCLOID SCALE, CYCLOIDEI.]

B. As substantive:

Geom. : The curve which is produced when a circle rolls forward on a straight line. A familiar example of it is a carriage-wheel moving along a smooth road. If a mark be made at any point on the circumference of a wheel, it will describe a series of cycloids. The curved figure thus produced is not, as the etymology suggests, "of the form of a circle;" were it so, then the point of the circumference commencing its revolution at a given spot on the road would, when that revolution was completed, return to that spot again. It does not so return; but when, having completed its revolution, it afresh touches the road, it is at an advanced point in it compared with the spot at which it came into contact with it before. Let A B E be a circle—say a carriage-wheel—revolving around its centre, and at the same time moving forward along the straight line or road C D, from c to D. Let B, the highest point in the circumference of the circle, be also the point the movements of which it is



desired to trace, then, during the time that B takes to move from B to E, a portion of the wheel exactly equal to the same B E will have measured its length upon the ground, and the wheel will have moved that distance horizontally forward. If E F be drawn parallel to C D, then the straight line E F will be = the arc B E. The whole arc C A D is four times the diameter of the circle by which it was generated. The area contained by the arc C A D and the straight line C D is three times the area of the circle A B E. If the cycloid be supposed to be reversed, and be now not a mathematical abstraction but a real material curve, then a weight placed at any point of it will take the same time to descend from any part of it to the lowest point. Moreover, it will descend more swiftly than it will in any other curve. The cycloid is a transcendental curve, since its equation cannot be expressed in common algebraic terms.

Cycloids are of different kinds. That now described is the common cycloid. Others are the prolate or infected cycloid, and the curvate cycloid. There is also a curve called the Epicycloid, and another the Hypocycloid (q.v.).

"A man may form to himself the notion of a parabola or a cycloid from the mathematical definition of those figures."—*Reid* : *Inquiry into the Human Mind*.

¶ (1) *Curvate cycloid*:

Geom. : A cycloid in which the point whose motion generates the figure falls without the circle.

(2) *Infected cycloid*: The same as Prolate cycloid (q.v.).

(3) *Prolate cycloid*:

Geom. : A cycloid in which the point whose motion generates the figure falls within the circle. It is called also an *infected cycloid* (q.v.).

(4) *Cycloid fishes*:

Zool. & Palæont. : Fishes with cycloid scales. [CYCLOIDEI.]

(5) *Cycloid scale*:

Zool. & Palæont. : A scale with concentric striations upon it. The substance is thin and flexible, though horny; it is not bony or enamelled. The outline is smooth, the shape generally circular or elliptical. It is the kind of scale found on most of the fishes with which the public are familiar.

cyclo-dal, a. [Eng., &c. *cycloid*; -al.] The same as CYCLOID, a. (q.v.).

¶ (1) *Cycloidal engine*:

Engrav. : An instrument employed by engravers in making what is called machine-work upon the plates for bank-notes, cheques,

&c. The lines have a general cycloidal form, being generated by a point revolving around a moving centre, or, what amounts to the same, are cut by a graver-point to which a revolution is imparted, the plate traversing below in a straight line, a waved line, a circle, ellipse, or other figure. The line is thus compounded of two movements, and a wavy or compound interlacing figure of absolute regularity is produced as a guard against counterfeiting; it being impossible to produce such work by any means other than such a tool. Counterfeiting, being an underhand proceeding and seeking secrecy, is followed by skilful men, but without the expensive and complicated mechanical adjuncts. (*Knight*.)

(2) *Cycloidal paddle*: The name is a misnomer, but is applied to a paddle-wheel in which the board is divided longitudinally into several strips in a slightly retreating order, *en échelon*. The object of the division of the float is to bring the sections in succession into the water, lessening the concussion; and by a more complete distribution of floats around the circumference of the wheel to make the resistance more uniform. (*Knight*.)

(3) *Cycloidal pendulum*:

Horology, &c. : A pendulum moving in a cycloid. It is perfectly isochronous in its beats, that is, the time taken by each beat is the same.

"Hence, despite the beauty of Huyghens's invention, we have been obliged to abandon his flexible *cycloidal pendulum*, and now exclusively make use of a rigid pendulum, restrained to describing only small arcs."—*Smyth & Grant* : *Arago's Pop. Astron.*, bk. ii, ch. x.

(4) *Cycloidal space*:

Geom. : The space contained between the cycloid and its substance. (*Chambers*.)

cyclo-de-an, a & s. [Mod. Lat. *cycloidei* (q.v.); Eng. suff. *-an*.]

Zoology:

A. As adj. : Pertaining to cycloidal scales; having cycloid scales.

B. As substantive:

1. Sing. : A fish having cycloid scales.

2. Pl. : (Cycloideans) The English name of the artificial order of Fishes, called by Agassiz Cycloidei (q.v.).

cyclo-dé-i, s. pl. [Masc. pl. of Mod. Lat. *cycloideus*, from Gr. *κύκλος* (*kuklos*) = a circle.]

Ichthy. & Palæont. :

1. The name given by Agassiz to one of the four orders into which, for palæontological purposes, he divided the great class of Fishes. It consisted of those which have cycloidal scales. The carp, the salmon, the herring, &c., possess this dermal covering. [CYCLOID SCALE.]

2. In Prof. Owen's classification the second sub-order of the Acanthoptera or Acanthopterygious Fishes.

cyclo-lab-ri-dæ, s. pl. [Gr. *κύκλος* (*kuklos*) = a circle, *Lat. labrum* = a lip, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Ichthy. : A family of spiny-finned fishes, tribe Pharyngognathi. It contains the Wrasses. [WRASSE.]

cyclo-lith-tēs, s. [Gr. *κύκλος* (*kuklos*) = a circle, and *λίθος* (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Palæont. : A genus of Actinozoa, family Fungidae. It ranges from the Cretaceous to the Miocene strata.

cyclo-lith, s. [CYCLOLITHES.]

Archæol. : A circle of stones, such as those at Stonehenge in Wiltshire, Stennis in Orkney,



CYCLOLITH.

&c. Popularly they are regarded as Druidic, but modern antiquarians consider this view untenable. According to Joseph Anderson, LL.D., who specially refers to Scottish stone-circles, they are connected with the inter-

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, cell, chorus, chīn, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect. Xenophon, exist. -īng. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn. -tion, -sion = zhūn. -cious, -tious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl dēl.

ment of the dead. In the stone age places of burial were marked by chambered cairns of two types. One of these, which was circular in form, passed into the bronze age. In some of the later cairns of the stone age there had been a circle of stones surrounding the cairn. In the early part of the bronze age the stone circle became the principal object, while the cairn was degraded into a mere structureless mass of boulders. Then in the rest of the bronze period the cairn disappeared, and only the encircling stones remained. On this view many at least of the so-called Druidical stones, or temples, were simply the enclosures of bronze burying places. It should be added that in other areas than the Celtic one stone-circles occur. For instance, at Takulghaut, twenty miles from Nagpore, in Central India, about ninety stone-circles exist, with one stone outside the enclosure. The archaic remains dug from them were, however, of iron.

cý-clóm'-ē-tār, *s.* An instrument for recording the rotations of a wheel and thereby the distance it travels.

cý-clō-mē-tō-pa, **cý-clō-mē-tō-pī-ta**, *s. pl.* [Gr. κύκλος (*kuklos*) = a circle, and μέτωπον (*metopon*) = the forehead, the front.]

Zool.: One of four families into which Prof. Milne Edwards divided the crustaceous sub-order Brachyura. It is the equivalent of the family Cancridæ (q.v.).

cý-clōm'-ē-trý, *s.* [Gr. κύκλος (*kuklos*) = a circle, and μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure.] The art, operation, or process of measuring circles.

cý-clōn'-al, *a.* [Eng. *cyclon(e)*; -al.] The same as **CYCLONIC** (q.v.).

cý-clōne, *s.* [Gr. κυκλῶν (*kuklōn*), *pr. par.*, of κυκλῶ (*kuklō*) = to whirl round; κύκλος (*kuklos*) = a ring, a circle.]

1. *Meteor. & Ord. Lang.*: The term proposed in 1845, by Mr. Piddington, of Calcutta, in his "Sailors' Hornbook," more appropriately to designate the violent rotatory storms popularly known as hurricanes. [HURRICANE.] The word was so felicitous that it was at once adopted by scientific men, and, passing from them to the general public, soon firmly rooted itself in the language. The erroneous belief was formerly entertained that, as a rule, hurricanes blew in a straight line. Between the years 1835 and 1840, however, Mr. Redfield, a naval architect of New York, Lieutenant-Colonel (afterwards Sir) William Reid of the Royal Engineers, Mr. Piddington of Calcutta, and Prof. Dove of Berlin, showed that the wind in a hurricane has really two motions: it revolves with great rapidity (80 or 100 miles an hour), whilst at the same time the whole rotating mass is slowly moving forward. A spinning top slowly altering its position on a pavement has similar motions. The cause of cyclones is believed to be as follows: The fierce rays of the sun falling within the tropics so heat the air that it rapidly ascends, colder air rushing in beneath it to take its place. The rotation of the earth produces the revolving motion. There are no cyclones on the equator. Those south of it whirl in the same direction as that in which the hands of a watch move, those north of the line in exactly the opposite direction. There are various cyclone-regions of the world, such as the West Indies, the seas round the Mauritius, and the China Seas. In the last named region cyclones are known as typhoons. The West Indian cyclones mostly originate in the Caribbean Sea. They pass over or near the isles of St. Thomas, which they often devastate, and make way along the course of the Gulf-stream to Bermuda, thence they move north-eastward towards Europe, becoming, however, larger and feebler as they proceed, till finally, as a rule, they are extinguished whilst still at some distance from land.

Mr. Meldrum, of the Mauritius Observatory, stated that the cyclones of the Indian Ocean are most frequent in years of maximum sun-spots; but it is considered that this hypothesis has been shaken rather than confirmed by subsequent observations.

The Signal Service Bureau gives warning of the movement of cyclones along the Atlantic coast, towards Newfoundland, whence they are diverted across the ocean. They are accompanied by a sudden fall in the mercury as by a great difference of pressure at places not far removed from each other. They are described as cyclonic "depressions," that

is, there is a saucer-like hollow in the more dense part of the atmosphere produced by the pressure of the spirally inflowing air above. When the contrary state of things prevails, there is a convexity as if the saucer had been reversed; this is now called an anti-cyclone.

2. *Navigation*: When a sailing-ship encounters a cyclone, the responsible navigators now try to ascertain how it is moving, and in what part of it they are at the moment. They sail out of it if they can; if they fail to do this, and pass through its centre or vortex, in which there is little wind but a rough sea, they adjust the sails to meet a blast from the opposite direction to that at which it struck them first, and in due time the other half of the cyclone comes up with a deafening roar. Before this was understood, many an old navigator hoisted sail when in the vortex, had his ship struck from an unexpected quarter when the other part of the cyclone came up, lost his ship, and, with his comrades, perished. [HURRICANE, TYPHOON.]

cý-clōn'-īc, *a.* [Eng. *cyclon(e)*; -ic.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a cyclone. " . . . cyclonic and anti-cyclonic storms. . . ."—*Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc.* (1873), vol. xiii, p. 249.

cý-clōn'-ism, *s.* [Eng. *cyclon(e)*; -ism.] A state of being subject to cyclones. " . . . Redfield's centres of cyclonism. . . ."—*Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc.* (1873), vol. xiii, p. 249.

cý-clō-pæ'-dī-a, ***cý-clō-pæ'-dý**, **cý-clō-pæ'-dī-a**, ***cý-clō-pæ'-dē**, *s.* [Gr. κυκλοπαίδια (*kuklopaidia*), κύκλος (*kuklos*) = a circle, παιδεία (*paideia*) = discipline, instruction.]

1. A book or work containing information on all branches of science or knowledge; an encyclopædia. " . . . tedious and unedifying commentaries on Peter Lombard's scholastic cyclopede of divinity. . . ."—*Warton: Hist. of Eng. Poetry*, ii. 450.

*2. A circle of learning. "If regard be taken of the cyclopædy of the learning resulting from those several sciences."—*Puller: Ch. Hist.*, II. ii. 56.

cý-clō-pæ'-dīc, **cý-clō-pæ'-dīc-al**, **cý-clō-pæ'-dīc**, **cý-clō-pæ'-dīc-al**, *a.* [Eng. *cyclopædia*(*a*); adj. suff. -ic, -ical.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a cyclopædia.

cý-clō-pæ'-an, *a.* [Gr. κυκλώπειος (*kuklōpeios*) = pertaining to the Cyclopes.] [CYCLOPS.]

1. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Lit.*: Of or pertaining to the Cyclopes.

2. *Fig.*: Immense, vast, gigantic, fierce. " . . . the cyclopean furnace of all wicked fashions, the heart. . . ."—*Sp. Hall: The Fashions of the World*.

II. *Arch.*: An epithet applied to a very primitive style of architecture fabled to be the work of the Cyclopes. The only remains existing are fragments of circular walls round towns and palaces, found in Greece itself, and in many of the Greek colonies in Italy and Sardinia. The best known remains are at Mycenæ in Greece. Such walls consist of gigantic polygonal blocks of stone, the corners of which fit accurately into one another. Other structures of this kind consist of regular blocks of equal height. Both kinds are constructed entirely without mortar. The oldest of these monuments are formed of enormous unhewn boulders in their natural shape laid one on another, and the interstices filled up with smaller stones.

***cý-clō-pæ'-dē**, *s.* [CYCLOPÆDIA.]

cý-clō-pæ'-dī-a, *s.* [CYCLOPÆDIA.]

cý-clō-pæ'-dīc, **cý-clō-pæ'-dīc-al**, *a.* [CYCLOPÆDIA, CYCLOPÆDICAL.]

cý-clō-pæ'-itē, *s.* [Named from the Cyclopean Islands (?), and suff. -ite (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A mineral, called also Breislakite, a variety of Augite (*Brit. Mus. Cat.*), a variety of Pyroxene (*Dana*). It occurs in wool-like forms at Vesuvius and Capo di Bove. [BREISLAKITE.]

cý-clōph'-ōr'-ūs, *s.* [Gr. κύκλος (*kuklos*) = a circle, and φέρω (*pheros*) = bearing, carrying.]

Zool.: A genus of Gasteropodous Molluscs, family Cyclostomidae. The shell is depressed, and has a circular aperture with a horny many-whorled operculum. The animal has long pointed tentacles. About 150 species are known from India, the Philippine Islands,

New Zealand, the Pacific Islands, and tropical America. There are various sub-genera [CYCLOTUS.]

cý-clōph-thál'-mūs, *s.* [Gr. κύκλος (*kuklos*) = a circle, and ὀφθαλμός (*ophthalmos*) = an eye.]

Palaent.: A genus of fossil Scorpions. *Cyclophthalmus senior* is from the Bohemian Coal-measures.

cý-clō'-pī-a, *s.* [Gr. κύκλος (*kuklos*) = a circle, and πούς (*pois*) = a foot, in allusion to the shape of the base of the pods. (*Paxton*).]

Bot.: A genus of Papilionaceæ. *Cyclopia genista* is from the Cape of Good Hope, where it is called Bush-tea, from the tea-like smell and the astringent taste of its leaves. A decoction of it is given to produce expectoration in catarrh and consumption.

cý-clōp'-īc (1), *a.* [Mod. Lat. *cyclopia* (q.v.), and Eng. suff. -ic.] Pertaining to the plant *Cyclopia genista*, or derived from it.

cyclopic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{14}H_{16}O_8$. An organic acid obtained as a yellow powder from the leaves of *Cyclopia Vogellii*, a plant used in Africa for the preparation of tea. Its alkaline solution gives a greenish-yellow fluorescence. (*Watts: Dict. Chem.*)

cý-clōp'-īc (2), ***cý-clōp'-īck**, *a.* [Gr. κυκλοπικός (*kuklopikos*) = of or pertaining to the Cyclopes.] Of or pertaining to the Cyclopes; Cyclopean.

" . . . so many bold giants, or cyclopic monsters. . . ."—*Br. Taylor: Artif. Hands*, p. 63.

cý-clōp'-ī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. &c., *Cyclops* (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Zool.: A family of Entomostacans, order Copepoda. They have but a single eye.

cý-clō'-pīte, *s.* [So called from being found in the Cyclopean islands, near Catania, where it coats geodes in the dolerite.]

Min.: A little-known mineral occurring in white, transparent, glossy crystals. Hardness, 6. Compos.: Silica, 41.45; alumina, 29.83; sesquioxide of iron, 2.20; lime, 20.83; magnesia, 0.66; soda, 2.32; potassa, 1.72; water, 1.91. (*Waltershausen, in Dana*.)

cý-clōps, *s.* [Lat. *Cyclops*; Gr. κύκλωψ (*kuklōps*), as adj. = round-eyed, as subst. = a round-eyed being.] [II. 1.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Lit.*: In the same sense as II. 1.

2. *Fig.*: Anything one-eyed or that by imagination may be represented as being so. Wordsworth uses it of the daisy.

"A little Cyclops with one eye."
Wordsworth: *To the Daisy*.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Classical Mythology*: One of the people called Cyclopes, alleged to be a savage race of giants, with a single eye in the middle of the forehead, resident in Sicily. They owned no social ties and were ignorant of cultivation. The caverns of Ætna were their smithy, and blacksmiths were looked upon as their descendants. (*Liddell & Scott*.)

"The land of Cyclops first, a savage kind,
Nor tam'd by minishers, nor by laws confin'd."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, ix. 119, 120.

2. *Zool.*: A genus of Entomostacra, the typical one of the family Cyclopidae. The foot-jaws are large, strong, and branched; eye single, frontal; the inferior antennæ simple; the ovaries two. The best known species is *Cyclops quadricornis*. It lives in fresh water. It is popularly called a Water-flea, some other entomostacra being included in the same appellation.

cý-clōp'-tēr'-īs, *s.* [Gr. κύκλος (*kuklos*) = a circle, and πτερίς (*ptēris*) = a kind of fern.]

Palaeo-botany: A genus of ferns in which the frond is somewhat circular in form. It ranges from the Devonian to the Oolitic rocks. Example, *Cyclopteris hibernica*, from the Old Red Sandstone rocks.

cý-clōp'-tēr'-ūs, *s.* [Gr. κύκλος (*kuklos*) = a circle, and πτερόν (*pteron*) = a feather, a wing, a fin.]

Ichthy.: A genus of fishes, family Gobiidae. The ventral fins constitute a sucker. *Cyclopteris lumpus* is the Lump-fish, so called because there is a row of tubercles along the

back. It can adhere firmly to any object by its sucker. It is marine, and is preyed on by



CYCLOPTERUS LUMPUS (LUMP-SUCKER).

the seal. It inhabits the British seas. The Scotch call it Cock-paddle.

cý-clō'-sēr-ís, *s.* [Gr. κύκλος (*kuklos*) = a circle.]

Palæont.: A genus of reef-building corals belonging to the group *Zoantharia sclerodermata*.

cý-clō'-sís, *s.* [Gr. κύκλωσις (*kuklōsis*) = an enclosing, a surrounding.]

Biol.: The streaming of protoplasm. The term was originally applied to the motion, sometimes observable in the latex of plants, and is now used of the streaming of protoplasm in the cell, which may be well seen in *Anacharis* with a low power of the microscope. Similar currents may be made out in some Protozoans, especially in *Paramecium*, the Slipper Animalcule.

cý-clōs'-tō-ma, *s.* [Gr. κύκλος (*kuklos*) = a circle, and *stoma* (*stoma*) = the mouth.]

Zool.: A genus of Gasteropodous Molluscs, the typical one of the family Cyclostomidae. The shell is turbinate and thin, and the axis perforated; the epidermis is very thin; the operculum calcareous; the animal with club-shaped tentacles. About 160 species are known recent, and 40 fossil, the latter from the Eocene onward. The majority of the recent species are from the South of Europe, Africa, and Madagascar. One, *Cyclostoma elegans*, is British; it is fossil also in the New Tertiaries. (*Woodward: Mollusca*, ed. Tate.)

cý-clōs-tōm'-a-ta, **cý-clōs-tōm'-i**, *s. pl.* [CYCLOSTOMA.]

1. *Zool.*: Round-mouths, a group of Vertebrates, formerly classed with the Fishes, and called by Müller and Owen, Marsipobranchii. The gills are fixed, bursiform, inoperculate, receiving the respiratory streams by apertures usually numerous and lateral, distinct from the mouth; a heart present; skeleton cartilaginous, without ribs or jaws. There are two families: (1) Myxinoidei or Myxiniidae, the Myxines or Hags, and (2) the Petromyzontidae, or Lampreys.

2. A sub-order of Polyzoa, order Gymnolamata. They have tubular cells with terminal orifices, and have no operculum, avicularia, or vibracula. All are marine. The sub-order is divided into the following families: (1) Crisiadæ, (2) Idmonoidæ, (3) Tubuliporiadæ, (4) Diastoporidæ, (5) Cerioporiadæ, (6) Theonoidæ.

cý-clōs-tōm'-a-tōus, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *cyclostomat(a)* (q.v.), and Eng., &c. suff. -ous.]

Zool.: Having a circular mouth or mouths.

"Passing on next to the series of the *cyclostomatous* polyzoa. . . ." *Nicholson: Palæont.* (2nd ed.), p. 430.

cý-clōs-tōme, *s.* [From Mod. Lat. *cyclostomata* (q.v.).]

Zool.: A member of the Vertebrate group Cyclostomata (q.v.).

"The primitive germic cells, which are persistent in the *cyclostomes*, have coalesced into tubes in osseous fishes." *Queen: Anatomy of Vertebrates.*

cý-clōs-tōm'-i-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cyclostom(a)* (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Zool.: A family of Gasteropodous Molluscs, order Pulmonifera, section Operculata. The shell is spiral, rarely elongated, often depressed, spirally striated, the aperture nearly circular, operculum spiral. The animal is unisexual. It has the eyes on slight prominences at the outer bases of the tentacles; the foot is somewhat elongated. The genera are Cyclostoma, Cyclophorus, Helicina, &c. They are terrestrial shells, which is the reason why so few of them have been found fossil.

cý-clōs'-tōm-ōus, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *cyclostoma* (q.v.), and Eng. suff. -ous.]

Zool.: The same as CYCLOSTOMATOUS (q.v.).

cý-clōs-týl'-ar, *a.* [Gr. κύκλος (*kuklos*) = a circle, and *stýlos* (*stýlos*) = a pillar.]

Arch.: Consisting of a circular row of columns without an interior building.

cý-clō-tól'-la, *s.* [Gr. κύκλος (*kuklos*) = a circle; Lat. diin. suff. -ella.]

Zool.: A genus of Diatomaceæ, in which the valves are circular, flat, depressed, or undulated, striated, and marked with dots or depressions arranged in radiating rows. Kützinger enumerates twenty species, marine and fossil. (*Griffith & Hensley*.)

cý-clō-tūs, *s.* [Gr. κυκλωτός (*kuklōtōs*) = rounded; κυκλουν (*kukloun*) = to make round; κύκλος (*kuklos*) = a circle.]

Zool.: A sub-genus of Cyclophorus (q.v.). Known recent species 44, from tropical America, Southern Asia, &c. There is a fossil representative of the genus from the Eocene.

***cy-con-ye**, *s.* [Lat. *ciconia*.] A stork.

"The somer foul that is clepid *cycconye*." *Wycliffe: Jeremias* viii. 7.

cý-dér, *s.* [CIDER.]

cý-dér-ach, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Bot.: A plant, *Polygonum Hydroper.*

cý-díp'-pē, *s.* [Gr. κούδιπη (*Koudippē*) = one of the Neireids; prob. from κύδος (*kudōs*) = glory, and ἵππος (*hippos*) = a horse.]

Zool.: A genus of Ctenophora, family Callianiridae. It is sometimes called Pleurobrachia. It has a transparent, gelatinous, melon-shaped body, divided into eight more or less distinct sections by as many double longitudinal rows of vibratile cilia, which serve for locomotion. There are two long protusile filaments, with shorter threads. *C. pileus* is common on the British coasts.

cý-dō-ní-a, *s.* [Named, it is believed, from a place called Kydon, in the island of Crete, of which it is a native.]

Bot.: A genus of fruit trees, order Pomaceæ (Appleworks). It resembles Pyrus, but has leafy calyx lobes, and many-seeded cells in its fruit. *Cydonia vulgaris* is the Quince; *C. japonica* is an ornamental shrub which grows in British gardens.

cý-ē-j'-ōl'-ō-gý, *s.* [Gr. κύσις (*kuśis*) = conception, pregnancy, and λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse.]

Physiol.: The science which concerns itself with gestation.

cý-g'-nēt, ***cíg'-nēt**, *s.* [A dimin. from *O. Fr. cigne*; *Fr. cygne* = a swan; Ital. *cigno*, from Lat. *cygnus*; Gr. κύκνος (*kuknos*) = a swan, and suff. -et, implying little.] A young swan.

"So doth the swan her downy *cygnets* save,
Keeping them prisoner underneath her wings."
Shakespeare: 1 Hen. VI., v. 8.

"The *cygnet* nobly walks the water:
So moved on earth Circe's daughter,
The loveliest bird of Frangestan!"
Byron: Giaour.

cygnet-royal, *s.*

Her.: A swan gorged with a ducal coronet, having a chain attached thereto, and reflexed over the back.

cý-g-ní'-næ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *cygn(us)* = a swan, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -inæ.]

Ornith.: Swans. A sub-family of Anatidae, the Duck family. They have stouter feet proportionally than the true ducks; their bills are similar, but their necks are longer. They have long, powerful wings, and are migratory. They are elegant and majestic birds.

cý-g'-nūs, *s.* [Lat. = a swan.] [CYGNET.]

1. *Ornith.*: A genus of birds, the typical one of the sub-family Cyginiæ (q.v.). The base of the bill is tumid, fleshy, and naked; the neck remarkably long; the feet short, the hinder toe simple. The birds which it



CYGNET-ROYAL.

contains are called Swans, and are of large size. One species, the Mute Swan (*Cygnus olor*), is permanently resident in Britain. It builds its nest, which is bulky, among sedges, composing it of grass, rushes, and coarse herbage. The aspect of the bird is well known, for it is the domesticated species. Three other species are visitants, viz., *Cygnus ferus*, the Hoopier or Whistling Swan, so called from its note resembling the word "hoop" frequently repeated; *C. bewickii*, Bewick's Swan; and *C. immutabilis*, the Polish Swan.

2. *Astron.*: One of the twenty ancient northern constellations. It contains two bright stars, Deneb, called also a Cygni, and Albiero. Deneb comes to the meridian at 8 p.m. on October 1. The bright stars of Cygnus form, with those in the constellations Aquila and Lyra, a remarkable triangle. The double star 61 Cygni possesses no slight interest. It has a proper motion of nearly 3" in a year. It has, moreover, a parallax of one-third of a second, which would give a distance from the earth of 600,000 times the distance of the sun from us. (*Prof. Airy: Pop. Astron.* (6th ed.), pp. 197, 198, 214-216, &c.)

***cylyerye**, *s.* [See def.] Prob. the same as *clery* (q.v.).

"Disperye werke or *cylyerye*, a kynde of carnynge for payntyngs so called. *Volute.*" *Bulwer.*

cý-lich'-nā, *s.* [Gr. κυλίχη (*kulicēnē*) = (1) a small cup, (2) a dish for food.]

Zool.: A genus of Gasteropodous Molluscs, family Bullidae. They have a strong cylindrical, smooth, or punctate-striate shell, with the spire minute or truncated, and the aperture narrow, rounded in front. Forty species are known from the United States, Greenland, Britain, Red Sea, and Australia. The genus is also represented in the British Tertiary strata.

cýl'-ín-dér, *s. & a.* [Sw., Dan., & Ger. *cylinder*; Dut. *cilinder*; Fr. *cylindre*; Sp. & Ital. *cilindro*; Port. *cilindro*, *cylindro*, all from Lat. *cylindrus*; Gr. κυλινδρος (*kulindros*), from κυλινδρῶ (*kulindrō*) = to roll level with a roller, κυλινδῶ (*kulindō*) = to roll.]

A. As substantive:

1. *Geom.*: A solid figure described by the revolution of a right-angled parallelogram about one of its sides which remains fixed. The axis of a cylinder is the fixed straight line about which the parallelogram revolves. The bases of a cylinder are the circles described by the two revolving opposite sides of the parallelogram. (*Simpson: Euclid*, bk. xi., def. 21-24.)

"The square will make you ready for all manner of compartments, bases, pedestals, plots, and buildings; your cylinder, for vaulted turrets, and round buildings." *Peascham.*

"The quantity of water which every revolution does carry, according to any inclination of the cylinder, may be easily found." *Wulken.*

¶ The solid contents of a cylinder are ascertained by multiplying the number of square units in the base by the linear units in the elevation.

2. *Steam-engine*: That chamber of a steam-engine in which the force of steam is utilized upon the piston.

3. *Pneum.*: The barrel of an air-pump, such as used by Hero of Alexandria, and that of Otto Guericke of Magdeburg. [*AIR-PUMP.*] Perhaps the earliest use of the cylinder and piston is found in the blowing-machines of native metallurgists in portions of Asia and Africa. (*Knight*.)

4. *Weaving*:

(1) The cylinder of the Jacquard loom is really a square prism revolving on a horizontal axis and receiving the cards.

(2) A clothed barrel in a carding-machine. Urchins and doffers are clothed cylinders of smaller size.

5. *Elect.*: The glass barrel of an electrifying-machine. (*Knight*.)

6. *Printing*:

(1) An inking-roller of a printing-machine.

(2) The cylinder of some forms of printing-machines carries the type in turtles.

7. *Ordnance*:

(1) The bore of a gun. The charge cylinder is that occupied by the charge; the vacant cylinder is the remaining portion.

(2) A wooden bucket in which a cartridge is carried from the magazine to the gun.

8. *Mech.*: The body of a pump.

9. *Gard.*: A garden or field roller.

10. *Assyrian Antiq.*: A cylindrical stone or brick covered with inscriptions.

"The inscriptions being mostly incised on cylinders of clay."—W. K. Cooper: *Resurrection of Assyria* (1915), p. 30.

*11. *Surg.*: A kind of roll or plaster. (*Asb.*)

B. As adj.: Pertaining to or containing the geometric solid described under A, ss *cylinder-tape*, *cylinder-engine* (q.v.).

cylinder-blower, *s.* A blowing-machine for blast and cupola furnaces, which consists of a piston working in a cylinder. [*BLOWER*.]

cylinder boring-machine.

Metal-working: A machine having face-plates on which the cylinder is dogged concentrically with the axial boring-bar on which a tool-holder has longitudinal feed, to move from end to end of the cylinders. The bar draws entirely out, to allow the work to be shifted, and independent slide-rests face off the ends of the cylinder. (*Knight*.)

cylinder-cock, *s.*

Steam-engine: A faucet in the end of a cylinder to allow water of condensation to escape when the piston approaches the said end of the cylinder. Owing to the incompressibility of water, the end of the cylinder may be driven out, if the water be allowed no means of escape. It is also used to allow the passage of steam blowing through the cylinder, &c., in warming up. It is then, functionally, a blow-through cock. When the cylinder-cock is made automatic, it has a spring to keep it closed against the normal pressure of steam, but which yields to the excessive pressure in the cylinder incident to the striking of the piston against a body of water, the result of the condensation of steam in the cylinder. (*Knight*.)

cylinder-cover, *s.*

Steam-engine: The lid bolted to a flange round the top of a cylinder, so as to be perfectly steam-tight. The piston-rod passes through a stuffing-box in the centre. The term is also applied to the jacket, lagging, or cleeading, which prevents to some extent the radiation of heat. (*Knight*.)

cylinder-engine, *s.*

A paper-machine in which the pulp is taken up on a cylinder and delivered in a continuous sheet to the dryers.

cylinder-escapement, *s.*

Horol.: Another name for the horizontal escapement invented by Graham. [*HORIZONTAL ESCAPEMENT*.]

cylinder escape-valve. A valve in the end of a cylinder to let off water of condensation. (*Knight*.)

cylinder-faces, *s. pl.*

Steam-engine: The port-faces of the steam-engine, i.e., the smooth surface against which the faces of the slide-valve work. (*Ogilvie*.)

cylinder-glass, *s.*

Glass-making: A mode of making window-glass, in which the material is brought, by a succession of operations, to the shape of an open-ended cylinder, which is split by a diamond and flattened in a furnace. While crown-glass is blown into a globe, then whirled and blown into an oblate spheroid, pierced and eventually expanded into a disk, cylinder-glass or broad-glass, as it is often called, is made into a hollow bulb, which is made gradually to assume the cylindrical form; the ends are then opened, and finally the cylinder is split and flattened. Window glass made by this process has almost completely replaced crown-glass, and is largely produced in the United States. The process was long practiced in Germany and Belgium before it was brought to this country, but it is now common in the United States and England.

cylinder grinding-machine. A machine for making true and polishing the insides of cylinders.

cylinder-mill, *s.* One form of mill for pulverizing the ingredients of gunpowder,

having a cylindrical runner traversing on a bedstone.

cylinder-powder, *s.* That of which the charcoal is made in iron cylinders.

cylinder-press, *s.*

Printing:

1. A form of press in which the type is secured on a cylinder which revolves and presents the form successively to the inking-rollers and to the paper. The type-revolving printing-machine of Hoe is of this class. These machines are made with two, four, six, or ten printing-cylinders arranged in planetary form around the periphery of the larger type-carrying cylinder. The type is secured in galleys, or the stereotype is bent to the curve of the cylinder. The circumference of the latter has a series of binary systems, the elements of which are an inking apparatus and an impression apparatus, the paper being fed to the latter, and the printed sheet carried away therefrom by tapes to a flyer, which delivers it on to the table.

2. A press in which the form is placed upon a bed and the impression taken by a cylinder, which takes a sheet and receives an impression from the form while it is passing under it. These are known as double, single, small, large, stop, cylinder-presses. In the double cylinder-press two cylinders are used, which take sheets alternately. The single has but one, and needs but one attendant feeder; the printed sheets are thrown down by a fly-frame. The stop-cylinder press is one in which, after a sheet is printed, the cylinder remains stationary while the bed is running back, during which time a fresh sheet is placed in position. In this press, designed for woodcut printing, special arrangements are made for inking—by a vibrating cylinder or inking-table, as may be desired—and the number of form-rollers may be proportioned to the character and size of the work, being usually adapted to the size of the bed. The impression cylinder is stationary during the return of the bed, and the fingers close on the sheet before the register-points are withdrawn; the cylinder then revolves, and it gears directly into the bed, and perfect register is obtained. The bed is arranged to run once, twice, or thrice beneath the inking-rollers to each impression, so as to secure a more perfect distribution of the ink. (*Knight*.)

cylinder-printing, *s.*

1. *Print.*: A mode of printing in which the type is secured to the cylinder, or the paper on a cylinder which acts in connection with a rolling bed. [*CYLINDER-PRESS*.]

2. *Calico-printing*: A system of printing calicoes by engraved copper cylinders, invented in Scotland and perfected in England. These are engraved on the Perkins principle, by which a small roller with the design in cameo is impressed against the surface of the revolving cylinder, delivering upon the latter the design in intaglio as many times repeated as the circumference of the small steel cylinder (the mill) is contained in the circumference of the copper cylinder. (*Knight*.)

cylinder-tape, *s.*

Print.: A tape running on the impression-cylinder beneath the edge of the paper, to remove the sheet from the cylinder after printing. (*Knight*.)

cylinder-wheel, *s.*

Horol.: A form of scape-wheel, used in the horizontal or cylinder escapement.

cylinder-wrench, *s.* A form of wrench adapted to grasp round rods or tubes. [*PIPE-WRENCH*.]

cyl-in-drā-čē-ōūs, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *cylindraceus*.] Cylindrical.

cyl-in-drēl-lā, *s.* [Dimin. of Lat. *cylindrus*.] [*CYLINDER*.]

Zool.: A genus of Pulmoniferous Gastropods, called in English Cylinder Snails. The shell is cylindrical or pupiform, sometimes sinistral, many whorled, with the aperture round. One hundred and forty-three recent species are known from the hotter parts of America. None have yet been found fossil; land shells are much more rarely preserved than those which are freshwater or marine.

cyl-in-drēn-čy-mā, *s.* [Gr. *κύλινδρος* (*kulindros*) = a roller, a cylinder, and *ἐγχυμα* (*engchuma*) = an infusion.]

Bot.: In the nomenclature of tissue first proposed by Professor Morren, a division of parenchyma, characterized by the cylindrical character of its cells. It occurs in the Coniferæ and in the hairs of various plants.

cyl-in-drīc, **cyl-in-drīc-al**, *a.* [Gr. *κύλινδρος* (*kulindros*) = pertaining to a cylinder, cylindrical; *κύλινδρος* (*kulindros*) = a cylinder.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Having the form, nature, or properties of a cylinder.

2. *Bot.*: Having a nearly true cylindrical figure, as the stems of grasses and of various other monocotyledonous plants, the leaves of the Stonecrop (*Sedum acre*), &c.

"... those are glands, which are the extremities of arteries forced into cylindrical canals."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments*.

(1) *Cylindrical arch*:

Arch.: An arch which is a prolongation of the same curve throughout its length; a vault without groins, resting upon two parallel walls.

(2) *Cylindrical boiler*: A boiler of a cylindrical shape, in contradistinction to the other and earlier forms. The cylindrical boiler was introduced into Cornwall, in consequence of the use of a higher pressure of steam, which rendered the haystack, hemispherical, and wagon boilers unsafe. [*CORNISH BOILER*.] Smeaton introduced the fine into the boiler. The cylindrical return-flue boiler was patented by Wilkinson in 1799. (*Knight*.)

(3) *Cylindrical bones*:

Anat.: Long bones, such as the chief bones of the limbs. They have a body or shaft, which is the part that is cylindrical or prismatic in form, whilst the extremities are usually thick. (*Quain*.)

(4) *Cylindrical lens*: A reading-glass whose back and front faces are formed by cylindrical surfaces, the diameters of which are at right angles to each other: the form being that of two segments of cylinders united at their bases. A lens having a cylindrical body and convex ends; a Stauhope lens. The term may also include a lens consisting of a true cylinder which gives a line of light; or of cylindrical segments parallel to each other, which combination also gives a line of light. (*Knight*.)

(5) *Cylindrical saw*: A saw having a cylindrical form and sharpened at one end. Used in sawing staves from the block, giving them a transversely rounded form; for sawing felloes, chair-backs, &c. It is on the principle of the crown-saw, and is variously called a Tub-saw, Drum-saw, Barrel-saw, &c. (*Knight*.)

(6) *Cylindrical valve*:

Steam-engine: A valve in a trunnion or elsewhere, having a cylindrical shape and oscillating on its axis, to open and close ports in the cylindrical case which forms its seat. (*Knight*.)

(7) *Cylindrical walling*:

Arch.: That erected upon a circular plan, forming a cylinder, or a part less than a cylinder, according as the plan is an entire circumference or a less portion. (*Weale*.)

cyl-in-drīc-al-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *cylindrical*; -ly.] In the manner or shape of a cylinder.

cyl-in-drīc-al-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *cylindrical*; -ness.] The same as *CYLINDRICITY* (q.v.).

cyl-in-drīc-i-tý, *s.* [Eng. *cylindric*; -ity.] The quality or state of being cylindrical.

cyl-in-drī-cule, *s.* [Eng. *cylinder*, and dimin. suff. -cule.] A little cylinder.

"Each twin-corpuscle is surrounded by a circle of cylinders."—*Owen: Anatomy of Vertebrates*.

cyl-in-drī-form, *s.* [Eng. *cylinder*, and Lat. *forma* = form, shape.] Having the form or appearance of a cylinder.

cyl-in-drō, *a.* [Lat. *cylindrus* = a cylinder.] *In compos.*: Cylindrical.

cylindro-conical, *a.*

Ordinance: A term applied to a shot having a cylindrical body and a conical head.

cylindro-conoidal, *a.*

Ordinance: A term applied to a shot having a cylindrical body and a conoidal head.

fāto, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trj, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē. ey = ā. qu = kw.

cylindroid-cylindrical, a.

Arch. : A term applied to an arch formed by the intersection of a cylindrical vault with another cylindrical vault, of greater span and height, springing from the same level.

cylindroid-ogival, a.

Ordnance. : A term applied to a shot having a cylindrical body and an ogival head.

γῆλ-ín-drôid, s. [Gr. κύλινδρος (*kulindros*) = a cylinder, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = appearance.] A solid body approaching to the figure of a cylinder, but differing in some respects, as having the bases elliptical, but parallel and equal. (Used also attributively.)

γῆλ-ín-drô-mêt-ric, a. [Gr. κύλινδρος (*kulindros*) = a cylinder, and μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure.] Pertaining to a scale used in measuring cylinders.

γῆλ-ín-drôm-êt-rý, s. [Gr. κύλινδρος (*kulindros*) = a cylinder, and μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure.] The art or act of measuring cylinders.

γῆ-ma, s. [Gr. κύμα (*kuma*) = a wave.]

1. **Arch.** : The same as **CYMATIUM** (q.v.).

2. The same as **CYME** (q.v.).

¶ (1) *Cyma recta* : A form of waved or ogee moulding, hollow in its upper part and swelling below. The member below the abacus or corona.

(2) *Cyma reversa* : An ogee in which the hollow member of the moulding is below.

γῆ-ma-phên, s. [Gr. κύμα (*kuma*) = a wave, and φαῖνω (*phainô*) = to show.] An apparatus in a telephone for receiving transmitted electric waves.

***γῆ-mar, s.** [CHIMERE.] A slight covering; a scarf.

"The maids in soft *cymars* of linen dressed." Pope: *Dominic's Hiss*, xviii. 685.

γῆ-mâ-ti-ûm (ti as shi), s. [Lat.; Gr. κύματος (*kumatios*), dimlu. of κύμα (*kuma*) = a wave.]

1. **Arch.** : A moulding whose section or profile is one half convex and the other concave. [CYMA.] An ogee moulding.

"In a cornice, the gola, or *cymatium* of the corona, the coping, the modillions, or dentell, make a noble show by their graceful projections."—*Spectator*.

2. **Sculpt.** : Carved work resembling rolling waves.

γῆ-mât-ô-lite, +cû-mât-ô-lite, s. [Gr. κύμα (*kuma*), genit. κύματος (*kumatios*) = a wave, and λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone.]

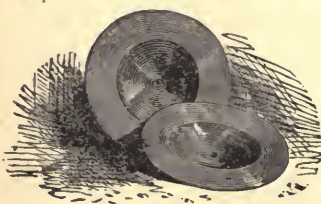
Min. : A mineral which Dana considers nearly or quite the same as Philitite; whilst the Brit. Mus. Cat. separates them into two quite distinct species. [PHILITE.]

γῆm'-ba, s. [Lat. *cymba*; Gr. κύμβα (*kumbê*) = a bowl, a skiff.]

Zool. : Boatshell, a genus of Gasteropodous Molluscs, family Volutidae. The shell, which is like that of *Voluta*, has a large and globular nucleus, with a few angular whorls. Animal with a very large foot. Ten species are known, all recent, from West Africa and Portugal.

γῆm'-bal, *γῆm'-ball, *sym-bale, s. [O. Fr. *cimbale*; Fr. *cymbale*, from Lat. *cymbalum*, from Gr. κύμβαλον (*kumbalon*) = a cymbal, from κύμβος, κύμβη (*kumbos, kumbê*) = a cup, a basin.]

Music (Pl.) : Discs of bronze, more or less



CYMBALS.

naunces, and the sons of Asaph excelled in their use. They are mentioned among other instruments, 1043 B.C., when David brought the ark home—"harps, psalteries, timbrels, cornets, cymbals" (2 Sam. vi. 5). The loud-sounding and high-sounding cymbals mentioned in Ps. cl. 5, were probably the clashing cymbals and rattling castanets. The Arabians have two sorts at the present time: the larger used in religious ceremonies, the smaller only in accompaniments to a dance. Cymbals were the special instruments of the Corybantes, the priests of the goddess Cybele. [CORYBANT.] The metal used in their manufacture now is an alloy of 80 parts of copper to 20 of tin. They should not be struck together so as to coincide, but should rather be rubbed against each other with a single sliding motion.

"The flourish of trumpets, the clash of cymbals, and the rolling of drums . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

"A way with slothful loitering. Together arise, advance To Cybele's Phrygian forest, to the goddess's Phrygian home, Where ring the clanging cymbals, where echoes the bellowing drum."

Grant Allen: Trans. of Catullus, Carm. lxxii.

***cymbal-doctor, s.** A teacher giving forth an empty sound (1 Cor. xiii. 1).

"He was a disciple of those *cymbal-doctors*."—*Milton: Eikonoklastes*, ch. viii.

γῆm'-bal-ist, s. [Lat. *cymbalista*.] One who plays the cymbals.

γῆm'-bêl-la, s. [A dimin. of Lat. *cymbalum* = a cymbal.]

Botany.

1. A reproductive locomotive body of an elliptical shape, found in some algæ.

2. A genus of Diatomaceæ, the typical one of the sub-order Cymbellæ. It is so called from its cymbiform valves. It is found recent as an aquatic production and also fossil. Of the former kind five are British.

γῆm'-bêl-lê-æ, s. pl. [Lat. *cymbell(a)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -æe.]

A sub-order of Algae, order Diatomaceæ. The individuals are quite free. They are angular and siliceous.

γῆm'-bid'-i-ûm, s. [Latinised dimin., from Gr. κύβη (*kumbê*) = a boat. So named in allusion to the form of the labellum.]

Bot. : A large genus of Orchids, mostly from India, China, &c. All live on the ground. Several have been introduced into British greenhouses.

γῆm'-bi-form, a. [Lat. *cymbat*; Gr. κύμβα (*kumbê*) = a boat, and *forma* = form, appearance.]

Bot., Anat., &c. : Shaped like a boat; hollowed. [BOAT-SHAPED.] It is closely akin also to keeled (q.v.).

"According as the veins proceed in a straight or curved direction, so may the limb of the petal be flat or concave, or hollowed like a boat, *cymbiiform* or navicular."—*Baillou: Botany*, § 373.

γῆme, +γῆ-ma, s. [Lat. *cyma* = a young sprout of a cabbage; Gr. κύμα (*kuma*) = anything swollen, a wave . . . a young sprout of a plant.]

Bot. : A kind of depressed centrifugal inflorescence—that is, one in which the first flowers which come to perfection are those in



CYME.

the centre of the compound inflorescence, and the last those at the circumference. It has a solitary terminal flower, from beneath which secondary pedicels develop. If the leaves are opposite, and a peduncle is produced in the

axil of each one of them, pedicels following in a similar arrangement, the cyme is a dichotomous one. If, instead of opposite leaves, there is a verticil of three, each sending a pedicel from the axil, then trifurcation occurs instead of bifurcation, and a trichotomous cyme is the result. There are various types of cyme, such as a helicoid cyme, a scorpioid one, &c. [See these words.] Examples of the cyme may be seen in the Guelder rose, in which it is globular, and the laurustinus, in which it is flat-headed or corymbose. The verticillaster is a modified cyme.

***γῆme (2), s.** [CEMENT.] Cement.

"Cement or *cyme*, where with stones be joyned together in a lump." *Lithocælia*.—*Hulot*.

γῆ-mêne, s. [Lat. *cym(in)um*, the same as *cuminum* = cumin, and Eng., &c. suff. -ene (Chem.) (q.v.).]

Chem. : Cymol, methyl-propyl-benzene,

$C_{10}H_{14}$, or $C_6H_5 \cdot C_2H_5$. (1) *Ortho*- (1-2), obtained by the action of sodium on ortho-brom-

toluene (1-2) $C_6H_4 \cdot Br$ and propyl iodide, C_3H_7I . It boils at 182°.

(2) *Meta*- (1-3), obtained by the action of sodium on meta-brom-toluene (1-3) and propyl iodide, boiling at 177°.

(3) *Para*- (1-4), obtained by the action of sodium on a mixture of para-brom-toluene (1-4) and normal propyl bromide dissolved in anhydrous ether. It is also obtained by heat-

ing camphor, $C_{10}H_{16}O$, with phosphoric anhydride, P_2O_5 ; from thymol by the action of phosphorus pentasulphide, P_2S_5 ; also from cumin oil by separating the cumic aldehyde

by combining it with acid sodium sulphite, and then distilling off the cymene. Cymene occurs in cumin oil, in the seed of the Water Hemlock, *Cicuta virosa*.

Also obtained in the distillation of coal-tar. Cymene is an agreeable smelling liquid, boiling at 175°.

It dissolves in concentrated sulphuric acid, forming sulphonic acid. By the action of chromic acid mixture it is oxidized into tere-

phthalic acid, $C_6H_4 \cdot COOH$ (1-4). By the action of nitric acid it yields also paratoluic acid, $C_6H_4 \cdot COOH$.

γῆ-míc, a. [Lat. *cym(in)um*, and Eng., &c. suff. -ic.] Derived from cuminum (q.v.).

cymic acid, s.

Chem. : $C_{11}H_{14}O_2$. A monatomic aromatic acid, prepared by the action of caustic alkalis on cymyl cyanide.

γῆ-mi-díne, s. [Lat. *cym(in)um*; Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = . . . appearance, and Eng., &c. suff. -ine (Chem.) (q.v.).]

Chem. : $C_{10}H_{15}N$. An aromatic base, boiling at 250°, obtained by the reduction of the nitro-derivative.

+γῆ-mif'-êr-ôus, a. [Lat. *cyma* [CYME]; *jero* = to bear, and Eng. suff. -ous.]

Bot. : Bearing a cyme or cymes.

γῆm'-lîng, s. [Etyim. doubtful.] A kind of squash (q.v.).

γῆ-mi-nûm, s. [CUMINUM]. The same as CUMINUM (q.v.).

γῆ-môid, a. [Lat. *cyma* [CYME], and Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = . . . form, appearance.]

Bot. : Having the form of a cyme; resembling a cyme.

γῆ-mô-phâne, s. [Gr. κύμα (*kuma*) = wave; *o* connective, and φαῖνω (*phainô*) = to appear. In allusion to a peculiar opalescence sometimes seen in the crystal.]

Min. : A variety of Chrysoberyl. Chemically viewed, it is an aluminate of glucinum.

γῆ-môph'-an-ôus, a. [CYMOPHANITE.] Having a wavy floating light; opalescent, chatoyant.

γῆ-môș-æ, s. pl. [Fem. pl. of Lat. *cymosus* = full of shoots.] [CYME.]

Bot. : An order in the Natural System of Linneus, published in 1751, in his *Philosophia Botanica*. He included under it *Lonicera*, *Loranthus*, *Ixora*, and doubtfully *Cinchona*.

γῆ-môse, a. [Lat. *cymosus* = full of shoots, from *cyma*.] [CYME.]

Bot. (Of aggregate flowers) : Containing a cyme, or approaching the arrangement of flowers characteristic of a cyme.

cŷ-môth'-ô-a, cŷ-môth'-ô-ê, s. [Gr. *κυμαθόη* (*kumothôē*), from *κύμα* (*kuma*) = a wave (see def. 1), and *θός* (*thos*) = quick, nimble, active, swift.]

1. **Greek Mythol.** (of the form *Cymothoe*): The name of a Nereid.

"*Cymothoe* and *Cymodocoe* were nigh."
Pope: *Homers's Iliad*, xviii. 49.

2. **Zool.** (of the form *Cymothoa*): A genus of Isopod Crustaceans, the typical one of the family Cymothoidæ (q.v.).

cŷ-mô-thô'-i-dæ, cŷ-mô-thô'-a-dæ, s.pl. [Lat. *cymothoa*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zool. : A family of Crustaceans, order Isopoda. The antennæ are short, the head small, the legs short, with hooks which enable them to cling to the tails and other parts of fishes, on which they are parasitic.

cŷ-môus, a. [Eng. *cym(e)*, and suff. *-ous*.] The same as *CYMOSÉ* (q.v.).

cŷ-mûle, s. [Dimin. of Eng. *cyme*.]

Botany:

1. A diminutive cyme.

2. A branch or cluster of a compound cyme.

cŷm'-ric, cŷm'-ric (pr. *kûm'-ric*), **a. & s.** [CYMRV.]

A. As adj. : Of or pertaining to the Cymry; Welsh.

B. As subst. : The language spoken by the Cymry; Welsh.

cŷm-rŷ, cŷm-rŷ (pr. *kûm-rŷ, kûm-rŷ*), **s.** [Wel. *cymrŷ* (pl. *cymrŷ*) = a Welshman.] The name applied to themselves by the Welsh. More widely it is applied to that branch of the Celtic race which originally inhabited Britain before they were driven into Cornwall, Wales, and the Highlands by the Saxons and others.

cŷ-mŷl, s. [Lat. *cym(inum)*, and suff. *-yl* (Chem.) (q.v.).]

Chem. : A monad aromatic hydrocarbon radical, $C_{10}H_{12}$, of which cymene, $C_{10}H_{14}$, is the hydride.

cymyl alcohol, s.

Chem. : $C_{10}H_{14}O = C_{10}H_{13}(OH)$. Cumylic alcohol. It is a colourless liquid, boiling at 243° , insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether. Obtained by the action of alcoholic potash on cumic aldehyde.

cymyl chloride, s.

Chem. : $C_{10}H_{13}Cl$, obtained by the action of chlorine on cymene, in the presence of iodine. It boils at 210° .

cŷ-mŷl'-a-mine, s. [Eng., &c. *cymyl*; *amine*.]

Chem. : $NH_2(C_{10}H_{13})$. An oily liquid, boiling at 280° . Obtained by heating cymyl chloride with alcoholic ammonia in sealed tubes.

cŷn-æ-lŷr'-ŷs, s. [Gr. *κύων* (*kuôn*) = a dog, and *αἰσῶρος* (*aisôros*) = a cat.]

Zool. : A genus of Felidæ. *Cynælurus jubatus* is the Cheetah, or Hunting Leopard, generally called *Felis jubata*. [CHEETAH.]

***cŷn'-a-mône, *cŷn-o-mum, s.** [CINNAMON.]

cŷ-nâch'-ô, s. [Gr. *κυνάχη* (*kunanghê*) = dog-quinsy, from *κύων* (*kuôn*) = a dog, and *ἀγχω* (*anghō*) = to press tight, to strangle.]

Med. : Malignant sore-throat. It is of various kinds.

¶ (1) *Cynanche maligna*: [SCARLATINA, PHARYNGITIS.]

(2) *Cynanche parotidæa*: [PAROTITIS.]

(3) *Cynanche pharyngea*: [PHARYNGITIS.]

(4) *Cynanche tonsillaris*: [TONSILLITIS.]

(5) *Cynanche trachealis*: [CROUP.] (*Cycl. Pract. Med.*)

cŷn-âch'-ôl, s. [Mod. Lat. *cynanch(um)*; and Lat. *oleum*.]

Chem. : A substance crystallizing in needles and plates, obtained from the sap of *Cynanchum acutum*. Cynanchol is said to be a mixture of echicerin $C_{30}H_{48}O_2$ and echitin,

$C_{30}H_{48}O_2$, which occurs also in Dita-bark. (*Watts: Dict. Chem.*)

cŷ-nâch'-ûm, s. [Gr. *κύων* (*kuôn*) = a dog, and *ἀγχω* (*anghō*) = to press tight, to strangle. So named from its poisonous properties.]

Bot. : A genus of plants, order Asclepiadaceæ, tribe Asclepiadææ. The corolla is somewhat rotate and five-parted, with a corouet of five to twenty lobed appendages; pollen masses ventricose, follicles smooth. A widely diffused genus, extending from 59° N. to 32° S. latitude. What was formerly called *Cynanchum Vincetoxicum*, now *Vincetoxicum officinale*, a native of the Continent of Europe though not found in Britain, is emetic and purgative. It was once valued as an antidote to poisons. *C. acutum* is also a drastic purgative. *C. Monsipeliacum*, a native of Southern Europe, furnishes Montpellier Scammony. *C. Argel*, which grows in Upper Egypt, generally comes to this country mixed with the genuine senna leaves, not, however, it is believed, as an intentional adulterant. *C. ovalifolium*, which grows in Penang, yields caoutchouc.

cŷn-ân-thrôp'-ŷ, s. [Gr. *κύων* (*kuôn*), genit. *κύωνος* (*kunōs*) = a dog, and *ἀνθρώπος* (*anthrōpos*) = a man.]

Path. : A species of madness in which a man imagines himself to be transformed into a dog, and imitates its bark and habits.

cŷn-ap-ine, s. [Mod. Lat. *cynap(ium)*; Eng. suff. *-ine* (Chem.).]

Chem. : A poisonous alkaloid, said to occur in Fool's Parsley, *Aethusa Cynapium*.

cŷn-a-ra, s. [Lat. *cinarâ*; Gr. *κινάρα* (*kinara*) = an artichoke. Cf. also Gr. *κινάρα* (*kinara*) either also = the artichoke, or possibly = the dog-rose.]

Bot. : A genus of Composite plants, the typical one of the tribe Cynarææ. It is, however, placed under the sub-tribe Carduinea, of which the genus *Carduus* is the type. The involucre consists of thick, fleshy, spiny scales; the receptacle is thick, fleshy, and covered with bristles. *Cynara Scolymus* is the Artichoke, and *C. Cardunculus* is the Cardoon. The eatable part of the former consists of the succulent receptacles. The Arabs consider the roots and the gum derived from them aperient. Cardoons are the blanched leaf-stalks and stems of *C. Cardunculus*.

cŷn-ar-â'-cê-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *cynara*; Class. Lat. *cinar(a)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-acæe*.]

Bot. : The name proposed by Lindley, in his *Natural System of Botany*, for one of four orders into which he believed the Compositæ should be divided. It was identical with the Cynarocephalæ of Jussieu. The characters given were that the albumen was described as absent, the seed erect, the involucre rigid or spiny, conical, the flowers of the ray tubular, inflated, regular. In Lindley's *Vegetable Kingdom* another classification is adopted, the order Cynarææ no longer appears, and the tribe Cynarææ takes its place.

cŷn-ar-â'-cê-ôus, a. [Mod. Lat. *cynar(a)*, and Eng. adj. suff. *-acæous*.] Of or belonging to the Cynarææ.

***cŷn-arc-tôm'-ach'-ŷ, s.** [Gr. *κύων* (*kuôn*), genit. *κύωνος* (*kunōs*) = a dog; *ἀκρος* = a bear; *μάχη* (*machê*) = a fight, a battle.] A battle of a dog and bear.

"That some occult design doth lie
In bloody *cynarcetomachy*."
Butler: *Hudibras*, l. 2.

cŷn-ar-ê-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *cynar(a)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ææ*.]

Bot. : A tribe of Composite plants, sub-order Tubulifloræ. [CYNARA.]

cŷn-ar-ê-ôus, a. [Mod. Lat. *cynareus*.]

Bot. : Pertaining to the tribe Cynarææ (q.v.).

"In general the cynareous genera are characterised by intense bitterness."—Lindley: *Vegetable Kingdom* (1853), p. 707.

cŷn-ar-ê-ô-çêph'-a-læ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *cynar(a)*; o connective, and Gr. *κεφαλή* (*kephalê*) = the head.]

Bot. : The name given by Jussieu to that great section of the Compositæ characterised by having all the florets tubular; the others being Corymbifere, in which only those of the

disk are tubular, the remainder being ligulate, and Cichoraceæ, in which all the florets are ligulate.

cŷn-ar-rhê-dûm, cŷn-ar-rhê-dôn, s. [Mod. Lat. *cynara* (q.v.), and *ῥόδον* (*rhodon*) = a rose.]

Bot. : An aggregated fruit, in which the ovaries are distinct, the pericarps hard, indehiscent, enclosed within the fleshy tube of a calyx. (Lindley.) Example, the "hips" of the rose. They are not true fruits, the true fruits being achenes.

***cŷn-dêr, *cŷn-dyr, s.** [CINDER.]

***cŷn-ê-gût'-ics, s.** [Gr. *κυνηγέτης* (*kunêgelês*) = a hunter, *κυνηγετικός* (*kunêgetikos*) = pertaining to hunting, ἡ *κυνηγετική τέχνη* (*hê kunêgetikê technê*) = the art of hunting, *κύων* (*kuôn*) = a dog, ἡγεῖσθαι (*hêgeomai*) = to lead.] The art or science of hunting, training dogs, &c.

"There are extant, in Greek, four books of *cynegetics* or venation."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*.

cŷn'-ic, *cŷn'-iek, a. & s. [Lat. *cynicus* = a cynic, from Gr. *κυνικός* (*kunikos*) = dog-like, cynical, *κύων* (*kuôn*), genit. *κύωνος* (*kunōs*) = a dog.]

A. As adjective:

1. **Ordinary Language:**

1. Having the qualities or habits of a dog; curish, snarling, snappish, misanthropical.

2. In the same sense as II. 2.

II. **Technically:**

1. **Astron.** : Pertaining to the Dog-star.

2. **Greek Phil.** : Belonging to the sect of philosophers known as Cynics.

B. As substantive:

1. **Ord. Lang.** : A sneering, sarcastic, or surly person; a misanthrope.

"Without these precautions the man degenerates into a cynic, the woman into a coquette."—Addison.

2. **Greek Phil.** : One of a set of philosophers, founded by Antisthenes. They were formed for the purpose of providing a remedy for the moral disorders of luxury, ambition, and avarice; the great aim of its adherents being to inculcate a love of virtue, and to produce simplicity of manners. The rigorous discipline of the first Cynics degenerated afterwards into the most absurd severity. Of this sect the most distinguished member was Diogenes.

cŷn'-ic-al, a. [Eng. *cynic*; *-al*.] The same as *CYNIC* (q.v.).

"... one of those bitter and cynical smiles..."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

cŷn'-ic-al-ly, adv. [Eng. *cynical*; *-ly*.] In a cynical, sneering, or sarcastic manner.

"Rather in a satire and cynically, than seriously and wisely."—Bacon: *Works*, l. 176.

†cŷn'-ic-al-nêss, s. [Eng. *cynical*; *-ness*.] The quality of being cynical; moroseness, bitterness, sarcasm; contempt for riches and pleasure.

†cŷn'-i-çism, s. [Eug. *cynic*; *-ism*.] The conduct or philosophy of a cynic.

(1) *In a good sense*: Contempt for riches and pleasure.

(2) *In a bad sense*: Contempt for everything that other people value, and for the good opinion of mankind.

cŷn'-ics, s. pl. [CYNIC, s.]

cŷn'-ic-tis, s. [Gr. *κύων* (*kuôn*), genit. *κύωνος* (*kunōs*) = a dog, and *ἰκτίς* (*iktis*) = a kind of weasel or ferret.]

Zool. : A genus of mammals whose proper place is perhaps among the Viverridæ (Civets), though it has affinities also to the dogs, especially in the shape of the feet. The incisors are $\frac{2-3}{1-1}$, the canines $\frac{1-1}{1-1}$, the molars $\frac{6-6}{4-4} = 38$. *Cynictis Steedmanii* or *Ogilbyi*, the Meerkat, is from the Cape of Good Hope.

cŷn'-ip'-i-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *cynip(s)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Entom. : A family of Hymenopterous Insects, sub-order Peliolata, tribe Terebrantia, and sub-tribe Gallicola (Gall-inhabiting Insects). The antennæ, which are straight, have generally 13 to 15 joints, the palpi are short, and the wings have but few nervures, the ovi-

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camel, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sir, marîne; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrċ, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, ûnite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ê. ey = â. qu = kw.

positor, shaped like the letter S, is nearly all coeca within the abdomen. The larvæ are destitute of feet. [CYNIPS.]

γῦν-ίψ, s. [Gr. σκνίψ (*sknips*), pl. σκνίφες (*skniphēs*) = an insect living under the bark of trees. From the Greek came the Low Lat. forms *cyniphēs*, *cynifēs*, whence the generic name.]

Entom. : A genus of Hymenopterous Insects, the typical one of the family Cynipidae. The species are minute animals which puncture the leaves or other parts of various trees or plants, producing the excrescences known as galls. *Cynips gallæ tinctoriæ* thus punctures an oak, *Quercus infectoria*, producing the galls of commerce. They come from Asia Minor, Syria, and the adjacent parts. *C. quercus folii*, in our own country, produces round excrescences on the common oak, which the uninitiated mistake for acorns, though there is little resemblance between them. The puncture of *C. insana* produces the Dead Sea Apples. [SCINIPH.]

γῦν-ὀ-κέφῃ-άλ-ῦς, s. [Lat. *cynocephalus*; Gr. κυνοκέφαλος (*kynokephalos*) = (as subst.) = the dog-headed baboon [def.] (as adj.) = dog-headed: κύνω (*kuōn*), genit. κύνος (*kyunos*) = a dog, and κεφαλή (*kephalē*) = the head.]

Zool. : A genus of Old World Monkeys or Baboons, family Simiidae or Simiidae. As the etymology implies, the head, which is very large, is like that of a dog. The resemblance is specially in the prolongation forward of the



CYNOCEPHALUS.

jaws and the low facial angle (about 30°), making the animal diverge more widely from the human type than the tailless apes. The natal callosities are of great size, and often bright coloured. The disposition of this baboon is violent. Its native country is South Africa. It is the species described in the following verse by Pringle, the Cape poet—

"And the grim satyr-faced baboon
Sits railing to the rising moon,
Or chiding with hoarse angry cry
The herdman as he wanders by."

"The lid of one vase consisted of a curved human head; another was a jackal's head, and the third that of a cynocephalus."—*Blackwood's Magazine*, Nov. 1881, p. 551.

γῦν-ὀ-δόων, s. [Gr. κύνωδων (*kynodōn*), the same as κύνωδους (*kynodous*) = the canine tooth.]

1. **Bot.** : A genus of grasses, tribe Chlorideæ. The spike is one-flowered with a superior rudiment, the glumes nearly equal, the styles long and distinct with feathery stigmas. *Cynodon Dactylon* (the Creeping Dog's-tooth Grass) has three to five digitate spikes. It is found in England on the coasts of Devonshire and Cornwall. It occurs also in Asia, and is an East Indian fodder grass. A cooling drink is made in that country from its roots. It has been considered as a good substitute for sarsaparilla. So has another Indian species, *C. linearis*, or *lineare*, which is called Durva-grass.

2. **Palæont.** : A genus of fossil mammals, belonging probably to the family Canidae, though with affinities to the Viverridae.

γῦν-ὀ-δρά-ὄς, s. [Gr. κύνω (*kuōn*), genit. κύνος (*kyunos*) = a dog, and *δράκω* (*draco*); Gr. δράκων (*drakōn*) = a dragon.]

Palæont. : A genus of reptiles, order Theriodontia. Teeth of three sorts, as in the carnivorous mammals; the canines are large. Found in Triassic (?) strata in South Africa.

γῦν-ὀ-γ-α-λέ, s. [Gr. κύνω (*kuōn*), genit. κύνος (*kyunos*) = a dog, and γαλή (*gale*), contraction of γαλήν (*galeē*) = a weasel.]

Zool. : A genus of mammals, family Viverridae or Civets. *Cynogale Bennettii* is found in

Borneo. It feeds partly on fish, which its webbed feet enable it to pursue in their native element.

γῦν-ὀ-γλῶς-σῶ-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *cynoglossum* (um), and fem. pl. adj. suff. -æe.]

Bot. : A tribe of Boraginaceæ, type *Cynoglossum* (q.v.).

γῦν-ὀ-γλῶς-σῦμ, s. [Lat. *cynoglossus*; Gr. κυνόγλωσσον (*kynoglōsson*): κύνω (*kuōn*), genit. κύνος (*kyunos*) = a dog, and γλῶσσα (*glōssa*) = a tongue.]

Bot. : Hound's-tongue. A genus of plants, order Boraginaceæ. Calyx five-cleft, corolla funnel-shaped, with the mouth closed, prominent blunt scales, filaments of the stamens very short, nuts muricated. More than fifty



CYNOGLOSSUM.

1. Section of Corolla. 2. Seed-vessel.

species are known. Two—viz., *Cynoglossum officinale*, the Common Hound's-tongue, and *C. montanum*, the Green-leaved Hound's-tongue—are British. Their flowers are purple-red. The former species has an unpleasant mouse-like smell, and is considered by some to be narcotic. Its leaves are bitterish, and produce a strong-scented oil.

* **γῦν-ὀ-γ-ράφ-ῡ, s.** [Gr. κύνω (*kuōn*), genit. κύνος (*kyunos*) = a dog; γράφω (*graphō*) = to write, to describe.] A treatise on, or history of, the dog.

γῦν-ὀ-μέ-τρε-æ, s. pl. [Gr. κύνω (*kuōn*), genit. κύνος (*kyunos*) = a dog, and μέτρα (*metra*) = the matrix or womb, from μέτρη (*metēr*) = a mother.]

Bot. : A genus of leguminous plants, the typical one of the tribe Cynometrææ (q.v.). It consists of East Indian trees, two of which have been introduced into British greenhouses.

γῦν-ὀ-μέ-τρέ-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *cynometra* (a), and fem. pl. adj. suff. -æe.]

Bot. : A tribe of leguminous plants, sub-order Cæsalpinieæ.

γῦν-ὀ-μῶρ-ῖ-ἀ-ρῶ-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *cynomorium* (um), and fem. pl. adj. suff. -ææe.]

Bot. : In some classifications a distinct order of Rhizogens, constituted by what Lindley and others consider entitled to rank only as a tribe or family of Balanophoraceæ. [CYNOMORIDEÆ.] When made an order it is said to be distinguished from Balanophoraceæ by the distinct stamens and the imperfect perianth of the male flowers.

γῦν-ὀ-μῶρ-ῖ-δæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *cynomorium* (um), and fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæe.]

Bot. : A tribe or family of Balanophoraceæ.

γῦν-ὀ-μῶρ-ῖ-ῦμ, s. [Lat. *cynomorium*; Gr. κυνόμωρον (*kynomōrion*) = a plant, the orobanche or broom-rape. This is not the modern cynomorium, but resembles it in being parasitical.]

Botany:

1. **Sing.** : A genus of Rhizogens (the same as Rhizanthus), the typical one of the tribe or family Cynomoriææ. It is of the order Balanophoraceæ, for which Lindley gives the English equivalent of Cynomoriums. The only known species is *Cynomorium coccineum*, formerly called *Fungus meletensis*. It is of much higher organization than a fungus, having actual flowers, which are generally unisexual, but sometimes even hermaphrodite. The stem is herbaceous, and is covered with scales. It is found in the Levant, in Malta,

the north of Africa, and the Canary Islands. It was formerly valued as a styptic.

2. **Pl.** : The English name given by Lindley to the order Balanophoraceæ (q.v.).

γῦν-ὀ-μῡς, s. [Gr. κύνω (*kuōn*), genit. κύνος (*kyunos*) = a dog, and μῡς (*mys*) = a mouse.]

Zool. : A genus of Mammals, family Sceluridæ. *Cynomys Ludovicianus* is the Prairie Dog of North America.

* **γῦν-ὀ-πέρ, s.** [CINOPER.]

γῦν-ὀ-πί-θε-ὸ-κύς, s. [Gr. κύνω (*kuōn*), genit. κύνος (*kyunos*) = a dog, and πίθηκος (*pithekos*) = an ape, a monkey.]

Zool. : A genus of apes. The tall is entirely absent. *Cynopithecus niger* is found in Celebes and the Philippine Islands. It is an animal in some respects resembling a baboon.

γῦν-ὀ-ρῶκ-ῖ-æ, s. [Fr. *cynorexia*. From Gr. κύνω (*kuōn*) = a dog, and ὀρεξία (*orexia*) = a longing for, . . . appetite.]

Med. : A canine appetite, i.e., a voracious one.

γῦν-ὀ-σίρε, *γῦν-ὀ-σίρ-æ, s. [Lat. *cynosura*, the Lesser Bear; Gr. κυνόσουρα (*kynosoura*); κύνω (*kuōn*), genit. κύνος (*kyunos*) = a dog; οὐρά (*oura*) = a tail.]

1. **Lit.** : The constellation of the Lesser Bear, containing the north star.

"Having the *Cynosura* and *Ursa Minor* for their great directors."—*Sir W. Herbert: Travels*, p. 571.

II. **Figuratively:**

* 1. Anything which serves to guide or point the way.

"The Countess of Buckingham was the *Cynosura* that all the Papists steered by."—*Bacon: Life of Abp. Williams*, l. 171.

2. A centre of attraction.

"Where, perhaps, some beauty lies,
The *cynosure* of neighbouring eyes."

Milton: *L'Allegro*.

γῦν-ὀ-σίρ-ῦς, s. [Lat. *cynosura* (q.v.).]

Bot. : Dog's-tail Grass. A genus of grasses, tribe Festuceæ, family Bromideæ. The flowers are in a spiked unilateral panicle, the spikelets with two to five perfect florets, with a pectinate bractea at their base; glumes, two, equal, membranaceous, shortly awned; glumellæ two. *Cynosurus cristatus*, the Crested Dog's-tail Grass, or Gold-seed, is indigenous to Britain, and is highly valued as a fodder grass. It is from twelve to eighteen inches high, with narrow linear leaves and second racemes. *C. echinatus* is found in the Channel Islands.

γῦν-θῖ-æ, s. [From *Cynthus*, now *Monte Cinto*, a mountain of Delos, where Apollo and Diana were born.]

1. **Ancient Myth.** : One of the names of Diana; the moon.

"When *Cynthia's* light almost gave way to morn,
And nearly lying in mist a waning horn."

Byron: *Lara*, ll. 24.

2. **Zoology:**

(1) A genus of Lepidoptera, family Nymphalideæ, and sub-family Vanesside of Stainton. It contains the Painted Lady, *Cynthia cardui*.

(2) A genus of Crustaceans.

(3) A genus of simple sessile Ascidians. Body sessile, external envelope coriaceous, branchial and anal orifices opening in four rays or lobes. Forbes and Hamiley enumerate thirteen species as British.

* **γῡ-ὄν, s.** [SCION.]

γῡ-ὀ-φῶρ-ῖ-æ, s. [Gr. κύος (*kyos*) = a foetus, and φῶρεω (*phoreō*) = to carry, to bear.]

Med. : The period of gestation.

γῡ-πέρ-ᾱ-ρῶ-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *cyperus* (us) (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. -ææe.]

Bot. : Sedges. A large order of endogenous plants, alliance Glumaleæ. It consists of herbaceous plants, somewhat resembling grasses, but the latter have cylindrical stems with many joints, while the Cyperaceæ, as a rule, have triangular stems with only one joint. When the leaves form a sheath, that sheath is not slit. Flowers consisting of imbricated solitary bracts, of which the lower ones are generally empty; calyx none; corolla none; stamens one to twelve; ovary ocellated, often surrounded by setæ; ovule one, erect; nut crustaceous or bony. The order is divided into the ten following tribes: (1) Cariceæ, (2) Elyneæ, (3) Sclerææ, (4) Rhynchosporææ, (5) Cladææ, (6) Chystricheæ, (7) Hypolytrææ,

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; eat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, æ; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f
-clan, -tian = shæ. -tion, -cion = shūn; -tion, -gion = zhūn. -cious, -tious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bpl, dpl

(8) Fuireneæ, (9) Scirpæ, and (10) Cyperæ. They are found more or less in every country, growing in marshes, ditches, streams, meadows, heaths, forests, on the sands of the seashore, and on mountains. There is in them a great absence of fecula and sugar, so that cattle do not care to use them as fodder. There are 120 known genera, and more than 2,000 species.

cý-pér-ě-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *cyper(us)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -*æ*.]

Bot. : A tribe of plants, order Cyperaceæ.

cý-pér-ī-tēs, s. [Mod. Lat. *cyper(us)*, and -*ites* (Min.) = stone.]

Palæo-botany : A genus of fossil plants, supposed, when the name was first given them, to be akin to Cyperus. Now, however, they are believed to be the leaves of Sigillaria, or some similar plant. They occur in the Carboniferous rocks.

cý-pér-ūs, s. [Mod. Lat. *cyperus*; Class. Lat. *cyperos*, *cyperum*; Gr. κύπερος (*kypeiros*) = the species of the modern genus Cyperus, called by Linnaeus *Cyperus longus*, or *C. comosus* of Sibthorp.]

Bot. : A large genus of Endogens, the typical one of the tribe Cyperæ and the order Cyperaceæ. The spikelets are many-flowered; the glumes of one valve, keeled, nearly all fertile, equal; bristles none; style deciduous. Altogether 370 species are enumerated by Kunth. It is essentially a southern genus, *Carex* taking its place in the north. One species, however, is wild in Britain—viz., *Cyperus longus*, the Sweet Cyperus or Galingale. It is, however, rare. Another, *C. fuscus*, is naturalised. The roots of the former are tonic and stomachic, as well as those of the Indian *C. odoratus*. The tubers of *C. hexastachyus* or *rotundus* are said by General Hardwicke to be gotten successfully by Hindoo practitioners in



CYPERUS LONGUS.
1. Spikelet. 2. Floret

cases of cholera. They call it Mootha. Those of *C. pectenatus*, or *Nagar Mootha*, dried and pulverised, are used by Hindoo ladies for scouring and perfuming their hair. *C. Iria* is administered in India in suppression of the menses and in colic. The tubers or corns of *C. esculentus* are used in the south of Europe for food, as well as for the preparation of orgeat; in India they have been roasted and used as a substitute for coffee or cocoa. Those of *C. bulbosus* (*C. jemenicus*, Linnaeus), if not so small, would be similarly used in India. *C. textilis* is used in the same country for covering rooms and for making ropes. *C. inundatus*, by binding the bank of the Ganges, protects it from the action of the water. Finally, *C. Hydra* is the Nutgrass of the West Indies, which overruns sugar-cane plantations and renders them barren. (*Lindley*, &c.)

cý-phél, s. [Etym. doubtful.]

* 1. The Common Houseleek, *Sempervivum tectorum*. (*Withering*.)

2. *Cherleria sedoides*. (*Britten & Holland*.)

cý-phél-la, s. [Gr. κύπελλα (*kuphella*) = the hollows of the ears.]

Botany :

1. A genus of Hymenomycetous Fungi, forming somewhat membranous minute cups, sessile or stalked upon branches of trees or upon mosses. (*Griffith & Henfrey*.)

2. A pale tubercle-like spot on the under surface of the thallus of lichens.

* **cý-phêr**, s. [CIPHER.]

cý-phêr, v. [CIPHER, v.]

* **cypher-tunnel**, s. A dummy or mock chimney.

"The device of *cypher-tunnels* or mock-chimneys, merely for uniformity of building, being unknown in those parts."—*Fuller: Ch. Hist.*, v. iii. 44.

cý-phī-a, s. [Gr. κύφος (*kuphos*) = bent, bent forwards, stooping; used with reference to the gibbous stigma.]

Bot. : A genus of plants, order Campanulaceæ, tribe Campanuleæ. Its appropriate locality is South Africa. It is said that the Hottentots eat the tuberous root of *Cyphia digitata*.

cý-phôn, s. [Gr. κύφων (*kuphôn*) = a crooked piece of wood.]

Entom. : A genus of Beetles, family Dascillidae. Sharp enumerates eight species as British.

cý-phôn-ī-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *cyphon*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -*idæ*.]

Entom. : In some classifications a family of Beetles, type Cyphon, which is more commonly placed under the Dascillidae. [CYPHON.]

* **cý-phôn-ism**, s. [Gr. κυφισμός (*kuphônismos*) = punishment in the pillory; κύφων (*kuphôn*) = a pillory.] An ancient mode of punishment or torture inflicted on criminals. It consisted in rubbing the offender with honey, and afterwards exposing him in a cage, or fastening him to a stake, to be a prey to swarms of insects. Another view is that it was the placing of a wooden collar around the neck of the malefactor, pressing it down, as is still done in China.

cý-præ-a, s. [From Lat. *Cypria*; Gr. κύπρις (*kypri*) = a name of Venus or Aphrodite, from the island of Cyprus, in which she was first adored, and where her worship flourished most.]

Zool. : Cowry. A genus of Gasteropodous Molluscs, the typical one of the family Cypræidæ. The shell is ventricose, convolute, enamelled; the spire concealed, the aperture long and narrow, with a short canal at each end, the inner lip crenulated, the outer one inflexed and crenulated. The young shell differs greatly from the mature one; it has a sharp outer lip and a prominent spire. One hundred and fifty recent species are known from the warmer parts of both hemispheres, especially from the Eastern one; fossil, eighty species, from the Chalk period till now. *Cyprea moneta* is the Money Cowry, used as a circulating medium in Africa, India, and the East generally. *C. annulus* is used by the Asiatic Islanders as an ornament to their dress, a weight for their fishing nets, and for barter. Layard found specimens of it among the ruins of Nineveh. The species of Cowry so frequently seen on mantelpieces is *Cyprea tigris*. (*S. P. Woodward: Mollusca* (ed. Tate), &c.)

cý-præ-ī-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *cypræa* (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. -*idæ*.]

Zool. : A family of Gasteropodous Molluscs. The shell is convolute, enamelled, the spire concealed, the aperture narrow, channelled at each end, the outer lip thickened and inflexed; no operculum. The animal has a broad foot and a mantle expanded on each side into lobes. The Cypræidæ live in shallow water near the shore of the ocean, and feed on zoophytes. Chief genera, *Cyprea* and *Ovulum*. (*S. P. Woodward*.)

cý-pres (pron. cê-prâ), s. [Norm. Fr. = as near as can be. (*Kelham*.)]

Law : Approximation. It is specially used in connection with wills and with charitable bequests. A person, by his will, bequeaths property to a certain descendant, but through unacquaintance with the law he proposes an illegal arrangement for carrying it out; the Chancery Division of the Supreme Court can do as the Old Court of Chancery has done continually, substitute a legal for the illegal method of carrying out the testator's intentions, and allow the essential part of the expressed intention to stand. A similar improvement of procedure is often made in connection with badly-drawn charitable bequests.

cý-press (1), * **ci-pre**, * **ci-presso**, * **cý-pyr**, * **cý-pyr**, * **cý-pres**, * **cý-parisse**, * **cý-presso**, s. & a. [In Sw. *cypress*; Dan.

cypres(træ); Dut. & Sp. *cipres*; Ger. *cypresse*; Fr. *cypres*; Prov. *cypres*; Port. *cipreste*; Ital. *cipresso*; Lat. *cypressus*, from Gr. κυπάρισσος (*kyparissos*) = the cypress-tree. Cf. also Heb. צִפְרִי (gopher) (Gen. vi. 14).] [GOPHER.]

A. As substantive :

1. Ordinary Language :

I. A tree, *Cupressus sempervirens*, a tall, evergreen conifer, indigenous to Persia and the Levant, but planted all over the adjacent regions, though not to any extent in India. The Greek word κυπάρισσος (*kyparissos*) has by some been derived from Κύπρος (*Kypros*), the island of Cyprus, where it is abundant. It is planted, in the regions where it grows, in burial-grounds, especially in those of the Mohammedans and of the Armenians. The modern Romans admit it, as did their ancient predecessors, into their private gardens. The Greeks made their coffins of its wood, and some Egyptian mummy chests are of the same material. It is used in Candia, Malta, and other places for building purposes, being very durable. The doors of St. Peter's at Rome are formed of it, and have lasted 1,300 years. The gates of Constantinople, also built of it, continued the same length of time. The Bald Cypress (*Taxodium distichum*) is found in the coast swamps of the United States from Delaware to Texas. It is a large and lofty tree, its wood very durable, and largely used for shingles. In commerce there are three kinds, Red, Black and White Cypress, named from the color of the wood.

2. Any species of *Cupressus*. Thus, there is the Spreading Cypress (*Cupressus horizontalis*.)

(II) The Cypress of Scripture : Heb. הָרָקִיעַ (*irah*) is derived from רָקַע (*araz*) = to be strong. It is, therefore, some strong tree which there are no means of identifying. It is probably not the cypress, which has another word to express it, namely, בִּרְשָׁת (berosh), in most places translated cedar or fir.

B. As adj. : Made of cypress, or in any way pertaining to it.

"Let Nymphs and Sylvans cypress garlands bring."
Pope: *Winter*, 22.

¶ (1) Bald Cypress : An American name for *Taxodium*. (Treas. of Bot.)

(2) Broom Cypress : *Kochia scoparia*. (Treas. of Bot.)

(3) Deciduous Cypress : *Taxodium distichum*. (Treas. of Bot.)

(4) Field Cypress : *Ajuga Chamæpitys*.

(5) Garden Cypress :

(a) *Artemisia maritima*. (Gerard.)

(b) *Santolina Chamæcyparissus*. (Lyté; Britten & Holland.)

(6) Ground Cypress : *Santolina Chamæcyparissus*. [(5) (b).] (Treas. of Bot.)

(7) Summer Cypress : The same as (2).

¶ Obvious compounds : Cypress-bough (Hemans: *The Cambrian in America*); Cypress-bud (Milton: *An Eptaph.*)

cypress-knees, s. pl. Great excrescences, produced by a disease called exostosis, on the roots of *Taxodium*. In America they are hollowed out, and then used for beehives. (Treas. of Bot.)

cypress-moss, s. *Lycopodium alpinum*. (Parkinson; Britten & Holland.)

cypress-oak, s. *Quercus pedunculata fastigiata*. (Paxton.)

cypress-powder, s. A powder made, in France at least, from the dried leaves of *Arum maculatum*. (Paxton.)

cypress-spurge, s. *Euphorbia cyparissus*. (Hooker & Arnott.)

cypress turpentine, s. *Pistacia Terebinthus*.

cý-press (2), s. [A contraction of Lat. *cyperus* (q.v.).] *Cyperus longus*. (Gerard; Britten & Holland.)

¶ (1) Sweet Cypress : *Cyperus longus*.

(2) Cypress root : *Cyperus longus*.

cýp-rí-an, a & s. [From the proper name Cyprus.]

A. As adjective :

1. *Lat.* : Belonging or pertaining to the island of Cyprus.

* 2. *Fig.* : Lewd, abandoned.

fâte, fát, färe, amidst, whát, fáll, father; wê, wêtt, hêre, camel, hêr, thêre; pine, pít, sire, sir, marine; gô, pôtt, or, wôre, wolf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, ôür, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = â. oy = a. qu = kw.

B. As substantive :

1. *Lit.* : A native of Cyprus ; a Cypriot.

* 2. *Fig.* : A lewd woman ; a prostitute ; a courtesan.

çy'-pri-car'-dî-a, *s.* [Gr. *κύπρις* (*kypri*) = a name of Aphrodite or Venus, and *καρδία* (*kardia*) = the heart.]

Zool. : A genus of Couchiferous Molluscs, family Cyprinidae. The shell is oblong, with 2—2 cardinal teeth, and 1—1 lateral ones in each valve. Thirteen recent species are known, from the Red Sea, India, and Australia, and sixty fossil, the latter from the Silurian rocks onward. (*S. P. Woodward.*)

çy'-pri-dæ, çy'-prid'-i-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cypr*(is) (q.v.), genit. *cypridis*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

1. *Zool.* : A family of Entomostracous Molluscs, order Ostroacoda. They move the antennæ with great rapidity, thus converting them into swimming organs. They reside entirely within a bivalve shell, which, unlike the Conchiferous Molluscs, they cast annually. Type, *Cypris* (q.v.).

2. *Palæont.* : The family extends from the Carboniferous period till now, its maximum development seeming to be at the present time. Individuals belonging to single species abound in the freshwater limestone of Burdig House (Lower Carboniferous), in the insect limestone (Lias), in the Wealden strata, and in the marls of Auvergne, the last named of Eocene age.

çy'-pri-dî-na, *s.* [Gr. *κύπριδος* (*kypriδος*) = belonging to Aphrodite, and fem. sing. suff. -ina.]

1. *Zool.* : A genus of minute Entomostracous Crustaceans, the typical one of the family Cyprinidæ (q.v.). Eyes two stalked ; antennæ two pairs, both pediform, one pair always enclosed within the shell ; a beak-like projection in front of the carapace ; abdomen terminated by a lamellar plate, armed with strong claws and hooked spines. They have a distinct heart, though this is wanting in the allied *Cypris* and *Cythere*. They are exclusively marine.

2. *Palæont.* : It has existed from the Carboniferous period till now.

çy'-pri-dîn-i-dæ, çy'-pri-dîn'-a-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cyprin*(a), and fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

1. *Zool.* : A family of minute Entomostracous Crustaceans, order Ostroacoda. Type *Cypridina* (q.v.). Other known genera, *Entomis* and *Entomoconchus*. The two last are extinct.

2. *Palæont.* : They range from the Silurian till now. [1.]

çy'-pri-na, *s.* [Gr. *Κύπρις* (*Kypri*) = a name of Aphrodite or Venus, from the island of Cyprus, whence her worship is said to have come, and where it flourished.]

Zool. : A genus of Conchiferous Molluscs, the typical one of the family Cyprinidæ. The cardinal teeth are 2—2 ; the laterals 0—1, 1—0. *Cyprina Islandica* is a large bivalve, often seen on the shores after storms, especially in Scotland. It is a northern shell, though fossil in Sicily and Piedmont. It is the only recent species, but there are ninety fossil, ranging from the Mnschelkalk onward till now.

çy'-p-rine (1), ***çy'-p-rin**, *a. & s.* [Gr. *κύπρος* (*kypros*) = pertaining to Cyprus or to copper, and Eng. suff. -ine.]

A. As adj. : Of or pertaining to the cypress.

B. As substantive :

Min. : A variety of Idocrase. (*Brit. Mus. Cat.*) For the latter mineral Dana prefers the name Vesuvianite. Cypriine is of a pale sky-blue colour, produced by a trace of copper. It is found in Norway. (*Dana.*)

çy'-p-rine (2), *a.* [CYPRINUS.] Of or pertaining to a fish of the genus *Cyprinus*.

çy'-prin-i-dæ (1), *s. pl.* [Lat. *cyprin*(us) (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

1. *Zool.* : A family of fishes, order Malacoptera, sub-order Abdominalia. The mouth, which is small, is formed by the intermaxillary bones, and is generally destitute of teeth. The Pharyngeans, on the contrary, have

strong teeth. The branchiostegous rays are few, the scales generally large. The genera represented in Britain are *Cyprinus*, *Barbus*, *Gobio*, *Tinea*, *Abraamis*, *Leuciscus*, *Cobitis*, and *Botia*.

2. *Palæont.* : It is not known before the Tertiary period.

çy'-prin-i-dæ (2), *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *Cyprin*(a) (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Zool. : A family of bivalve Molluscs, belonging to the class Conchifera, the section Siphonida, and that portion of it in which the pallial line is simple in place of being sinuated. They have regular equivalent oval or elongated shells, with solid close valves, an external conspicuous ligament with 1—3 cardinal teeth in each valve, and usually a posterior lateral tooth. The leading genera are *Cyprina*, *Circe*, *Astarte*, *Crassatella*, *Isocardia*, *Cypriacardia*, *Opia*, *Cardinia*, and *Cardita*.

çy'-prin-ô-dôn'-tî-dæ, *s. pl.* [Gr. *κυπρίνος* (*kypriinos*) = a kind of carp, and *ὄδους* (*odous*), genit. *ὀδόντος* (*odontos*) = a tooth.]

Ichthy. : A family of fishes, order Malacoptera, sub-order Abdominalia. As the name imports, in dentition they resemble the Cyprinidæ (Carp), with which they are still sometimes associated, but the jaws are more retractile and toothed. Genera *Anableps*, &c.

çy'-pri-nûs, *s.* [Lat. *cyprinus*; Gr. *κυπρίνος* (*kypriinos*) = a species of carp.]

Zool. : A genus of fishes, the typical one of the family Cyprinidæ [CYPRINIDÆ (1)]. There is one large dorsal fin, the mouth small and without teeth, the scales large, the branchiostegous rays three, the second rays of the dorsal and anal fins large, bony, and more or less serrated. Yarrell enumerates four British species : (1) *Cyprinus carpio*, the Common Carp ; (2) *C. carassius*, the Crucian Carp or German Carp ; (3) *C. gibelio*, the Prussian Carp or Gibel Carp, and (4) *C. auratus*, the Gold Carp. The last named species, called the gold and silver fish, is a native of China, though now naturalised in Britain.

çy'-p-ri-ôt, *s.* [Gr. *Κύπριος* (*kyprios*) = Cyprian.] A native or inhabitant of Cyprus.

çy'-p-ri-pêd'-ê-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cypriped*(ium) (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. -eæ.]

Bot. : A tribe of Orchids, type *Cypripedium*.

çy'-p-ri-pêd'-î-ûm, *s.* [Gr. *Κύπρις* (*Kypri*) = Aphrodite or Venus, and said to be from *πῆδιον* (*podion*) = dimin. of *πῶς* (*pous*) = a foot, used in the sense of a slipper ; but more probably from *πῆδιον* (*pedion*) = a plain, &c.]

Bot. : Lady's Slipper. A genus of Orchids, tribe *Cypripedeæ*. The lip is large and inflated, the column with a large terminal dilated lobe or stamen separating the two anthers ; the two lateral sepals often combined.



1. Column, back view. 2. Column, front view.

Cypripedium Calceolus, the Common Lady's Slipper, is very beautiful, and is found, though very rarely, in woods in the north of England. Several species are natives of the United States, others are found in Asia. *C. guttatum* is prescribed in Siberia as a palliative in epilepsy, and *C. pubescens* in North America as a substitute for Valerian.

çy'-p-ris, *s.* [Lat. *Cypris*; Gr. *Κύπρις* (*Kypri*) = a name of Aphrodite, from the island of Cyprus, which was the earliest seat of her worship, and its chief metropolis.]

1. *Zool.* : A genus of minute Entomostracous Crustacea, the typical one of the family

Cypridæ (q.v.). The eye is single, the inferior antennæ with a tuft or pencil of long filaments arising from the last joint but one. There is a bivalve carapace which the animal can open or shut at will, and from which it can protrude its feet. The swimming apparatus consists of appendages at the tail. The Cyprides are minute in size. They may be seen in great numbers swimming swiftly in ditches, stagnant fresh-water pools, and similar places. Among these are *Cypris unifasciata*, *C. vidua*, &c.

2. *Palæont.* : The cast-off shells are so abundant in various fresh-water strata of different ages, that they impart to them a divisional structure like that so frequently produced by mica.

çy'-p-rite, *s.* [Gr. *κύπρος* (*kypros*) = copper, and suff. -ite (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min. : The same as COPPER GLANCE or CHALCOCITE.

çy'-prûs (1), *s. & a.* [Lat. *Cyprus*; Gr. *Κύπρος*.]

A. As substantive :

Geog. : An island in the Levant. There were anciently celebrated copper mines in it. It was the great seat of the worship of Aphrodite or Venus. Now it is under British rule though still a part of the Turkish empire.

B. As adj. : Pertaining to the island described under A.

Cyprus bird, *s.* The Blackcap (*Currucula atricapilla*), said to be abundant in Cyprus.

Cyprus wine, *s.* A kind of wine made in Cyprus.

"The rich Cyprus wine, which is so much esteemed in all parts, is very dear."—Pococke : *Observations on Cyprus*, vol. ii., pt. i.

***çy'-prûs** (2), ***ci-pres**, ***cy-press**, ***sy-pres**, *s.* [See def.] [CRAPE.] A stuff supposed to have been originally introduced from Cyprus, whence its name. It is difficult to say exactly what kind of fabric it was : probably, a sort of linen crape.

"Lawn as white as driven snow,
Cyprus black as écor was crow."
Shaksp. : *Winter's Tale*, iv. 4.

***cyprus hat**, *s.* A hat with a crape hat-band on it.

***cypus lawn**, *s.* The same as CYPRUS (2) (q.v.).

"And sable stole of Cyprus lawn,
Over thy decent shoulders drawn."
Milton : *I. Penseroso*.

çy'-p-sêl'-a, *s.* [Gr. *κυψέλη* (*kypsêlê*) = any hollow vessel.]

Bot. : A kind of fruit placed by Lindley under his class Syncarpy or Compound Fruit. It is one-seeded, one-celled, indehiscent, with the integuments of the seed not cohering with the endocarp. In the ovarian state it evinces its compound nature by the presence of two or more stigmas, but at last it is unilocular, with only one ovule. It is generally called an achene, but as that term has been used in different senses, Lindley prefers *cypselæ*. Example, the fruits of the Compositæ.

çy'-p-sêl'-i-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *cypsel*(us), and fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Ornith. : A family of birds, tribe *Fissirostres*. It consists of birds, the affinity of which, in general characters, to the Swallows all must recognise. They differ, however, in having all the four toes pointed forwards, in having longer and narrower wings, in the structure of the tracheæ, &c. [CYPSILLUS.]

çy'-p-sêl'-ûs, *s.* [Lat. *cypsellus*, the spelling of which it will be observed has been altered in the modern genus ; Gr. *κύψελος* (*kypsêlos*) = the Saut-martin.]

Ornith. : A genus of Birds, the typical one of the family Cypselidæ (q.v.). *Cypselus apus* is the Common Swift. It has a forked tail, is blackish-brown in colour, with a greyish-white throat. It flies with amazing rapidity, and with a loud screaming voice ; sometimes careering in small parties round steeples or other elevated objects. It is migratory, like the Swallows, going off earlier in the autumn than they. They build here, forming a bulky nest, in which they deposit two or three white eggs. A second species, *C. melba*, the White-bellied Swift, has occasionally been taken in Britain. The Common Indian Swift is *C. affinis*.

***cypur**, ***cypyr**, *s.* [CYPRESS.]

***cycrumsycyon**, *s.* [CIRCUMCISION.]

cyr-ré-na, *s.* [From the nymph Cyrene.] [CYRENE.]

Zool.: A genus of Conchiferous Molluscs, family Cycladidae. They have strong oval shells, with a thick epidermis, the hinge teeth 3-3, the laterals 1-1 in each valve. Those which have orbicular concentrically furrowed shells, with the lateral teeth elongated and striated across, belong to the section Corbicula. One hundred and thirty recent and one hundred and five fossil species are known, the latter from the Wealden upward. None of the recent species occur now in Britain: they are from the warmer parts of both hemispheres. *Cyrena consobrina* is found recent from Egypt to China, and fossil in the Pliocene of England, Belgium, and Sicily.

cyr-ré-nā-ic, *a.* [Gr. κυρηναϊκός (kurēnaïkós) = pertaining to Cyrene.]

1. Of or pertaining to Cyrene, a Greek colony on the north coast of Africa, named after the nymph Cyrene.

2. Pertaining or relating to the Epicurean school of philosophers founded by Aristippus, a disciple of Socrates, at Cyrene.

cyr-ré-nō, *s.* [Lat. Cyrene; Gr. κυρήνη (kurēnē).]

1. *Class. Mythol.*: A nymph carried into Africa by Apollo. The city Cyrene in Africa was said to be called after her.

2. *Astron.*: An asteroid, the 133rd found. It was discovered by Watson, on August 16, 1873.

cyr-ré-nī-an, *s.* [Gr. κυρηναίος (kurēnaïos).] A native or inhabitant of Cyrene.

"And they compel one Simon a Cyrenian . . . to bear his cross."—Mark xv. 21.

cyr-ril-la, *s.* [Named after Dominico Cyrillo, M.D., Professor of Botany at Naples.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, the typical one of the order Cyrtaceae (q.v.).

cyr-ril-lā-cē-ae, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. cyrill(a) (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. -aeae.]

Bot.: Cyrillads. An order of Hypogynous Exogens, alliance Berberales. It consists of shrubs with evergreen simple exstipulate leaves, flowers usually in racemes, calyx four to five parted, petals five distinct, hypogynous, imbricated in aestivation; stamens five to ten, ovary two, three, or four-celled, fruit a succulent capsule or drupe, seeds inverted, with much albumen. Habitat, North America. Lindley, in 1845, enumerated three genera, and estimated the known species at five.

cyr-ril-lads, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. cyrill(a), and pl. adj. suff. -ads.]

Bot.: The name given by Lindley to the order Cyrtaceae (q.v.).

cyr-ril-lic, *a.* [Eng. Cyril; -ic.] A term applied to the alphabet used by all the Slavonic nations who belong to the Eastern Church. It was brought into use by Clement, first bishop of Bulgaria, a disciple of St. Cyril. It is a modification of the Glagolitic, with some signs adopted from the Greek. [GLAGOLITIC.]

***cyr-ré-lōg-ic**, *a.* [Gr. κυριολογικός (kuríolōgikós) = speaking or describing literally: κύριος (kurios) = chief, and λόγος (logos) = a word.] Pertaining or relating to capital letters.

cyr-tán-dra, *s.* [Gr. κυρτός (kurtos) = curved, arched, and άνδρ (ánēr), genit. άνδρός (ándros) = a man, . . . (Bot.) a stamen.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, the typical one of the order Gesneriaceae, the tribe Cyrtandreae, and the family Cyrtandriaceae. It consists of a number of various shrubs or herbaceous plants with opposite leaves, tubular corollas, and from four to five stamens, only two of them fertile. They are natives of the Moluccas.

cyr-tán-drā-cē-ae, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. cyrtandri(a), and fem. pl. adj. suff. -aeae.]

Bot.: An order of plants, alliance Bignoniales. Lindley makes them only a tribe of Gesneraceae.

cyr-tán-drō-ae, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. cyrtandrea, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -aeae.]

Bot.: A tribe of plants, order Gesneriaceae. They are herbaceous plants, sometimes stemless. They are not twiners, but are sometimes parasites. Calyx, corolla, and stamens as in Bignoniaceae. Fruit a long, slender, two-celled pod, with many seeds. The tribe consists of beautiful flowers from the East Indies. The Cyrtandreae differ from the Gesneriaceae in having the seeds with no albumen and the fruit wholly free.

cyr-tán-dri-dae, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. cyrtandria(a), and fem. pl. adj. suff. -idae.]

Bot.: A family of plants belonging to the order Gesneriaceae and the tribe Cyrtandreae. The fruit is baccate.

cyr-tōc-ēr-as, *s.* [Gr. κυρτός (kurtos) = curved, arched, and κέρας (keras) = horn.]

Palaeont.: A genus of Cephalopoda, family Orthoceratidae. The shell is curved, the siphuncle small, internal or subcentral. Eighty-four species are known, from the Lower Silurian to the Carboniferous rocks. The species occur in this country, chiefly in Devonshire, and in Ireland.

cyr-tō-lite, *s.* [Gr. κυρτός (kurtos) = curved (from the convex faces of the crystals), and λίθος (lithos) = a stone.]

Min.: A brownish-red mineral with somewhat adamantine lustre. Hardness, 5.5; sp. gr., 3.85-4.04. It has been considered to be altered Zircon. Found at Rockport in Massachusetts. (Dana.)

cyr-tō-style, *s.* [Gr. κυρτός (kurtos) = curved, arched, and στύλος (stulos) = a pillar, a column.]

Arch.: A circular projecting portico.

cyst, **cys-tis**, *s.* [Gr. κύστις (kustis) = a bag, a pouch.]

1. *Path.*: A bag or sac containing some morbid matter.

" . . . the vomica is contained in a cyst or bag."—*Arbuthnot: On Diet.*

2. *Phys.*: A hollow organ with thin walls, as the urinary bladder.

3. *Antiq.*: A cist (q.v.).

4. *Botany*:

(1) A reproductive cell in certain fungi.

(2) The receptacle of essential oil in the rind of the orange, &c.

cyst-ēd, *a.* [Eng. cyst; -ed.] Contained or enclosed in a cyst.

***cys-térne**, *s.* [CISTERN.]

cys-tic, ***cys-tick**, *a.* [Eng. cyst; -ic.]

1. Contained or enclosed in a cyst.

2. *Spec.*: Pertaining to or contained in the urinary or gall bladders.

"The bile is of two sorts; the cystic, or that contained in the gall-bladder, a sort of repository for the gall; or the hepatic, or what flows immediately from the liver."—*Arbuthnot.*

3. *Cystose*.

4. Formed in or shaped like a cyst.

"The transition from the cystic to the tenoid Entozoa, . . ."—*Owen: Comparative Anatomy*, lect. vi.

cystic artery, *s.* A branch of the hepatic (q.v.).

cystic duct, *s.* The canal serving to conduct the bile from the hepatic duct to the gall-bladder.

cystic plexus, *s.*

Anat.: A plexus of the gall-bladder.

cystic oxide, *s.* [CYSTINE.]

cystic worms, *s. pl.*

Zool.: Worms which were formerly supposed to be a genus species, but are now known to be only tapeworms in certain stages of development. Four such stages are recognized—(1) the ovum, or egg; (2) the proscœlex, or minute embryo liberated from the egg; (3) the scolex, or half-developed animal encysted within a cavity in the tissues of the animal on which it is parasitic; (4) the strobila, or mature tapeworm. (Nicholson.) Cystic worms are thus tapeworms in the third of the above-mentioned stages of growth. A curious fact about them is, as a rule, that they do not inhabit the same animal during their early life that they will prey upon when they reach maturity. In their mature state they are called cestoid instead of cystic worms.

***cys-ti-ca**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat.; Gr. κύστις (kustis) = a bladder, and neut. pl. adj. suff. -ica.] Cystic worms. What was once supposed to be an order of mature intestinal worms, but the species arranged under it are now known to be only immature forms of the tapeworms. [CYSTIC WORMS.]

***cys-ti-cēr-cūs**, *s.* [Gr. κύστις (kustis) = a bladder, and κέρκος (kerkos) = a tail.]

Zool.: "The wandered scolex of *Tænia solium* in its hydatid form." (Huxley.) An old genus of Intestinal Worms, order Tæniada (Tapeworms). The genus is abolished because it was founded on the immature state of animals classified already in another part of the system. [CYSTIC WORMS.] *Cysticercus cellulose* produces "measles" in the pig; *C. cerebralis* what are called the staggers in the sheep. A species, *C. cellulose*, already mentioned, is the only one which at that stage infests the human subject, being occasionally found in the eye, the brain, the heart, and the voluntary muscles.

cyst-ī-cle, *s.* [Eng. cyst, dimin. suff. -icle.] A little cyst.

" . . . the cysticle as an organ of hearing."—*Owen: Comparative Anatomy*, lect. ix.

cys-tid-ē-ae, *s. pl.* [Gr. κύστις (kustis) = a bladder, εἶδος (eidos) = form, and Lat. fem. pl. suff. -eae.]

Zool.: The same as CYSTOIDEA (q.v.).

cys-tid-ē-ans, *s. pl.* [Lat. cystide(e) (q.v.), and Eng. pl. suff. -ans.]

Zool.: The English name of the Cystidea or the Cystoidea (q.v.).

"Lower Silurian Cystideans."—*Murchison: Siluria*, ch. viii.

cys-tid-ī-ūm (pl. *cystidia*), *s.* [Latinised dimin. of Gr. κύστις (kustis) = a bladder.]

Botany:

†1. The name given by Link to what Gortner, Lindley, and others call utriculus.

2. (Pl. *cystidia*): The projecting cells accompanying the basidia or asci of fungi, and supposed to be the antherids or male organs of the plants.

cys-ti-form, *a.* [Gr. κύστις (kustis) = a bladder, and Lat. *forma* = form, shape.]

Zool.: Bladder-shaped.

†¶ *Cystiform Helminthozoa*:

Zool.: The same as HYDATIS (q.v.).

cys-tine, *s.* [Gr. κύστις (kustis) = a bladder, and suff. -ine (Chem.) (q.v.).]

Chem.: Cystic oxide, $C_3H_7NSO_2$, or $CH_2(NH_2)CO\cdot CO(SH)$. Cystine occurs in a rare urinary calculus. It can be extracted by potash and precipitated by acetic acid. It crystallizes from a solution in hot potash in six-sided laminae.

cys-ti-phyl-lī-dae, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. cystiphyll(um), and fem. pl. adj. suff. -idae.]

Palaeont.: A family of Rugosa (Rugose Corals). The corallum generally simple, the wall complete, the visceral chamber with small convex vesicles of tabulae and dissepiments, both combined; an operculum sometimes present. Range in time from the Silurian to the Devonian period.

cys-ti-phyl-lūm, *s.* [Gr. κύστις (kustis) = a bladder, and φύλλον (phyllon) = a leaf.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Cystiphyllidae (q.v.).

cys-ti-rhō-ae, *s.* [Gr. κύστις (kustis) = a bladder, and ρέω (rhēō) = to flow.]

Med.: Catarrh of the bladder.

† **cys-tis**, *s.* [Mod. Lat. cystis, from Gr. κύστις (kustis) = a bladder.] The same as CYST (q.v.).

"In taking it out the cystis broke, . . ."—*Wiseman: Surgery*.

cys-ti-tis, *s.* [Gr. κύστις (kustis) = the bladder, and suff. -itis (-itis) = denoting inflammation.]

Med.: Inflammation of the bladder.

cys-ti-tōme, *s.* [CYSTOTOME.]

cys-tō-carp, † **cys-tō-car-pī-ūm**, *s.* [Gr. κύστις (kustis) = a bladder, and καρπός (karpos) = fruit.]

ēte, **fāt**, **färe**, **amidst**, **whāt**, **fäll**, **father**; **wē**, **wēt**, **hère**, **camel**, **hēr**, **thère**; **pine**, **pīt**, **sīre**, **sīr**, **marine**; **gō**, **pōt**, **or**, **wōre**, **wōlf**, **wōrk**, **whō**, **sōn**; **mūte**, **cūb**, **cūre**, **unite**, **cūr**, **rāle**, **fūll**; **trȳ**, **Sȳrian**. **æ**, **æ=ē**. **ey** = **a**. **qu** = **kw**.

Bot. (Of Algae): A spore-case with many spores. It exists in many Floridæ.

gys-tô-cê-le, s. [Gr. κύστος (*kustos*) = a bladder, and κῆλη (*kêle*) = (1) a tumour, (2) hernia.]

Med.: A hernia or rupture formed by the protrusion of the urinary bladder.

gys-tô-crîn-i-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *cystocrinum* (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Zool.: A family of Crinoidea. The body is round or oval, and formed of numerous calcareous plates. The Cystocrinidae were attached by short stalks.

gys-tôc-ri-nûs, s. [Gr. κύστος (*kustis*) = a bladder, and κρίνον (*krinon*) = a lily.]

Zool.: A genus of Crinoidea, the typical one of the family Cystocrinidae (q.v.).

gys-tôl-dæ-a, s. pl. [Gr. κύστος (*kustis*) = a bladder, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = form.]

Palæont.: An order of extinct Echinoderms. They are spheroidal animals, pedunculate or sessile, enclosed by polygonal calcareous plates. They have a mouth above; the arms are rudimentary. Von Buch first elucidated their structure and affinities in an essay published at Berlin, in A.D. 1845, and gave them the name of Cystidæ in place of Sphæronites, which was their original appellation. Now Cystidæ has become Cystoidea. They range from the Upper Cambrian to the Silurian, being especially prominent in the Bala Limestone.

gys-tô-liths, **gys-tô-lithes**, s. [Gr. κύστος (*kustis*) = a bladder, and λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Bot. & Chem.: The name given by Weddell to certain crystalline bodies clustered in the superficial cells of nettles and some other Urticææ.

gys-tô-lith-ic, a. [Eng. *cystolith*; -ic.]

Med.: Relating to stone in the bladder.

gys-tôph-ôr-a, s. [Gr. κύστος (*kustis*) = a bladder, and φῶρα (*phora*), neut. pl. of φέρος (*pheros*) = bearing, carrying.]

Zool.: A genus of Phocidæ, having in the male a proboscis-like appendage to the nose. *C. proboscidea* is the Bottle-nosed Seal, or Sea Elephant. It inhabits the Arctic Ocean, while a similar species, *C. cristata*, the Hooded Seal, finds its home in the Antarctic seas.

gys-tôp-tër-i-dæ-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *cystopteris* (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of Ferns, tribe Polypodææ. The sori are globose, the indusium sub-acuminate, fixed by a sublateral basal point, the veins scarcely anastomosing. (*Griffith & Henfrey*). [CYSTOPTERIS.]

gys-tôp-tër-is, s. [Gr. κύστος (*kustis*) = a bladder, and πτερίς (*ptêris*) = a kind of fern.]

Bot.: Bladder-fern. A genus of Ferns, the typical one of the sub-tribe Cystopteridæ (q.v.). *Cystopteris fragilis*, the Brittle Bladder-

seen on cabbages and other cruciferous plants. (*Griffith & Henfrey*.)

2. A genus of Orchids from Java.

gys-tôse, a. [Gr. κύστος (*kustis*) = a bladder, and Eng. suff. -ose, from Lat. suff. -osus = full of.] Full of bladders, containing bladders, bladdery.

gys-tô-seir-a, s. [Gr. κύστος (*kustis*) = a bladder, and σείρα (*seira*) = a cord, rope, string, or band.]

Bot.: A genus of Fucaceæ, the typical one of the family Cystoseiridae. It consists of much branched seaweeds, common on rocks, in tide-pools, or between tide-marks.

gys-tô-seir-i-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *cystoseira* (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Bot.: A tribe and family of Fucoid Algae, sub-order Fuceæ. The conceptacles or receptacles are distinct from the frond.

gys-tô-tome, s. [Gr. κύστος (*kustis*) = a cyst, and τομή (*tome*) = a cutting; τέμνω (*temno*) = to cut.]

Surg.: An instrument for cutting into a cyst, natural or morbid, such as opening the bladder for the extraction of urinary calculi, opening the capsule of the crystalline lens, &c.; a cystotome. (*Kniglit*.)

gys-tôt-ôm-y, s. [CYSTOME.]

Surg.: The act or operation of opening encysted tumours, or cutting the bag in which any morbid matter is contained; the cutting into the bladder for the extraction of urinary calculi.

gys-tu-la (pl. *cystulæ*), s. [Fem. dimin. of Mod. Lat. *cystis*; Gr. κύστος (*kustis*) = a bladder.]

Botany:

1. A round closed apothecium, filled with spores, adhering to filaments, arranged like rays around a common centre in lichens. They are called also Cistellæ.

2. Pl. (*Cystula*): Little open cups, sessile on the upper surface of the fronds of Marchantia, and containing the organs of reproduction.

* **cyte**, s. [CITY.]

cy-thër-ê, s. [Lat. *Cythere*; Gr. Κυθήρη or Κυθήρη (*Kuthêrê*) = the island of Cythere (Cérigo), and Aphrodîtê, who was connected with it.]

1. *Zool.*: A genus of Entomostraca, order Ostracoda, family Cytheridæ (q.v.). The eye is single, the inferior antennæ setigerous, but without a tuft or pencil of tiny filaments; three pairs of feet enclosed within the shell. No heart present. There are fifteen British species, all but one marine.

2. *Palæont.*: The genus has existed from the Palæozoic period till now. From the Chalk alone Prof. T. Rupert Jones describes nine fossil species.

cyth-ër-ê-a, s. [From *Cytherea*, a name of Venus, so called because she is said to have sprung from the foam of the sea near Cythera, now Cérigo, an island on the S. E. of the Morea.]

Zool.: A genus of Conchiferous Molluscs belonging to the family Veneridæ. The shell is like that of the genus Venus. There are three cardinal teeth and an anterior one beneath the tunicle. The Cythereas are in all seas; 176 recent species are known, and 200 fossil, the latter ranging from the Oolite till now. (*S. P. Woodward*; *Mollusca*, ed. Tate.)

cy-thër-i-dæ, s. pl. [Lat. *Cyther(e)* (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Zool.: A family of Entomostracous Crustaceans, of which Cytherea is the type. The carapace is hard, calcareous, and generally uneven.

cyt-i-nâ-çê-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *cytin(us)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -acæe.]

Bot.: An order belonging to the Cistus rapes, class Rhizogens. They are polygamous; the perianth tubular, four-lobed; the anthers sessile, on a central column, attached to the tube of the perianth; the ovary is inferior, one-celled, with many ovules, attached to parietal placenta. The fruit is baccate, leathery, and divisible into eight many-seeded lobes. The order has the habit of Fungi, and

yet possesses certain affinities to Bromeliaceæ and other endogenous plants. Griffith, however, believes the approximation to be to Exogens, of which he thinks the Cytinaceæ a reduced or degenerate form. Lindley in 1845 enumerated three genera and estimated the known species at seven. Habitat Europe and the Cape of Good Hope. They contain gallic acid, and have in consequence been used as astringents and styptics.

cyt-i-nûs, s. [Lat. *cytinus*; Gr. κύτινος (*kutinos*) = the calyx of the pomegranate.]

Bot.: A genus of Rhizogens, the typical one of the order Cytinaceæ (q.v.). It is parasitical upon Cistus in the south of Europe, whence an English name of the order Cistus rapes.

cyt-i-ô-æ, s. pl. [Lat. *cyti(us)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -acæ.]

Bot.: A section or family of the papilionaceous sub-tribe Genisteæ.

cyt-i-ô-ine, s. [Lat. *cytis(us)*; Eng. suff. -ine (*Chem.*)]

Chem.: $C_{20}H_{27}N_3O_3$. An alkaloid occurring in the ripe seeds of the Laburnum, *Cytisus Laburnum*. It forms white crystals, which melt at 155°. It is soluble in water and in alcohol, but nearly insoluble in ether. It is a very strong base; the nitrate crystallizes out of alcohol in thick transparent prisms. Cytisine is very poisonous. Bromine water gives an orange-yellow precipitate in dilute solutions. Strong sulphuric acid dissolves cytisine, forming a colourless solution, which, on adding a fragment of potassium dichromate, turns yellow, then brown, and then green. (*Watts*; *Dict. Chem.*)

cyt-i-ô-ûs, s. [Lat. *cytisus*; Gr. κύτινος (*kutinos*) = a shrubby kind of clover, *Medicago arborea*. The Lat. *cytisus* and the Greek word meant also the Laburnum.]

Bot.: A genus of papilionaceous plants, belonging to the sub-tribe Genisteæ and the section or family Cytiseæ. The species consist of trees and shrubs. *Cytisus Laburnum* is the well-known and beautiful Laburnum of our gardens. [LABURNUM.] *C. purpureus* is an elegant shrub about a foot high from Carniola; and there is a beautiful hybrid called *C. purpurascens* between it and the Laburnum. The ordinary broom once called *C. scoparius*, is now termed *Sarothamnus scoparius*. For the properties of the Laburnums, see LABURNUM. *C. Weldeni*, a native of Dalmatia, is said to poison the milk of the goats which browse on its foliage. [BROOM, LABURNUM, SAROTHAMNUS.]

"There tamarisks with thick-leaved box are found;
And *Cytisus* and garden-plum abound." *Congreve*.

cyt-tô-blâst, s. [Gr. κύτος (*kutos*) = a hollow in a vessel, jar, or urn, and βλαστός (*blastos*) = a sprout, shoot, or sucker.]

Biology:

1. The nucleus of a cell (said chiefly of the freshwater algæ).

2. An amœbiform cell (in sponges).

cyt-tô-blas-tê-ma, s. [Gr. κύτος (*kutos*) = a hollow, a cavity, and βλαστήμα (*blastêma*) = increase, growth.]

Biol.: Protoplasm; used spec. of the common gelatinous matrix of the Protozoa and sponges.

cyt-tô-gên-ê-sis, s. [Gr. κύτος (*kutos*) = a vessel, a jar, an urn, and γένεσις (*genesis*) = origin.]

Bot.: The origin and development of cellular tissue in a plant.

cyt-tô-gê-nêt-ic, a. [Gr. κύτος (*kutos*) = . . . a vessel, and γένετις (*genetês*) (as adj.) = belonging to one's birth.]

Physiol.: Pertaining or relating to cell formation; generating cells.

cyt-tô-gên-oûs, a. [Gr. κύτος (*kutos*) = a hollow, . . . a vessel, and γέννω (*gennao*) = to engender, to produce.]

Biol.: Producing cells.

cytogenous issue, s.

Biol.: The name given by Kölliker to what is otherwise called retiform or reticular connective tissue.

cyt-tô-gên-y, s. [Gr. κύτος (*kutos*) = . . . a vessel, a jar, an urn, and γέννω (*gennao*) = to



CYSTOPTERIS FRAGILIS.

1. Pinnule. 2. Portion of Pinnule.
3. Spores of Involucre.

fern, is found occasionally on rocks and walls. *C. alpina*, the Lacinate Bladder-fern, and *C. montana*, the Mountain Bladder-fern, are rare.

gys-tô-pûs, s. [Gr. κύστος (*kustis*) = a bladder, and πούς (*poûs*) = a foot (?).]

Botany:

1. A genus of Cœcomaceli (Coniomycetous Fungi), one species of which, *Cystopus candidus*, produces the "white rust" so commonly

bôl, bôy; pout, jôwî; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, çem; thin, çhis; sin, aç; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = ç
-cian, -tian = shàn. -tion, -sion = shün; -çion, -çion = zhün. -clous, -çious, -sious = shüis. -ble, -dle, &c. = bël, dël

engender, to produce.] The same as CYTOGENESIS (q.v.).

çyt-târ'-i-a, s. [Gr. *κυστάριον* (*kustarion*) dimin. from *κυστός* (*kustos*) = (1) any cavity, (2) the cell of a honeycomb, (3) any cell.]

Bot.: A genus of Fungals, order Ascomycetes. They are parasitical upon beeches in South America. *Cyttaria Darwinii* forms a great part of the food used by the natives of Tierra del Fuego during some months of the year.

***cyttenero**, s. [CITY.] A citizen.

"*Hic ciels, a cyttenero!*"—Wright: *Fol. of Focad*, p. 211.

***cytyr**, s. [Lat. *citrus*.] A citron.

"*Cytyr-tree. Citrus.*"—*Prompt. Par.*

***cyule**, ***cule**, s. [Etym. doubtful.] A sort of boat. (*Davies*.)

"Who being embarked in forty cyules or pinnaces."—*Holland: Camden*, p. 128.

Czar, s. [Russ. *tsar* = a king.] A king; the title of the Emperor of Russia. It was first assumed by Ivan II. in 1579.

Fig.: One who assumes or exercises unwarranted authority or offensive despotism through official position; an epithet applied to Hon. Thomas B. Reed, by his political enemies, when Speaker of the Fifty-second Congress.

Czar-év-na, s. [Russ. *tsarevna*.] The title of the wife of the Czarowitz.

Czar-f-na, s. [In Russ. *tsaritsa*.] The wife of the Emperor of Russia.

czar-in'-i-an, a. [Eng. *czar, czarina*; -ian.] Of or pertaining to the Czar or Czarina of Russia.

***czar-ish**, a. [Eng. *czar*; -ish.] Pertaining to the Czar of Russia. Only used as below.

"His czarish majesty dispatched an express."—*Father*, No. 55.

czar-ism, s. [Eng. *czar*; -ism.]

Polit.: Personal absolutism.

Czar-ô-witz, **Czar-e-vitch**, **Czar-e-witch**, s. [Russ. *tsarevich*.] The title of the eldest son of the Emperor of Russia.

Czëch (pron *Chëk*), s. [Boh.]

1. One of the Slavic people residing chiefly in Bohemia, portions of Hungary, and Moravia.
2. The language of the Czechs.

D.

D. The fourth letter, and the third consonant, in the English alphabet. It represents a dental sound formed by placing the tip of the tongue against the roots of the upper teeth, and then passing up vocalized breath into the mouth. It is always sounded in English words, though frequently slurred over in rapid speech in such words as *handkerchief*. After a non-vocal or surd consonant it takes a sharper sound, nearly approaching that of *t*, especially in the past tenses and past participles of verbs in -ed. D sometimes represents an older *t*, as in *card* = Fr. *carte*, Lat. *charta*; *proud* = O. Eng. *prut*. Sometimes the older *d* has become *t* as in *abbot* = O. Eng. *abbot*, *abbod*; *partridge* = O. Fr. & Lat. *perdix*. Again it sometimes is represented by *th*, as *kithen* = O. Eng. *hider*. It has been lost from some words, as *gospel* = O. Eng. *godspeal*; *woodbine* = O. Eng. *wudu-bind*; *gossip* = O. Eng. *god-sib*. On the other hand, for phonetic reasons it has been intercalated in many words, as *thunder* = O. Eng. *thunor*; *sound* = O. Eng. *soun*, Lat. *sonus*; *gender* = Fr. *genre*, Lat. *genus*; *jaundice* = Fr. *jaunisse*, &c.

D. As an initial is used:

1. In Chronology:

(1) For *Domini*, genit. sing. of Lat. *Dominus* = Lord, as A.D. = *Anno Domini* = in the year of our Lord.

(2) For died.

2. In Music: As an abbreviation for *Dis-cantus*, *Desus*, *Destra*, &c.

3. In *University degrees*, &c.: For Doctor, as M.D. = Doctor of Medicine; D.C.L. = Doctor of Civil Law; D.D. = Doctor of Divinity; D.Sc. = Doctor of Science, &c.

4. In *Titles*: For Duke.

D. As a symbol is used:

1. In *Numer.*: For 500. Thus DC = 600; DL = 550. When a dash or stroke is written over the letter (D) its value is increased tenfold, i.e., to 5,000.

2. In *Chem.*: For the element Didymium.

3. In *Music*:

(1) For the first note of the Phrygian, afterwards called the Dorian, mode.

(2) For the second note of the normal scale of C, corresponding to the Italian *re*.

(3) For the major scale having two sharps and for the minor scale having one flat in its signature.

(4) For a string tuned to D, e.g., the third string of the violin, the second of the viola and violoncello.

(5) For a clef in old mensurable music, *D excellens*. (*Stainer & Barrett*.)

(6) *d* is used for *doh* in the tonic sol-fa system.

4. In *Biblical Criticism*: For the Beza manuscript of the Greek New Testament.

5. In *Comm.*: For a penny or pence, as £ s. d. = pounds, shillings, and pence.

da, prep. [Ital.] From, according to, as befits.

Music:

(1) *Da capo*: From the beginning. An expression signifying that the performer must recommence the piece, and conclude at the double bar marked *Fine*.

(2) *Da capo al fine*: From the beginning to the sign *Fine*.

(3) *Da capo al segno*: From the beginning to the sign (*♩*).

***da** (1), s. [DAV.]

"The pepli clept of Equicola
That had furris had told mny da."
—*Doug.*: *Virgil*, 235, 40.

***da** (2), ***dae**, ***day**, s. [DOE.]

"His hall Woods, Forrests, Parken, Hamnyes, Da,
Ra, Halls, Hynds, . . . and other wild beasts
within the same, are greatly destroyed."—*Acts*
Ja. VI., 1594, c. 210.

***da** (3), s. [DAW.] A sluggard.

dab, **daub**, v. t. & i. [Cognate with O. Dut. *dappen* = to pinch, to knead, to dabble; Ger. *tappen* = to grope, to fumble. It is a doublet of *tap* (q.v.). (*Skeat*.)]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. To strike gently, to tap.

"The Flemmische hem dabbeth o the het bare."
—*Political Songs*, p. 192.

2. To rub or pat gently.

"A sore should never be wiped by drawing a piece of tow or rag over it, but only by dabbing it with fine lint."—*Sharp*.

3. To daub, to besmear.

4. To daub, to rub on or apply so as to smear.

II. Building: To perform the process of dabbing (q.v.).

B. Intransitive:

1. To prick, to tap.

"The thorn that dabs I'll cut it down."
—*Jamieson: Popular Ball.*, i. 87.

2. To peck, as birds.

"Weel daubit, Robin! there's some mair,
Beath groats and barley, dinnis snare."
—*Gen. J. Nicol: Poems*, i. 43.

*3. To fall with a noise, to patter down.

"Ensombrd in my clothes that dabbng down from me did droope."
—*Phaer: Virgil. Æneid*, bk. vi.

4. To fish in a particular manner. (See example.)

"And this way of fishing we call *dapping*, *dabbing*, or *dibbing*, wherein you are always to have your line flying before you—up, or down the river, as the wind serves—and to angle as near as you can to the bank of the same side wheroun you stand."—*Walton: Angler*, pt. ii, ch. v.

¶ To dab *nebs*: To kiss.

"Dab *nebs* with her now and then."—*Coal-man's Courtship to the Creek-wife's Daughter*, p. 6.

dab (1), ***dabbe**, s. [DAB, v.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A stroke, a blow

"Philot him gof anothir dabbe."
—*Allanquander*, 2, 304.

*2. A peck or stroke from a bird's beak.

*3. A smart push with a broken sword or pointless weapon.

"As he was recovering himself, I gave him a *dab* in the mouth with my broken sword, which very much hurt him."—*Memoirs of Capt. Creighton*, p. 62.

4. A blow with any moist or soft substance.

5. Anything moist or slimy.

*6. A trifle, a little bit.

"Some dirty *dab* of a negotiation."—*Walpole: The Mann*, ii. 53.

7. A pinafore.

II. Technically:

1. *Die-sinking*: An impression in type-metal of a die in course of sinking.

2. *Ichthy*: A name commonly applied to any species of fish belonging to the genus *Pleuronectes* (q.v.). Specially applied to *Pleuronectes limanda*, a small flat fish common on the sandy coasts of Britain.

dab (2), s. & a. [Prob. a corruption of *adept* (q.v.).]

A. As subst.: An adept, a skilful person, an expert. (*Colloquial*.)

"... a third is a *dab* at an index."—*Goldsmith: The Bee*, No. 1.

B. As adj.: Expert, adept, skilful, clever.

dabbed, **daubed**, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DAB, v.]

dab'-bër, s. [Eng. *dab*; -er.]

***I. Ord. Lang.**: One who dabs.

II. Technically:

1. *Printing*: The original inking-apparatus for a form of type. It consisted of a ball of cloth stuffed with an elastic material. Two of them were used, one in each hand. One of them being dabbed upon the inking-table to gather a quantity of ink, the balls were then rubbed together so as to spread it uniformly. This was done while the pull was being made, and when the bed was withdrawn from below the platen, and the printed sheet removed, the assistant, working actively with both hands, inked the surface of the form. Another form of dabber is a roll of cloth, the end of which is used for inking the engraved copperplate.

2. *Engraving*: A silk or leather ball, stuffed with wool, used in the first process of engraving, for spreading the ground upon the hot plates.

3. *Stereotyping*: In the paper process, the insinuation of the damp paper into the interstices of the letters by dabbing the back of the paper with a hair brush. The term has also been applied to the cliché process, in which the type is dabbed down into a shallow cistern of type-metal which is just setting. (*Knight*.)

dab'-bing, **daub'-ing**, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [DAB, v.]

A. & B. As *pr. par.* & *particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of striking, pecking, or smearing.

2. *Building*: Working the face of a stone after it has been broached and draughted with a pick-shaped tool, or the patent axe, so as to form a series of minute holes. (*Gwill*.)

dabbing-machine, s.

Type-founding: The machine employed in casting large metal type. (*Knights*.)

dab'-ble, v. t. & i. [A freq. form of *dab* (q.v.). Cognate with Dut. *dabbelen*.]

A. Trans.: To smear or daub over, to bespatter, to besprinkle.

"I scarifed and dabbied the wound with oil of turpentine."—*Wiemann: Surgery*.

B. Intransitive:

1. *Lit.*: To play or splash about in water or mud.

"Where the duck dabbles 'mid the rustling sedge."
—*Wordsworth: Evening Walk*.

2. *Fig.*: To do or practise anything in a superficial or amateur-like manner; to take up any pursuit or subject superficially or slightly; to dip into anything without following it up thoroughly; to trifle.

"... written by the painter himself, who, we have seen, dabbled in poetry too."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. I, ch. vii.

dab'-blër, s. [Eng. *dabble*(e); -er.]

1. *Lit.*: One who dabbles or plays about in water or mud; a meddler.

2. *Fig.*: One who dabbles in a subject or pursuit; a superficial student or investigator.

fäto, **fät**, **färe**, amidst, **whät**, **fäll**, father; **wö**, **wët**, **hëre**, camel, **hër**, **thëre**; pine, **pît**, **sîre**, **sîr**, marine; **gö**, **pöt**, **or**, **wöre**, wolf, **wörk**, **whö**, **sön**; müte, **cüb**, **cüre**, unite, **cür**, **rüle**, **fäll**; **trÿ**, **Sÿrian**. **se**, **ce**=**e**; **oy**=**ä**. **qu**=**kw**.

"Payne had been long well known about town as a *dabbler* in poetry and politics."—*Muculay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

dab'-bling, *pr. par. a., & s.* [DABBLE, v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As substantive*:

1. *Lit.*: The act or action of playing in water or mud.

"This hut to dye, dogs do it, ducks with dabbling." *Beaum. & Flot.: Mad Lover*, II. 1.

2. *Fig.*: A superficial pursuit of any subject or profession.

† **dab'-bling-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *dabbling*; -ly.] In a superficial or shallow manner; not thoroughly or earnestly.

dab'-chick, **dob'-chick**, *s.* [Eng. *dap*, a variant of the verb to *dip* (q.v.). The word *dabchick* thus means the chick or bird that dips or dives.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: A chicken newly hatched, a chicken with its feathers not grown. (*Ash*.)

* 2. *Fig.*: A childish person.

II. Ornith.: A familiar name applied to the Little Grebe, *Podiceps minor*, a well-known bird which frequents most of our rivers, but more especially fresh-water lakes. [GREBE.]

dab'-er-lack, *s.* [Etym. doubtful]

1. A kind of long sea-weed.

2. Any wet dirty strap of cloth or leather. In this sense it is often used to signify the rags of a tattered garment, from its resemblance to long sea-weed.

3. Applied to the hair of the head when hanging in lank, tangled, and separate locks.

* **dab'-let**, * **dalb'-let**, *s.* [Fr. *diaboleau*, dimin. from *diabole* = the devil.] An imp; a little devil.

"When all the weird sisters had thus voted in one voice The deed of the *Dablet*, then sayne they withdrew." *Watson: Coll.*, iii. 16.

da-boc'-ci-a, *s.* [Named after St. Dabec.]

Bot.: Irish-wort, formerly considered a genus of plants, but now made a sub-genus of *Menziesia*, consisting of a single species, *Dabocia polifolia*, natural order Ericaceae. It is a dwarf shrub with terminous, racemose, purple, or crimson flowers. It is a native of Ireland, France, and Spain, and is found in boggy heaths. In Ireland it is called St. Dabec's Heath, Irish-whorts and Cantabrian Heath.

dab'-ster, *s.* [Eng. *dab* (2), *s.*; and suff. -ster.] An expert or adept person, a dab.

däce, *s.* [According to Skeat, the same as *dare*: "*Dace* or *dare*, a small river-fish" (*Kersey*); O. Fr. *dars* = *dace*, from *dars* or *darz* = a dart, so named from the quickness of its movements.]

Ichthy.: A small river fish, *Leuciscus vulgaris*, belonging to the family Cyprinidae (q.v.). It is gregarious in its habits. It is common in many of our rivers.

da-cē-lō, *s.* [A transposition of *alcedo*, the Lat. name for the Kingfisher (q.v.).]

Ornith.: A genus of kingfishers, natives of Australia. *D. gigas* is the Laughing Jackass.

* **dack'-er**, * **daik'-er**, * **dak'-er**, *v.i.* [Etym. doubtful. Cf. O. Flem. *daekeren*.]

1. To work as in job-work or piece-work.

2. To truck, to barter, to higgie.

3. To search or hunt as for stolen goods.

"The *Sevilians* will but doubt be here,

To dacker for her as for robbed gear."

Ros.: Helenore, p. 21.

4. To loiter, to stroll about idly.

"The d—s in the daiding body," muttered Jeany between her teeth: "wha wad he thought o his dackering out this length!"—*Scott: Heart of Midlothian*, ch. ix.

5. To engage, to grapple.

¶ (1) *To daker on*: To continue in any situation, or engaged in any business, in a state of irresolution whether to quit it or not; to hang on.

"I has been sitting every term these four and twenty years; but when the time comes, there's ay something to saw that I would like to see sawn,—and ay I'en daker on w' the family frae year's end to year's end."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. vi.

(2) *To daker up the gate*: To jog or walk slowly up a street.

"I'll pay you thousand punds Scots, plack and bowbe, gin ye'll be an honest fallow for auns, and just dacker up the gate w' this Sassenach."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxiii.

* **dack-er**, * **daik-er**, *s.* [DACKER, v.] A struggle.

"For they great dacker made, an' tuly'd it strang,

Ere they wad yield an' let the cattle gang." *Ros.: Helenore*, p. 22.

däc'-nē, *s.* [Gr. *δάκνω* (*daknō*) = to bite, to sting.]

Entom.: A genus of Coleoptera, belonging to the family Clavicornes.

däc'-nis, *s.* [Gr. *δάκνω* (*daknō*) = to bite.]

Ornith.: A genus of birds belonging to the family Ciconiiformes (q.v.). The forehead, shoulders, and wings are sky-blue, the tail black. They are natives of Mexico.

da-cōit, **da-kōit**, *s.* [Hind., &c. *dakait*.] A gang robber. (*Anglo-Indian*.)

¶ Such gang-robbers make their depredations chiefly in Lower Bengal. They go by night, and with disguised faces; their object, however, being not intimidation or revenge but robbery.

da-cōit'-tŷ, **da-kōi'-tŷ**, *s.* [Hind., &c. *dakaiti*.] Gang robbery.

däc'-ryd, *s.* [DACRYDIUM.]

Bot.: A tree of the genus *Dacrydium* (q.v.).

"In New Zealand the *Dacryds* are sometimes no bigger than mosses."—*Linley: Veg. King.* (3rd ed.), p. 228.

däc'-ryd'-i-ŷm, *s.* [Gr. *δακρυδίων* (*dakrusion*), dimin. of *δακρυ* (*dakru*) = a tear, from the resinous exudations from the plants.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the Taxaceae, or Yews. They vary greatly in appearance and size, from a dwarf shrub to a tall tree. They are natives of New Zealand and the East Indies. From the young branches of *Dacrydium taxifolium* (the kakatero of the natives of New Zealand) an excellent anti-scorbutic beverage like spruce-beer is made.

däc'-ry-ō-lite, *s.* [Gr. *δακρύ* (*dakru*) = a tear, *o* connective, and *λίθος* (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Med.: A calculus concretion in the lachrymal passage.

däc'-ry-ō-ma, *s.* [Gr. *δακρύμα* (*dakruō*) = to weep; *δακρύ* (*dakru*) = a tear.]

Med.: A name given to a diseased condition of the lachrymal duct of the eye, by which the tears are prevented from passing into the nose, and consequently trickle over the cheek.

däc'-tŷl, *s.* [Lat. *dactylus*; Gr. *δάκτυλος* (*daktulos*) = (1) a finger, (2) a dactyl.]

1. *Pros.*: A name given to a poetical foot consisting of one long syllable followed by two short ones, as the joints of a finger: thus *cāndīdis*, *tēgmīnē* are dactyls.

2. *Ichthy.*: The Razor-fish (q.v.).

* **däc'-tŷl**, *v.i.* [DACTYL, s.] To run or move nimbly. (*B. Jonson*.)

* **däc'-tŷl-ar**, *a.* [Eng. *dactyl*; -ar.] Of or pertaining to a dactyl; dactylic.

* **däc'-tŷl-ēt**, *s.* [Eng. *dactyl*(t); dimin. suff. -et.] A dactyl.

"... how handsomely befits

Dull spondee with the English *dactylets*."

Bp. Hall: Sat., i. 6.

däc'-tŷl-ēth'-ra, *s.* [Gr. *δακτυλήθρα* (*dactylethra*) = a finger-sheath.]

Zool.: A genus of tailless Amphibians, natives of South Africa, the only one of the family Dactylethridae (q.v.). It contains two species. The hind feet are webbed, and there are claws on the three inner toes. The genus is also called *Xenopus*.

däc'-tŷl-ēth'-ri-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *dactylethra*(a), and fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Zool.: A family of amphibious vertebrata, consisting of the single genus *Dactylethra* (q.v.).

däc'-tŷl-i, *s. pl.* [Gr. *δάκτυλος* (*daktulos*) = a finger.]

Class. Antiq.: The priests of Cybele in Phrygia, so called from having been five in number, thus corresponding with the number of fingers on the hand. Their functions appear to have been the same as, or similar to, those of the Corybantes and Curetes.

däc'-tŷl'-ic, * **däc'-tŷl'-ick**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *dactylicus*; Gr. *δακτυλικός* (*daktulikos*), from *δάκτυλος* (*daktulos*).]

A. *As adj.*: Pertaining to or consisting wholly or in part of dactyls.

"This at least was the power of the spondee and dactylic harmony; but our language can reach no eminent diversities of sound."—*Johnson: Rambler*, No. 24.

B. *As substantive*:

1. A line consisting of or containing dactyls.

2. (Pl.): Metres which consist wholly or in part of dactyls. [HEXAMETER.]

* **däc'-tŷl'-i-ō-glyph**, *s.* [DACTYLOGLYPH.]

1. An engraver of rings or gems.

2. The inscription of the engraver's name on a stone or gem.

* **däc'-tŷl'-i-ō-g-lŷ-phŷ**, *s.* [Gr. *δακτυλογλυφία* (*daktuloglyphia*), from *δακτυλος* (*daktulos*) = a ring, and *γλυφω* (*glyphō*) = to engrave.] The art of cutting or engraving seal-rings or gems.

* **däc'-tŷl'-i-ō-g-ra-phŷ**, * **däc'-tŷl'-ō-g-ra-phŷ**, *s.* [Gr. *δακτυλος* (*daktulos*) = a ring, from *δάκτυλος* (*daktulos*) = a finger, and *γράφω* (*graphō*) = to write, to describe.]

1. The art of engraving gems.

2. A description of, or treatise on, engraved stones and rings.

* **däc'-tŷl'-i-ō-l-ō-gŷ**, *s.* [Gr. *δακτυλος* (*daktulos*) = a ring, and *λόγος* (*logos*) = a treatise or discourse.] A treatise on finger-rings; the science which treats of finger-rings and their history.

* **däc'-tŷl'-i-ō-mān-cŷŷ**, * **däc'-tŷl'-ō-mān-cŷŷ**, *s.* [Gr. *δακτυλος* (*daktulos*) = a ring, and *μαντεία* (*mantēia*) = prophecy, divination.] Divination by means of rings.

däc'-tŷl'-i-ōn, *s.* [Gr. *δάκτυλος* (*daktulos*) = a finger.]

1. *Surg.*: Cohesion between two fingers, whether congenital or from burning.

2. *Musical*: An instrument invented by Henry Herz for training the fingers and suppling the joints. [CHIROPLAST.] (*Knight*.)

däc'-tŷl'-ia, *s.* [Gr. *δάκτυλος* (*daktulos*) = a finger.]

Bot.: A genus of grasses containing about a dozen species. *Dactylis glomerata*, the Common Cock's-foot-grass, is common in England, but is of little use as pasture, being coarse and hard.

* **däc'-tŷl'-ist**, *s.* [Eng. *dactyl*; -ist.] A writer of dactylic or flowing verses.

"Dr. Johnson prefers the Latin poetry of May and Cowley to that of Milton, and thinks May to be the first of the three. May is certainly a sourdous dactylist."—*Watson: Pref. to Milton's Sim. Poems*.

* **däc'-tŷl'-i-tis**, *s.* [Gr. *δάκτυλος* (*daktulos*) = a finger; suff. -itis (*Med*.) (q.v.).]

Med.: Inflammation of the finger.

däc'-tŷl'-i-ŷm, *s.* [Gr. *δάκτυλος* (*daktulos*) = a finger.]

Bot.: A genus of Hyphomycetous Fungi, consisting of moulds growing over decayed plants. One species, *Dactylium oenoneum*, grows upon the surface of the membrane within the shell of the eggs of fowls and other birds. Six British species are known. (*Griffith & Henfrey*.)

* **däc'-tŷl'-ō-glyph**, *s.* [DACTYLOGLYPH.]

* **däc'-tŷl'-ō-g-lŷ-phŷ**, *s.* [DACTYLOGLYPHY.]

däc'-tŷl'-ō-gŷ, *s.* [Gr. *δάκτυλος* (*daktulos*) = a finger, and *λόγος* (*logos*) = a word, a discourse.] The art or science of the communication of ideas by means of motions of the fingers or hands; choreology.

"Choreology, or dactyloglogy, as the words import, is interpretation by the transient motions of the fingers."—*Delgarno: Deaf and Dumb Man's Tutor* (1680), introd.

* **däc'-tŷl'-ō-mān-cŷŷ**, *s.* [DACTYLIOMANCY.]

* **däc'-tŷl'-ōn-ōm-ŷŷ**, *s.* [Gr. *δάκτυλος* (*daktulos*) = a finger, and *νόμος* (*nomos*) = a regulation, a law; *νέμω* (*nemō*) = to distribute.] The art or science of counting on the fingers.

däc'-tŷl'-ōp-ōr-ga, *s.* [Gr. *δάκτυλος* (*daktulos*) = a finger, and *πόρος* (*poros*) = a passage.]

bōll, **bōy**; **pōll**, **jōwī**; **cat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **chin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. -**īng**, -**cian**, -**tian** = **shan**. -**tion**, -**sion** = **shūn**. -**tion**, -**sion** = **zhūn**. -**cious**, -**tious**, -**sious** = **shūs**. -**ble**, -**dle**, &c. = **bēl**, **del**.

Zool.: A genus of Foraminifera, the typical one of the family Dactyloporidæ (q.v.). Some, as *Dactylopora eruca*, are of simple organization, others are more complex.

dac-tyl-ô-pôr-i-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *dactylopora*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

1. **Diol.**: A family of Imperforate Foraminifera, sub-tribe Miliolida. By some they are held to be calcareous algae. The successive chambers of the multilocular test or shell have no direct communication with one another, but simply cohere by their walls.

2. **Palæont.**: The Dactyloporidæ range from the Trias till now. Vast masses of Triassic limestone in the Bavarian and Tyrolean Alps are formed from their remains. (*Nicholson.*)

dac-tyl-ôp-tër-ôus, *a.* [Gr. *δάκτυλος* (*daktulos*) = a finger, and *πτερόν* (*pteron*) = a wing, a fin.]

Ichthy.: An epithet applied to fish which have the inferior rays of their pectoral fins either wholly or partially free.

dac-tyl-ôp-tër-ûs, *s.* [DACTYLOPTEROUS.]

Ichthy.: A name applied to a genus of fishes belonging to the order Acanthopterygii, in which the head is flattened, large, and long, and rises suddenly from a short muzzle; the body is covered with large scales; sub-



FLYING-GURNARD.

pectoral rays numerous and enormously large. It contains only two species, of which one, *Dactylopterus voltians*, is the Flying-fish, but that is given specially to *Exocoetus ciliens*. (*EXOCOETUS.*)

dac-tyl-ô-rhî-za, *s.* [Gr. *δάκτυλος* (*daktulos*) = a finger, and *ρίζα* (*rhiza*) = a root.]

Bot.: A disease in the bulbs of turnips, causing them to branch out and become hard and useless. It is generally called Fingers-and-Toes.

dac-tyl-zô-ô-ôid, *s.* [Gr. *δάκτυλος* (*daktulos*) = a finger, and Eng. *zoid*.]

Biol.: An elongated appendage with the function of a tentacle, in some hydrozoans. There is no mouth or gastric cavity.

dac-tyl-ûs, *s.* [Gr. *δάκτυλος* (*daktulos*) = a finger.] A Greek measure of length, the sixteenth part of an English foot. (*Weale.*)

dād (1), *s.* [DAWD.]

1. A large piece.
2. A blow.

dād (2), *s.* [Wel. *tad* = father; Corn. *tat*; Ir. *daid*; Gael. *daidein*; Gr. *τάτα*, *τάτα* (*tata*, *teta*); Sansc. *tata* = father.] A child's name for a father.

"Dicky your boy, that with his grumbling voice
Was wont to cheer his *dad* in mutinies!"

Shakspeare: 2 Henry VI., l. 4

***dad**, *v.t. & i.* [From the sound.]

A. Transitive:

1. To thrash, to beat, to cuff.
- "Dadging his held to the calasy."—*Knox: Hist.* p. 95.

2. To dash.

B. Intrans.: To fall or clap down forcibly and with noise.

***dād-dër**, *v.t.* [A freq. of *dade* (q.v.).]

To quake, to tremble. [*DIDDER, DITHER.*]
"To dadder, trepidare."—*Levins: Manu. Vocab.*

dadder-grass, *s.*

Bot.: Common Quaking-grass, *Briza media*.

dād-dîe, dād-dÿ, *s.* [Eng. *dad*; *-ie, -y.*] An affectionate form of *dad*, father.

daddy-longlegs, *s.*

Entom.: A name for various species of the Crane-fly; used also of harvest-spiders.

dād-dîe, dād-dîe, *v.t.* [A freq. form of *dade* (q.v.).]

1. To walk unsteadily, as a child or old man; to toddle.

2. To loiter about, to be lazy or idle.

"Aweel, thriftless bodie,—can ye kame wad? that's dainty wark for sic a daiden bodie."—*Blackwood's Mag.*, Jan., 1821, p. 407.

dād-döck, *s.* [Etym. doubtful. Ash suggests *dead oak*.] The heart or body of a tree thoroughly rotten.

***däde**, *v.t. & i.* [Etym. doubtful.]

A. Intrans.: To move unsteadily, as a child; to totter.

"Which, nourished and bred up at her most piteous pop,
No sooner taught to *dade*, but from their mother trip,
And in their speedy course strave others to outstrip."

Drayton: Polybion, s. l.

B. Trans.: To lead like a child by the hand; to hold up by leading strings.

"A man of years who is a politician, muste offer his hand lovingly unto those that make toward him, and be glad to sort and converse with them; such he ought to inform, to correct, to *dade* and lead by the hand."—*Holland: Plutarch*, p. 399.

***da-dir**, *v.t.* [Probably a freq. of *dade* (q.v.).] To shiver, to quake. [*DIDDER.*]

"To *dadir*: *Friguelo et cetera, ubi to whale* [quake].—*Cathol. Anglicum.*

dā-dō, *s.* [Ital. = a die.]

Architecture:

1. A term for the die or plane face of a pedestal. The dado employed in the interior of buildings is a continuous pedestal, with a plinth and base moulding, and a cornice or dado moulding surmounting the die.

2. The solid block or cube forming the body of a pedestal, in classical architecture, between the base mouldings and cornice; an architectural arrangement of mouldings, &c., round the lower part of the walls of a room. (*Weale.*)

dād-ôx-ÿl-ôn, *s.* [Gr. *δαίς* (*daïs*), contr. *δās* (*das*), genit. *δαΐδος* (*daïdos*), contr. *δādos* (*dados*) = a pine-torch, a fire-brand, and *ξύλον* (*xylon*) = wood.]

Palæont.: A kind of fossil Conifer, found in the carboniferous sandstone, as in Craigleith Quarry near Edinburgh. Some appear to be allied to the genus *Araucaria*. Also called *Araucarites*.

dā-dÿl, *s.* [Gr. *δαίς* (*daïs*) = a torch; *ῥή* (*rhê*) = matter.]

Chem.: A hydrocarbon formed by distilling the solid monohydrochlorate of turpentine oil several times over quicklime. It is a limpid, aromatic liquid, sp. gr. 0.87, boiling at 156°, and without action on polarised light.

***dae**, *s.* [DEYE.]

dae-nettle, *s.* [DEYE-NETTLE.]

***dæd'-al**, **dædale*, *a.* [From Lat. *dædalus*; Gr. *δαΐδαλος* (*daïdalos*) = cunningly or curiously wrought.]

I. Lit.: Variegated, curiously or ingeniously worked or formed.

II. Figuratively:

1. In a good sense: Skilful, ingenious, clever.
"Nor hath
The *dædal* hand of nature only pour'd
Her gifts of outward grace!" *Philips: Ode*, l.
2. In a bad sense: Deceitful, treacherous, insincere.
"The Latman started up. Bright goddess, stay!
Search my most hidden breast! By truth's own
tongue
I have no *dædale* heart." *Keats: Endymion*, iv.

dæd-al-én'-chÿ-ma, *s.* [Gr. *δαΐδαλος* (*daïdalos*) = cunningly wrought, and *ἐγκύμα* (*engkyuma*) = an infusion.]

Bot.: An epithet applied to the cells, as of some fungi, when entangled; tortuous cells.

***dæ-dā'-li-an**, *a.* [DÆDAL.]

1. **Ord. Lang.**: Curiously or artfully wrought; maze-like; resembling a labyrinth.
"Our bodies decked in our *dædalian* arms." *Chapman.*

2. **Bot.**: The same as DÆDALOUS (q.v.).

dæ-dal-ôus, *a.* [Gr. *δαΐδαλος* (*daïdalos*).] [DÆDAL.]

Bot.: A term applied to leaves of a delicate texture, whose margins are marked with various intricate windings.

***dæl**, *s.* [DEAL, *s.*]

***dæl**, *v.* [DEAL, *v.*]

dæ-môn, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *δαίμων* (*daïmôn*) = a god, a spirit.] A spirit, a being of another world. [*DEMON.*]

"Baptized men poured libations of ale to one *Dæmon*, and set out drink offerings of milk for another."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

***dæ-mon-ic**, *a.* [DEMONIC.]

dæ-môn-ism, *s.* [DEMONISM.]

dæ-môn-ist, *s.* [DEMONIST.]

***dæ-môn-ôc-ra-çÿ**, *s.* [DEMONOCRACY.]

***dæ-môn-ôl-ô-gër**, *s.* [DEMONOLOGER.]

***dæ-môn-ô-mân-çÿ**, *s.* [DEMONOMANCY.]

dæ-môn-ô-mā-ni-çÿ, *s.* [DEMONOMANIA.]

dæ-môn-ôr-ôps, *s.* [Probably from Gr. *δαίμων* (*daïmôn*) = a god, a deity, and *ὤψ* (*ôps*) = face, appearance, alluding to the beauty of the plant. (*Dict. of Gardening.*)]

Bot.: A genus of palms, tribe Calameæ. About forty species are known. *Dæmonorops Draco* (formerly *Calamus Draco*) is the Dragon's-blood Palm. [*DRAGON'S-BLOOD.*]

dæsmān, *s.* [DESMAN.]

***dæz**, ***daise**, *v.t.* [DAZE.] To stupefy, to daze.

"For me, I'm on Parnassus' brink
Riv'n the words that gar them clink;
Whyles *dæz*'t w' love, whyles *dæz*'t w' drink."
Burns: Second Epistle to Dandie.

***dæf**, ***daffe**, *s.* [Probably allied to *deaf*.] *Sw. dōf* = stupid; *Icel. daufr* = deaf. ▲ stupid blockhead, a numskull.

"And when this jape is told another day,
I shall be halden a *dæf* or a cokenay."
Chaucer: C. T., 4, 205, 4, 206.

***dæf** (1), *v.t.* [DOFF.]

1. To doff, to put off, to lay or toss aside.
"There my white stole of chastity I *dæf* d.
Shook off my sober guards and civil fears."
Shakspeare: A Lover's Complaint, 297, 298.

2. To turn aside.
"And *dæf* d me to a cabin hang'd with care,
To descant on the doubts of my decay."
Shakspeare: The Passionate Pilgrim, xiv.

***dæf** (2), *v.t.* [DAFF, *v.*]

1. To be foolish, to act foolishly.
"Dastard, then *dæf*, that with such devilry ups;
Thy reason savours of reek, and nothing else."
Poole: Watson's Coll., iii. 27.

2. To play, to toy.

***dæf-fër-ÿ**, *s.* [Eng. *daff*; *-ery*.] Rumping; frolicsomeness; foolery.

"That wad be faim her company to get;
Wha in her *dæfery* had run o'er the score."
Ross: Helenore, p. 90.

dæf-fîng, ***dæfîn**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [*DAFF* (2), *v.*]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb).

B. As adj.: Merry, light-hearted.
"... though she has a *dæfing* way with her, she could never bide a hard word a her days."—*Petticoat Tales*, l. 266.

C. As substantive:

1. Thoughtless gaiety; foolish playfulness; foolery.

"... as folk ca'd us in their *dæfîn*, young Nick and auld Nick."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xiii.

2. Folly, foolishness.

"But 'tis a *dæfîn* to debate,
And argue-bargain with our fate."
Ramsey: Poems, l. 286.

3. Loose or indelicate conversation.

4. A derangement of the mind, a frenzy.

"Going to France, there he falls into a phrenzy and *dæfing* which kept him to his death."—*Melville: MS.*, p. 53.

dæf-fôd-il, ***daffadil**, ***daffadilly**, *s.*

[Considered by Dr. Murray as "an unexplained variation of *affadyl*, *affodylle*, an adapt. of Med. Bot. Lat. *affodillus*, prob. late Lat. *asfodillus*, Class. Lat. *asphodillus*, *asphodelus*, from Greek. Another Med. Lat. corruption was *asphrodillus*, whence Fr. *affrodille*. Half-a-dozen guesses have been made at the origin of the initial D: a playful variation, like Ted for Edward, Dan (in the North) for Andrew; the Northern article *affodill*, the Southern article *th' affodill*, in Kent *d' affodill*, or (?) *d' affodill* (Cotgrave actually has *th' affodill*); the Dutch bulb-growers *d' affodille*, the Fr. (presumed) *fleur d'affodille*, &c." (*Notes in Phil. Soc. Trans.*, Feb. 6, 1880.)]

dāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hōre, camēl, hēr, thōre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rūle, fūll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

Botany:

* 1. The Asphodel.

* 2. A name in common use for the *Narcissus pseudonarcissus*. [NARCISSUS.]

* 3. The Common Fritillary (*Fritillaria meleagris*), Hants. (Britten & Holland.)

II. Pharm.: The bulbs of the daffodil are emetic.

† *Chequered daffodil:*

Bot.: [CHEQUERED].

daft-ll-a, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Ornith.: A genus of Anatidae, containing the Pintail Ducks.

* **dafte**, *a.* [DEFT.]

"Meec and dafte and sedefull" *Orm.*: 4,610.

* **dafte-like**, *adv.* [DEFTLY.]

daft (1), *dafte (1), *deft (1), *defte, *a.* [DAFF, *s.*; DAFF (2), *v.*]

1. Mad, maniacal, insane.

"He was a daft dog,"—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xl.

2. Foolish, unwise.

(1) *Of persons:*

"Thow art the daftist full that evir I saw,"

Lyndsay: Pink. S. F. R., li. 65.

(2) *Of things:*

"... carnal affection or sum vther daft opinionous,"

Abp. Hamilton: Catechisme (1552), fol. 50, a.

3. Giddy, thoughtless.

"Quhen ye your selfis ar daft and young,"

Diallog sive Tit. Reign Qu. Mary.

4. Wanton, frolicsome.

"However daft they w^l the lasses be,"

Shirref: Poems, p. 68.

Daft-days, *s. pl.* Those in England called the Christmas holidays. [Scotch.]

* **daft (2), *dafte (2), a. [DEFT.]**

daft-ish, *a.* [Eng. daft; -ish.] In some degree deranged; a diminutive from *daft*.

daft-likes, *a.* [Eng. daft; like.]

1. Having the appearance of folly.

"I widda wish this tulyd had been seen,"

"Tis sae daftlike," *Ramsay: Poems*, li. 148.

2. Having a strange or awkward appearance. [Scotch.]

"... for fear lest she should 'turn him into some daft-like beast,'"—*Brownie of Bodabock*, &c., li. 31.

3. Silly, maniacal.

"The other broke suddenly out into an immoderate daft-like laugh that was really awful,"—*The Steam-Boat*, p. 86.

* **daft-like**, * **dafte-like**, *adv.* [DEFTLY.]

daft-ly, *adv.* [Eng. daft; -ly.]

1. Foolishly, like a fool.

"Some other chiel may daftly sing,"

That kens but little of the thing,"

Ramsay: Works, l. 148.

2. Merrily, gaily. [Scotch.]

"Toddling lammies o'er the lawn

Did daftly frisk and play,"

Davidson: Seasons, p. 48.

daft-ness, * **daft-nēs**, *s.* [Eng. daft; -ness.]

1. Foolishness, folly.

"The word of the crosse seems to be daftness and folie to thame that perishe,"—*Abp. Hamilton: Catechisme* (1552), fol. 101, b.

2. Fatuity, insanity, madness.

"But, Jenny, can you tell us of any instance of his daftness?"—*The Entail*, li. 175.

dāg (1), s. [Icel. *dög*; Sw. *dagg*.] [DEQ.]

1. A thin or gentle rain.

2. A mist, a thick fog.

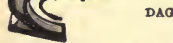
* **dāg (2), *dāgge**, *s.* [Fr. *dague*; Sp. & Ital. *daga*; Port. *daga*, *adaga* = a dagger.]

1. A dagger.

2. A fashion of wearing the dress, the edges being cut or slit in various styles.

"Beggars with high shewis knoppid with dagges,"

Romaunt of the Rose, l. 290.



DAG.

3. A hand-gun or pistol.

"My dagge shall be my dagger,"—*Decker*.

4. A dag-lock (q.v.).

5. A leather latchet.

dag-lock, *s.* A lock of wool which hangs at the tail of a sheep and draggles in the wet and dirt.

* **dag-maker**, * **dagge-maker**, *s.* A dagger-maker or a pistol-maker.

"The dagge was bought not many days before, of one Adrian Mulan, a dagge-maker, dwelling in East Smithfield, as by the said Mulan was testified vpon ope upon his oath,"—*State Trials: Death of Northumberland* (an. 1584).

* **dag-swain**, * **dag-swayne**, * **dag-sweyne**, *s.* A kind of rough cloth or rug.

"... covered only with a sheet, under coverlets made of dagswain,"—*Harrison: Descr. of Eng.*; *Pref. to Holinshed's Chron.*

* **dag-tailed**, *a.* Draggled-tailed.

* **dāg (1), v.i. & t.** [DAG (1), *s.*]

A. Intrans.: To rain gently, to drizzle.

B. Trans.: To besmeare, to bemire, to daggle.

* **dāg (2), *daggen**, *v.t.* [DAG (2), *s.*]

1. To cut into slips.

2. To cut round the edges.

"Leet daggen his clothes,"

P. Plowman, 14,210.

* **dagen**, *v.i.* [DAWN, *v.*]

* **dāgge**, *s.* [DAG (2), *s.*]

* **dāgged**, * **daggit**, * **daggyd**, * **daggydde**, *pa. par. or a.* [DAG (2), *v.*]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Slit at the edges.

"Daggide, Fractiliosa,"—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. Barbed.

"They schot speiris, and dagged arrowis, quhair the cupunels war thickest,"—*Knox: Hist.*, p. 80.

II. Comm.: A name given to birch-tar oil. It is also called Black Doggett or Deggett. (*Watts: Dict. Chem.*, vol. i., p. 589.)

dāg-gēr, * **daggar**, * **daggere**, *s.* [Wel. *dagr* = a dagger; Ir. *daigear*; Gael. *daga*; Fr. *dague*.]

I. Ord. Lang.: A short two-edged weapon resembling a miniature sword, and adapted for stabbing. It was a favourite instrument as an accessory to the soldier's equipment for close combat. [DIRK, STILETTO, POMARD.]

"... the day
When Brutus made the dagger's edge surpass
The conqueror's sword, in bearing fame away,"

Byron: Childs Harold, iv. 82.

II. Technically:

1. **Fencing:** A blunt blade of iron with a basket hilt, used for defence.

2. **Printing:** A character (†) to call attention in the text to notes on the foot or margin of the page. As a reference-mark it comes next after the star (*). Also called an OBELISK or OBELISK (q.v.). A double dagger (‡) is another sign for a similar purpose when references are numerous. [Knight.]

3. **Shipbuilding:** A piece of timber crossing all the poppets of the bulwarks diagonally, to keep them together.

† (1) **To look daggers:** To look with an aspect of the greatest fierceness or animosity.

(2) **To speak daggers:** To speak with great fierceness and animosity.

"As you have spoke daggers to him, . . ."—*Junius*, Let. 26.

(3) **To be at daggers drawn with one:** To be on openly hostile terms. [DAGGERS' DRAWING.]

* **dagger-cheap**, *a.* [The "Dagger" was a low ordinary in Holborn, referred to by Ben Jonson and others; the fare was probably cheap and nasty.] Dirt-cheap.

"He [the Devil] may hny us even dagger-cheap, as we say,"—*Andrewes: Sermons*, v. 546.

dagger-flower, *s.* [So named from the knife or dirk shaped anthers (?).]

Bot.: A composite plant-genus, *Machaeranthus*, allied to *Aster*.

dagger-knees, *s. pl.*

Shipbuilding: Pieces in a ship's frame, whose side-arms are cast down and bolted through the clamp. They are placed at the lower decks of some ships, instead of hanging-knees, to preserve as much stowage in the hold as possible. [Weale, &c.]

dagger-knife, *s.* A weapon capable of being used either as a knife or as a dagger.

"Old Allan, though unlit for strife,
Laid hand upon his dagger-knife,"

Scott: Lady of the Lake, vi. 7.

* **dagger-money**, *s.* Money formerly paid to justices of the peace in the north of England to provide arms against marauders.

dagger-piece, *s.*

Shipbuilding: A diagonal piece 'in a ship's frame, as dagger-knee, dagger-wood, &c.

dagger-plank, *s.*

Shipbuilding: One of the planks which unite the poppets and stepping-up pieces of the cradle on which the vessel rests in launching.

dagger-plant, *s.* [So called because the tips of its endogenous leaves are very sharp.]

Bot.: The liliaceous genus *Yucca* (q.v.).

daggers' drawing, **daggers-drawing**, *s.* The act of drawing out daggers, hence, approach to actual violence, open violence, or quarrelling.

"They always are at daggersdrawing, And one another clapperclawing,"

Butler: Hudibras.

"I have heard of a quarrel in a tavern, whereall were at daggersdrawing, till one desired to know the subject of the quarrel,"—*Seyt*.

* **dāg-gēr**, *v.t.* [DAGGER, *s.*] To pierce or stab with a dagger.

* **dāg-gēred**, *a.* [Eng. dagger; -ed.]

1. Furnished or armed with a dagger

2. Pierced with a dagger. [Decker.]

dagges, *s. pl.* [DAG (2), *s.*]

* **dāg-gie**, *a.* [Eng. dag (1), *s.*; -ie = -y.] Drizzling.

† **A daggie day:** A day characterised by slight rain.

* **dāg-gle**, *v.t. & i.* [A freq. from Sw. *dagga*; Icel. *dögva* = to bedew.] [DAG (1), *s.*; Dew.]

1. **Trans.:** To bemire; to drag or trail through mud or wet; to befoul, to dirty, to defile.

"Her wreath of broom and feathers gray,
Daggl'd with blood, beside her lay,"

Scott: Lady of the Lake, lv. 27.

2. **Intrans.:** To run through wet and mire.

"Nor like a puppy, daggl'd through the town,
To fetch and carry sing-song up and down,"

Pope: Prolog. Sat., 225, 226.

daggle-tail, *a. & s.*

A. As adj.: The same as DAGGLED-TAIL (q.v.).

B. As subst.: A slattern, a slut.

daggle-tailed, *a.* The same as DAGGLED-TAIL (q.v.).

dāg-gled, *pa. par. or a.* [DAGGLE.]

* **daggl'd-tail**, *a.* Having the ends of the dress trailing in the wet and mire; bespattered, bemired.

"The gentlemen of wit and pleasure are apt to be choaked at the sight of so many daggl'd tail persons that happen to fall in their way,"—*Seyt*.

dāg-gliŋg, *pr. par. a., & s.* [DAGGLE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The act of trailing or befouling in mire and wet; the state of being so fouled.

* **dagh**, * **daugh**, *s.* [A.S. *dæg*.] Dough. [Dough.]

"Hec pasta, dagh,"—*Wright's Vol. of Vocab.*, p. 201.

dā-gō, *s.* An Italian or any dark-complexioned foreigner. (U. S. Slang.)

da-gō-ba, * **deh-gop**, *s.* [Pali.] The Eastern topos, or tumuli, mostly contained



DAGOBA.

relics, the worship of these objects being one of the principal characteristics of Buddh-

bell, **boy**; **pout**, **jowl**; **cat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **chin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph = f**.
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -sious, -cious = shüs. -ble, -gle, &c. = bel, gel.

ism. These were termed *dagobas*, of which the word *pagoda* appears to be a corruption. In a Buddhist temple, the dagoba is a structure which occupies the place of an altar in a Christian church. It consists of a low circular basement or drum surmounted by a hemispherical or elliptical dome, that supports a square block covered by a roof called a tee. [TOPE.]

Dā-gōn (1), *s.* [Heb. דָּגוֹן (*dagon*); Sept. *δαγών* (*Dagon*).] A national god of the Philistines worshipped at Gaza (Judges xvi. 21–30), Ashdod (1 Sam. v. 5, 7, and 1 Chron. x. 10), and elsewhere. The word has by some been derived from דָּג (*dagan*) = corn, but the general opinion is that it comes from דָּג (*dag*) = a fish, and that Dagon was the fish-god. On the end of the word may be a diminutive designed as a term of endearment; or as Gesenius thinks, it may be an augmentative meaning a large fish. Probably he had the head and hands of a man with the body and tail of a fish. The temple of Dagon at Ashdod continued beyond the period of the Old Testament, but it was destroyed by Judas Maccabæus about the year B.C. 148.



FIGURES OF DAGON.

"Dagon his name, sea-monster, upward man
And downward fish; yet had his temple high."
Milton: P. L. l. 462, 463.

* **dag-on** (2), * **dagoun**, *s.* [A dimin. from *dag* (2), *s.* (q.v.).] A little slip or piece, a strip.

"Gift us . . . a *dagoun* of your blanket, leave dame"
Chaucer: Parson's Tale, p. 296.

* **Dā-gōn-al**, *s.* [Eng. *Dagon* (1), *s.*; -al.] A feast or orgy in honour of Dagon.

"A banquet worse than Job's children, or the
Dagonals of the Philistines."—*Adams: Works, l. 160.*

Dā-guēr-rē-ō-an, *a.* [From the proper name *Daguerre*, and Eng. adj. suff. -ian.] Relating to *Daguerre*, or his process of photography. [DAGUERRETYPE.]

dā-guēr-rē-ō-týpe, *s.* [Named after M. *Daguerre*, of Paris, the inventor of the process, and Gr. *τύπος* (*typos*) = a blow, a stamp, a model.]

Photography:

1. The photographic process invented by *Daguerre* during the years 1824–39, resulting in the use of the camera for the exposure of a silver or silvered plate, sensitized by exposure to fumes of iodine in a dark chamber. The latent image was developed by fumes of mercury and fixed by hyposulphite of soda. In 1829, *Daguerre* was joined in his experiments by *Niepece*, who had been experimenting for fifteen years with an allied process in which a plate coated with asphaltum was exposed in a camera, the image developed by dissolving away the unalloyed portions by oil of lavender. The French Government granted a pension of 6,000 francs to *Daguerre*, one half of which was to revert to his widow; and 4,000 francs to *Niepece's* son, also with reversion of one half to his widow. *Niepece* died in 1833, and *Daguerre* in 1851. [*Knight*.] [PHOTOGRAPHY.]

2. A photographic picture produced by the process described in 1.

daguerreotype etching. A mode of etching by means of the influence of light on a prepared plate. The plate becomes exposed where the dark lines of the image fall, and the plate is corroded at those places by a subsequent operation.

daguerreotype process. The process of photography on the method introduced by *Daguerre*.

† **dā-guēr-rē-ō-týpe**, *v.t.* [DAGUERRETYPE, *s.*]

1. *Lit.*: To produce or represent by the daguerreotype process.

2. *Fig.*: To imitate or reproduce with great exactness and distinctness.

† **dā-guēr-rē-ō-týp-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *daguerreotype* (*e*); -er.] One who produces pictures by the daguerreotype process.

† **dā-guēr-rē-ō-týp-íc**, † **dā-guēr-rē-ō-týp-íc-al**, *a.* [Eng. *daguerreotype* (*e*); -ic, -ical.] Of or pertaining to a daguerreotype or the daguerreotype process.

† **dā-guēr-rē-ō-tý-pist**, *s.* [Eng. *daguerreotype* (*e*); -ist.] A daguerreotypist.

† **dā-guēr-rē-ō-tý-pý**, *s.* [Eng. *daguerreotype* (*e*); -y.] The act or process of producing pictures by the daguerreotype process.

* **dagyn**, *v.* [DAWN, *v.*]

"Dagyn or weynyn day. *Disco.*"—*Prompt. Para.*

da-hā-bí-eh, *s.* [A native word.] A kind of boat in use on the Nile for passenger traffic. It carries from two to six or eight passengers. It is two-masted, with triangular sails.

Dahl-grēn, *s.* [A proper name.] [DAHLGREN GUN.]

Dahlgren gun, *s.* [Named from the late Rear-Admiral John A. Dahlgren, of the United States Navy.] A gun in which the front portion is materially lightened and the



SECTION OF DALGHREN GUN.

metal transferred to the rear, giving the "bottle-shape," which caused some surprise on its first appearance in Europe. Colonel Bomford, Chief of Ordnance of the United States army, commenced making this experiment previous to the war of 1812, and gave the name of "Columbiad" to the piece. [*Knight*.] [COLUMBIAD.]

dāhl'-i-a, *s.* [So called after Andrew Dahl, a Swedish botanist, and a pupil of Linnæus, by whom this beautiful garden plant was first brought into cultivation.]

1. *Bot.*: A genus of Composite plants, tribe Asteroideæ, sub-tribe Eclipteæ. The receptacle is chaffy, the pappus none, involucre double, the outer one multifoliate, the inner one with a leaf divided into eight segments. Two species are cultivated in gardens, *Dahlia superflua*, which has the outer involucre reflexed, and *D. frutstranea*, in which it is spreading. *D. variabilis* is a cross between the two. Both are from Mexico. A species named *D. imperialis*, the Tree Dahlia, has of recent years been imported from Mexico. It attains a height of twelve to fourteen feet. The genus was first carried over into Spain about 1787. The Marchioness of Bute the same year introduced it into England, and becoming extinct it was brought anew to this country in 1804. A beautiful carmine is obtained from the corolla of the dahlia.

2. *Chem.*: The tubers of *Dahlia pinnata* contain 10 per cent. of inulin; also citric and malic acids, chiefly as calcium salts, a fixed oil and a volatile oil which quickly resinifies when exposed to the air.

dahlia-paper, *s.*

Paper-making: A kind of paper made for the production of artificial flowers, especially dahlias. It is thick, and coloured externally on both sides according to the colour required.

dahl'-ine, *s.* [Eng. *dahlia* (*ia*); -ine]

Chem.: A name given by Payen to the inuline extracted by him from the tuberous roots of the dahlia. Formula, $C_6H_{10}O_5$. [INULINE.]

* **dai**, *s.* [DAY.]

Cāi'-die (1), *v.t.* [DADDLE.]

1. To loiter about.

2. To trifle.

dāi'-die (2), *v.t.* [A corruption of *daggle* (q.v.).] To daggle, to blemish, to befoul.

dāi'-die, dāid-le, *s.* [From *daggle* (q.v.).] A larger sort of bib, used for keeping the clothes of children clean; a pinafore. [*Scotch*.]

"For—petticoat, dishcloth and *dāid-le*,"
Jacobite Relics, l. 7.

dāid'-ling, *pr. par. or a.* [DAIDLE (1), *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb).

B. *As adj.*: Lazy, mean-spirited.

"... he's but a *dāidling* coward body."—*Scott: Old Mortality, ch. xvii.*

* **daieseyche**, *s.* [DAISY.]

* **daigening**, *s.* [DAWNING.]

daigh, *s.* [DOUGH.]

daigh-le, *a.* [DOUGHV.]

1. *Lit.*: Doughy. (Applied to bread not well fired.)

2. *Fig.*: Soft, inactive, destitute of spirit.

3. Applied to rich ground, composed of clay and sand in due proportions.

* **daigh-i-ness**, *s.* [DOUGHINESS.] The state of being doughy.

* **dāik'-ēr** (1), *v.t.* [Fr. *décorer* = to decorate.] To arrange in order, to lay out.

"... Madge Mackitrick's skill has fallen her in *dāikering* out a dead dame's flesh."—*Blackw. Mag.*, Sept., 1820, p. 652.

dāik'-ēr (2), *v.t.* [DACKER, *v.*]

dāik'-ēr, *s.* [DAKER.]

* **dail**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A ewe which, not becoming pregnant, is fattened for consumption.

"Than the half of ther fat flocks followit on the fells baylit vouts and lamms, kibble and dailis, gylmrys and dūmōnds, and mony herucist hog."—*Compt. Scotland, p. 103.*

* **dailit**, *s.* [DAYLIGHT.]

"Tha was hit *dailit*." *Laymon, iii. 98.*

† **dāil'-i-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *daily*; -ness.] The quality of happening or occurring daily; daily occurrence.

* **dail**, *s.* [DEAL, *s.*] Dealing, intercourse.

dail-silver, dail-silver, *s.* Money for distribution among the clergy on a foundation.

"Oure souerane lordis dearest mothr gave and grauntit to the provost, &c. of Edinburgh for the sustentation of the industry and hospitalitie within the sayn, all landis, annuallis, obitis, *dail silver*, mallis, rentis, &c."—*Acts James VI. 1579* (ed. 1614), p. 169.

dāil'-y, * **dayly**, * **daylye**, *a., adv., & s.* [A.S. *daglic*; O.H. Ger. *taglich*; Ger. *täglich*; Icel. *daglig*; Sw. & Dan. *daglig*.]

A. *As adjective*:

I. Literally:

1. Happening or recurring every day; done day by day; appearing daily.

"Dread sovereign, how much are we bound to heaven
In daily thanks, that gave us such a prince."
Shaksp.: Henry VIII., v. 3.

2. Fitted, proper, or necessary for each day.

"Give us day by day our daily bread."—*Luke xi. 3.*

II. Fig.: Ordinary, usual, not uncommon;

as, A matter of daily occurrence.

B. As adverb:

1. *Lit.*: Every day, day by day.

"Be merciful unto me, O Lord: for I cry unto thee daily."—*Ps. lxxviii. 3.*

2. *Fig.*: Constantly, continually.

"Blessed is the man that heareth me, watching daily at my gates, waiting at the posts of my doors."—*Prov. vii. 34.*

C. As subst.: A newspaper published daily,

that is, on every week-day.

† *Crabb* thus discriminates between *daily* and *diurnal*: "*Daily* is the colloquial term which is applicable to whatever passes in the day time; *diurnal* is the scientific term, which applies to what passes within or belongs to the astronomical day: the physician makes *daily* visits to his patients; the earth has a *diurnal* motion on its own axis." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

dāi'-mēn, *a.* [Etym. unknown.] Rare, happening not often, and occasional. [*Scotch*.]

"I doubt na, whyles, but thou mayst thieve;
What then? I poor beastie, thou man! live!
A dāimen icker in a thirave
Is a sin's request."
Burns: To a Mouse.

dāim'-i-ō, *s.* [Japanese native word.] The official title of a class of feudal lords in Japan. Previous to 1871, eighteen of the 264 *daimios* in the empire were independent princes, the remainder, though to a great extent independent, yet owed nominal allegiance to the

dāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sir, marine; gō, pēt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rāle, fāl; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē. ey = ā. qu = kw.

mikado. They are all now the official governors of their districts, having no claim to independence in any way.



DAIMIO IN COURT DRESS.

• **dāin-ŷng, s.** [DAWNING.]

"The daining her nu men mai sen."

Gen. & Exod., 1, 810.

• **daint, *daynt, s. & a.** [A syncope. form of *dainty* (q.v.).]

A. As subst.: A dainty; something exquisite or delicious.

"Excess, or daints, my lowly roof maintain not."

P. Fletcher: Pisc. Eccl., vii. 37.

B. As adj.: Delicate, elegant.

"Picturing the parts of beauty daint."

Spenser: F. Q. (Frol.), III.

• **dāint-ē-ous, a.** [Eng. *dainty*; -ous.] Dainty, excellent.

"The most daintious of all Itallie."

Chaucer: C. T., 9, 588.

• **dāint-ē-ous-ly, *daynteusliche, adv.** [Eng. *daintiously*; -ly.] Daintily.

"Thenne was this folk feyne, and fedde hunger daynteusliche."

P. Plowman, p. 146.

• **dāint-ic, a.** [DAINTY.]

• **dāint-ī-fī-cā-tion, s.** [Eng. *daintify*; c connect; and suff. -ation.] Daudynism, affectation, effeminacy.

"He . . . is all daintification in manner, speech, and dress."

Mad. D Arblay: Diary, I, 321.

• **dāint-ī-fy, v.t.** [Eng. *daintify*; -fy.] To make dainty; to refuse away.

"Not to daintify his affection into respects and compliments."

Mad. D Arblay: Diary, I, 414.

• **dāint-ī-hood, s.** [Eng. *dainty*; -hood.] Nicety, daintiness.

"To avoid shocking her by too obvious an inferiority in daintiness and ton."

Mad. D Arblay: Diary, I, 353.

• **dāint-ī-ly, *dāint-ly, adv.** [Eng. *daintily*; -ly.]

1. In a dainty manner; on dainties, luxuriously, delicately, sumptuously.

"Those young authors had been accustomed to nothing but to sleep well, and fare daintily."—Brome:

View of Epick Poems.

2. Luxuriously, delicately, tenderly.

" . . . whom thou foughtst against, Though daintily brought up, with patience more Than savages could suffer . . ."

Shakep.: Antony & Cleopatra, I, 4.

3. Elegantly, prettily.

"And a fair carpet, woven of home-spun wool, But tinctured daintily with florid hues."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vii.

4. Pleasantly, agreeably.

"There is no region on earth so daintily watered, with such great navigable rivers."

Howell: Vocal For.

5. With ceremony or niceness of manners; ceremoniously.

6. Fastidiously, squeamishly, over-nicely.

• **dāint-ī-nēss, *dāint-ī-nēsse, s.** [Eng. *dainty*; -ness.]

1. Niceness or deliciousness to the palate.

"It was more notorious for the daintiness of the provision which he served in it . . ."

Hakewill: On Providence.

2. Luxuriousness, delicacy, softness.

"How lustily may this barbarous and rude Russe condemn the daintiness and niceness of our capitaines . . ."

Backstet: Voyages, vol. I, p. 250.

3. Beauty, elegance, neatness.

"The duke exceeded in the daintiness of his leg and foot . . ."

Wotton.

4. Scrupulosity or over-niceness in manners; ceremoniousness.

5. Fastidiousness, squeamishness.

"Of sand, and lime, and clay, Vitruvius bath discoursed without any daintiness."—Wotton.

• **dāint-īth, *dāint-eth, s.** [Wei. *daintaidd, dainteth.*] A dainty.

"Save you, the board wad cease to rise, Bedight wif daintith to the skies."

Fergusson: Poems, II, 97.

• **dāint-ly, adv.** [DAINT.] The same as DAINTLY (q.v.).

• **dāint-rel, *deintrell, s.** [A dimin. from *dainty* (q.v.).] A delicacy, a dainty; luxuries.

"Neither glut thyself with present delicacies, nor long after deintrelles hard to be come by."—Tranvil:

Bullinger's Sermons, p. 249.

• **dāint-ŷ, *dainte, *daintie, *daynte, *deinte, *deintie, *deynte, s. & a.** [O. Fr. *daintie*, from Lat. *dignitatem*, accus. of *dignitas* = worth, from *dignus* = worthy. (Skeat.)]

A. As substantive:

1. Anything very nice to the taste; a delicacy, a luxury.

"Approach, and taste the dainties of our bower."

Pope: Homer's Iliad, xviii, 456.

2. Anything agreeable or pleasant; a pleasure.

"It was daynte for to see the cheere bitwis hem two."

Chaucer: C. T., 8, 988.

3. Excellence, value, neatness.

"They . . . maken clothis of gilt deynte."

Alisaunder, 7, 069.

4. A term of endearment.

"There's a fortune coming

Towards you, dainty, that will take thee thus,

And set thee aloft."

Ben Jonson.

B. As adjective:

I. Of things:

1. Nice or pleasing to the taste; delicious, grateful to the palate.

"So that his life abhorreth bread, and his soul dainty meat."

Job xxxiii, 20.

2. Delicate, tender.

"But hope to place a dainty doe to ground."

Shakep.: Titus Andronicus, II, 2.

3. Pleasing or desirable in any way.

" . . . and all things which were dainty and goodly are departed from thee . . ."

Rev. xviii, 14.

4. Delicate, nice, sensitive, difficult to please.

"This is the slowest, yet the daintiest sense."

Darwin.

5. Elegant, neat, handsome.

II. Of persons:

1. Of a delicate or nice sensibility; fond of dainties, fastidious.

"They were a fine and dainty people; frugal and yet elegant, though not military."

Bacon.

2. Scrupulous or precise in manner; ceremonious.

"Therefore, to horse;

And let us not be dainty of leave-taking,

But shift away . . ."

Shakep.: Macb., II, 3.

3. Over-nice, affected.

"Your dainty speakers have the curse,

To plead bad causes down to worse."

Prior: Alma, II.

¶ To make dainty:

(1) To scruple, to be particular.

(2) To feast, to enjoy one's self.

"Jacob here made dainty of lentils."—Adams:

Vorka, I, 5.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *dainty* and *delicacy*: "In as much as a dainty may be that which is extremely delicate, a delicacy is sometimes a species of dainty; but there are many delicacies which are altogether suited to the most delicate appetite, that are neither costly nor rare, two qualities which are almost inseparable from a dainty; those who indulge themselves freely in dainties and delicacies scarcely know what it is to eat with an appetite; but those who are temperate in their use of the enjoyments of life will be enabled to derive pleasure from ordinary objects." (Crabb:

Eng. Synon.)

• **dainty-chapped, a.** Fastidious or particular as to food.

"You dainty-chapped fellow."—Bailey: Erasmus,

p. 42.

• **dainty-mouth, s.** An epicure.

"Sylarita (signifeth) a delicate dainty-mouth."

Holland: Camden, p. 10.

• **dāir-ŷ, *dāir-ŷe, *deyrye, *deyrye, *deyrie, s. & a.** [From Mid. Eng. *deye* = a maid, with the Fr. termination *erie* = Lat. *-aria*, or Fr. *-rie* = Lat. *-ria*.] [DEYE.]

A. As substantive:

1. A place or apartment where milk is stored and made into butter or cheese.

"Deyrye (dairy). *Androchianum, vaccaria.*"—Prompt. Parv.

2. A shop or place where milk, butter, &c. are sold.

3. The art or occupation of keeping cows for the production of milk to be converted into butter or cheese.

"Grounds were turned much in England either to feeding or dairy . . ."

Temple.

4. A dairy-farm.

"Dairies, being well housewired, are exceeding commodious."—Bacon.

B. As adj.: Used or suitable for the purposes of a dairy.

"Children, in dairy countries, do wax more tall than where they feed more upon bread and flesh."

Bacon.

dairy-farm, s. A farm, the greater part of which is laid down as pasture for the keep of cows, whose milk is either sold direct or converted into butter or cheese.

• **dāir-ŷ-house, s.** [Eng. *dairy*, and *house*.] The same as DAIRY, A, 1 (q.v.).

• **dāir-ŷ-maid, s.** [Eng. *dairy*, and *maid*.] A maid or woman servant whose business it is to milk cows, attend to the dairy, &c.

"Come up quickly, or we shall conclude that thou art in love with one of Sir Roger's dairymaids."

Addison.

• **dāir-ŷ-man, s.** [Eng. *dairy*, and *man*.] One who keeps a dairy-farm (q.v.); one who sells dairy produce.

• **dāir-ŷ-room, s.** [Eng. *dairy*, and *room*.] A dairyhouse.

• **dā-is (1), *deis, *des, *dese, *deys, *dees, *dece, *deesse, s.** [O. Fr. *deis, deis, dais*; Ital. *desco*, from Lat. *discus* = (1) a quoit, a platter, (2) a table; Gr. *δίσκος* (diskos) = a quoit, a plate.]

1. The high or principal table at the end of a hall, usually covered with tapestry or hangings. At it the chief guests were seated.

"At the heighe deys stait."

P. Plowman, 4, 496.

2. The raised portion of the floor or platform at the end of the hall, on which the high table was placed.

"He . . . goth toward the deis on high."

Gower, III, 74.

3. The chief seat at the high table.

4. The canopy or hangings over the high table, or over any chair of state.

5. Any chair of state.

"Sittend upon his highe deis."

Gower, III, 146.

6. A seat or form ranged against a wall, and serving for either a seat or a table. (Scotch.)

7. A raised platform in any hall or room, on which the chief personages sit at any meeting.

¶ To begin the deis: To have the seat of honour at the high table.

"The marchand the dees began."

Amadace, xx.

• **dā-is (2), s.** [Etym. doubtful.]

Bot. A genus of plants, belonging to the order Thymelacæ, or Daphnaceæ. The bark of *Dais madagascariensis* is made into paper.

• **dāise, v.t.** [DAZE.]

1. To wither, to become rotten.

2. To become cold or benumbed.

• **dāis-ŷed, a.** [Eng. *daisy*; -ed.] Full of or covered with daisies.

" . . . let us "

Find out the prettiest daisy'd plot we can."

Shakep.: Cymbeline, IV, 2.

• **dāis-ŷng, s.** [DAISE.] A disease in sheep, called also Pining and Vanquash.

• ***dāistern, *dāisterre, s.** [DAYSTAR.]

• **dāis-ŷ, *dāiseygyhe, *dāisele, *daysey, *daysy, *daysye, *dayseye, s.** [A.S. *deysesge*, from *dayes* (genit. of *dæg*) = a day, and *eye*, *edge* = an eye; hence, literally, it means the day's eye (i.e., the sun), from the appearance of the flower.]

Bot. The common name of the well-known plants and flowers of the genus *Bellis*, especially *Bellis perennis*. (BELLS.) Every one feels the charm of this familiar little flower, nor is the appreciation confined to one country. The French call the daisy "Marguerite," from the Greek word *μαργαριτα* (*margarita*) = a pearl. The Daisy of the United States, the Big or Ox-eye Daisy, is properly a *Crysanthemum* (*C. leucanthemum*), and is quite

distinct from the Daisy of English poetry. It is an introduced plant, but has made itself at home in our fields, and spread far and wide.

- † (1) *Big Daisy*: *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*.
 (2) *Blue Daisy*: *Aster Tripolium*.
 (3) *Devil's Daisy*: *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*.
 (4) *Dog Daisy*: (a) *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*, (b) *Achillea millefolium*, (c) *Bellis perennis*, (d) *Anthemis Cotula*.
 (5) *Eve Daisy*: *Potentilla Tormentilla*.
 (6) *Great Daisy*: [Big Daisy].
 (7) *Horse Daisy*: [Big Daisy].
 (8) *Irish Daisy*: The Dandelion.
 (9) *Marsh Daisy*: *Armeria maritima*.
 (10) *Michaelmas Daisy*: *Aster Tripolium*.
 (11) *Midsummer Daisy*: *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*.
 (12) *Moon Daisy*: *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*.
 (13) *Ox-eye Daisy*: *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*.
 (14) *Sea Daisy*: *Armeria maritima*.
 (15) *Shepherd's Daisy*: *Bellis perennis*.

daisy-cutter, s.

1. A trotting horse.
 "I should like to try that *daisy-cutter* of yours upon a piece of level ground." — Scott: *Rob Roy*, ch. iii.
 2. *Cricket*: A ball bowled so low that at no time does it seem to rise from the ground.
 3. *Baseball*: A ball so batted that it skims swiftly across the field only a few inches from the ground.

daisy-goldins, s. *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*.

daisy-mat, s. A wool mat made in a wooden frame, and so called from the likeness the round fluffy balls of which it is composed are supposed to bear to the buds of daisies.

daisy-star, s. *Bellidistram*, a genus of plants.

dak, s. [DAWK (2), s.]

* **dā-kēr** (1), * **dakir**, * **dakyr**, s. [Lat. *decuria*, from *decem* = ten.] A term used in old statutes for the twentieth part of a last of hides; each last containing twenty dakirs, and each dakir ten hides. But by Statute James I., c. xxxiii., one last of hides or skins is twelve dozen. (Blount.) [DICKER.]

da-ker (2), s. [Apparently a corruption of *Wel. creciar* = the daker-hen.] [DAKER-HEN.]

daker-hen, s.

Ornith.: The Landrail or Corncrake (q.v.).

* **dakir**, s. [DAKER.]

da-kōit, s. [DACCOT.]

da-kōit-ŷ, s. [DACCOTY.]

dāk-ō-san-rōs, s. [Gr. *δάκος* (*dakos*) = a noxious or poisonous animal; *σαῦρος* (*sauros*) = a lizard.]

Paleont.: A genus of Amphibocian Crocodiles, confined altogether to the Mesozoic period, ranging from the Lias to the Chalk.

* **dāl**, s. [DHAL.]

da-lai la-ma, s. [Mongol Tartar *dalaī* or *tale* = the ocean, and Tibetan *lama* = priest. The priest who resembles the ocean (in vastness of mind).]

Boodhist Theol.: The official title given to the Boodhist pontiff and temporal ruler who resides at Lhasa in Tibet. When the spirit of Boodha quitted the earthly tenement which it had inhabited, it was believed that it transmigrated to another human body, the individual thus favoured becoming in consequence a spiritual guide worthy of implicit confidence. One of these pontiffs, residing at Putala in Tibet in the thirteenth century, was raised by the Mogul Tartars to a position of high authority, and one of his successors in the sixteenth century had the title bestowed upon him by which the line of Tibetan pontiffs has since been known. Sometimes a Lama of this type is elected to the pontifical throne when yet an infant. One whom Mr. Samuel Turner visited on December 3, 1783, was an infant of eighteen months old, being under the protection and jurisdiction of the Emperor of China.

da-lar-nite, s. [From *Dalarn*, in Sweden, where it occurs, and suff. -ite (Min.).]

Min.: The same as ARSENOFYRITE (q.v.).

dāl-bērg-i-a, s. [Named in honour of Nicholas Dalberg, a Swedish botanist.]

Bot.: A genus of papilionaceous plants, the typical one of the tribe Dalbergieae. The calyx, which is campanulate, is five-toothed; stamens eight to ten, a stipitate membranous legume tapering at both ends; seeds one to three. The species are generally shrubs, with unequally pinnate leaves; more rarely they are trees. At least twenty-two species are known. *Dalbergia Sissoo* furnishes the Sissoo-wood of Bengal. *D. latifolia* is the East Indian Rosewood tree or Black-wood. *D. monetaria* yields a resin like that of Dragon's blood.

dāl-bērg-i-ō-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *dalbergia*; Lat. adj. fem. pl. suff. -æ.]

Bot.: A tribe of papilionaceous plants. The filaments are monadelphous or diadelphous, the legume continuous, generally indehiscent; the cotyledon, at least in most cases, fleshy; the leaves usually pinnate. (Lindley.)

* **dale** (1), s. [DOLE.]

dāle (2), * **dael**, * **dayle**, * **deal**, s. [A.S. *dæl*: Icel. *dāl*; Dan., Sw., and Dut. *dāl*; Goth. *dāl*, *dals*; Ger. *thal*; O. H. Ger. *tal*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A valley or low-lying place between two hills. [DELL.]

"Went wand'ring o'er dale and hill,
In thoughtless freedom bold."

Wordsworth: *Ruth*.

2. *Naut.*: A spout or trough to carry off water, as a pump-dale.

dale-land, s. Low-lying land.

dale-lander, s. A salesman.

dāl-e-minz-ite, s. [Named from *Dalminzien*, the ancient name of Freiberg; Eng. suff. -ite (Min.) (q.v.).]

Min.: An orthorhombic mineral, resembling in its physical characters Argentite. It is found near Freiberg. Sp. gr. 7.044-7.049.

dālēs-man, s. [Eng. *dale*, and *man*.] A native or inhabitant of a dale or valley. Used specially of dwellers in the dales of Cumberland and Westmorland.

"The dawning of my youth, with awe
And prophecy, the *Dalerman* saw."

Scott: *Rokeby*, vi. 21.

dalk, s. [Etym. doubtful.] A term sometimes applied to particular varieties of slate clay, and sometimes to common clay, by the common coal-miners in Scotland.

"Below the coal, there is eighteen inches of a stuff, which the workmen term *dalk*, i.e. the white line, of an inferior quality to the other, and as yet but seldom wrought." — P. Campsie: *Stirlings Acc.*, xv. 329.

* **dalks**, s. [A.S. *dale*, *dole*; Icel. *dalkr* = a thorn.] A pin, a brooch, a clasp.

"A *Dalk* (or a tache); Firmaculum, Armatorium, monile." — Cathol. Anglicum.

dāl-lī-ānce, * **dal-i-dance**, * **dal-i-aunce**, * **dalyaunce**, s. [DALLY.]

1. The interchange of caresses or acts of fondness; the act of dallying.

"Old Michael, while he was a babe in arms,
Had done him female service, not alone
For dalliance and delight, as is the use."

Wordsworth: *Michael*.

2. Conjugal conversation, sexual intercourse.

"And my fair son here show'st me, the dear pledge
Of dalliance had with thee in heav'n."

Milton: *P. L.*, ii. 818, 819.

3. Delay, procrastination.

"Good Lord! you use this *dalliance* to excuse
Your breach of promise."

Shakespeare: *Comedy of Errors*, iv. 1.

4. Tying, trifling.

"And keep not back your powers in *dalliance*."

Shakespeare: *1 Henry VI.*, v. 2.

dāl-lī-ēr, s. [Eng. *dally*; -er.] One who dallies; a fonder, a trifler.

"The dally dalliers with pleasant words, with smiling countenances, and with wagers purposed to be lost before they were purposed to be made." — *Aescham*.

dāl-lōp, s. [Etym. doubtful.] A patch, a tuft, a clump.

"Leave never a *dallop* unmowne and had out."

Tusser: *Husbandrie*, ch. lvi., st. 5.

dāl-lŷ, * **dalien**, * **daly**, * **dalye**, * **dallyn**, * **daily**, v. i. & t. [M.E. *dalien*, a

dialectal form of *duellen* = A.S. *dueligan* = to err, to be foolish (Skeat).]

A. Intransitive:

1. To trifle, to toy, to amuse oneself with idle play.

"A while he stood upon his feet;
He felt the motion—took his seat;
And dallied thus."

Wordsworth: *Blind Highland Boy*.

2. To exchange caresses or acts of fondness. "They drunken and *dalyeden*, these lordes and ladyes."

Gawtine, i. 114.

3. To play, to sport, to frolic.

"Our very buldeth in the cedar's top,
And dallies with the wind and scorns the sun."

Shakespeare: *Richard III.*, i. 2.

4. To chat, to gossip, to pass the time in idle talk.

"Dallyn, or talkyn. *Fabulor, confabulator, colloquor.*" — *Prompt. Parv.*

5. To delay, to waste time.

"If thou shouldst dally half an hour, his life,
With thine, and all that offer to defend him,
Stand in assured loss." Shakespeare: *King Lear*, iii. 4.

* **B. Trans.**: To put off, to procrastinate, to delay, to defer.

"King James was dallying off the day
With Heron's wily dame."

Scott: *Marmion*, v. 94.

* **dāl-lŷ**, a. [DALLY, v.] Idle.

"A working mother makes a *dally* daughter." — *Tricks of Leper the Tailor*, p. 11.

dāl-lŷ-īng, pr. par., a., & s. [DALLY, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As substantive:

1. Dalliance, trifling, foolish play.

2. Delay, procrastination.

"Is there now any *dallying* in such a matter as this?" — *Sharp: Sermons*, vii. 12.

* **dāl-lŷ-īng-lŷ**, * **dalliengly**, adv. [Eng. *dallying*; -ly.] With trifling or dallying.

"Wher as he thot hut *dalliengly* persuade, they may enforce and compel." — *Bale: Image*, pt. ii.

* **dāl-mā-hōy**, s. [Etym. doubtful.] A kind of wig, worn especially by chemists during the eighteenth century.

Dāl-mā-tian, a. & s. [Eng. *Dalmati*(a); -an.]

A. As adj.: Of or pertaining to Dalmatia, a province of Austria on the Gulf of Venice.

B. As subst.: A native or inhabitant of Dalmatia.

Dalmatian dog,

Zool.: A variety of dog, resembling partly the hound and partly the pointer, and kept mainly as a carriage dog. It is distinguished by the numerous black spots on its coat. It is also called the Danish, Spotted, or Carriage dog.

dāl-māt-īc, * **dal-mat-yk**, s. [From Lat. *Dalmatica* (vestis) = the Dalmatian dress, it having been originally worn in Dalmatia as a royal robe.]

Eccles.: An ecclesiastical vestment formerly worn by the Roman pontiffs when celebrating mass, the use of which was afterwards conceded, as an especial favour, to certain prelates of the church. For many centuries, however, every bishop has been entitled to assume this, with his other vestments, when celebrating mass. It is not worn by priests. St. Sylvester conceded to the deacons at Rome the use of the dalmatic on particular solemnities, a privilege which was extended to other churches by succeeding popes. It is now universally worn in the Latin and Greek churches, by deacons when ministering at High Mass. It is a long robe, open on each side, and differs from the chasuble in having a species of short sleeve. It was formerly white, but is now made in all five colours which the Roman Church employs. (Rock.) It succeeded the ancient Roman



DALMATIAN.

dāte, **fāt**, **fāre**, amidst, whāt, **fāl**, father; **wē**, **wēt**, **hēre**, camel, **hēr**, there; **pine**, **pīt**, **sire**, **sir**, marine; **gō**, **pōt**, **or**, **wōre**, **wōlf**, **wōrk**, **whō**, **sōn**; **mūte**, **cūb**, **cūre**, **unite**, **cūr**, **rūle**, **fūll**; **trŷ**, **Sŷrian**. **æ**, **œ** = **ē**. **ey** = **ā**. **qu** = **kw**.

Colobium, which it closely imitates, whence it has been confounded with that vestment. It was sometimes embroidered with orphreys round the bottom of the robe and on the edges of the sleeves, and with pearls and jewels. (*Stanton, &c.*)

* *Dalmatyē*. *Dalmatica*.—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **dalmes**, *s.* [DAMASK.] Damask cloth.

dai segno (pr. *dāl sän'-yō*), *phr.* [Ital. = from the sign.]

Music: A direction put at the end of a passage to go back to the sign & and repeat to the close.

falt, *s.* [Gael. *dalla*.] A foster-child.

"It is false of thy father's child; false of thy mother's son; falsest of my *dalt*."—*Scott: Fair Maid of Perth*, ch. xlix.

* **dalt**, *pret. of v.* [DEAL, *v.*]

"Al the loud that ther was they *daltten* it in two." *The Cokes Tale of Dalmeyn*, 44, 45.

dāl-tō-ni-an, *a. & s.* [From the proper name Dalton, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ian*.]

A. *As adj.*: Pertaining to or discovered by Dalton. [DALTONISM.]

B. *As subst.*: One suffering from daltonism (q.v.).

dāl-tōn-ism, *s.* [From the proper name Dalton, and Eng. suff. *-ism*.] Colour-blindness (q.v.).

¶ Daltonism, or inability to distinguish between different colours, especially between green and red, is so called from John Dalton, the celebrated physicist and founder of the atomic theory of chemistry. In a paper which he read before the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society, in October, 1794, he gives the earliest account of that ocular peculiarity known as dyschromatopsia, chromatopseudopsis, daltonism, parachromatopsia, or colour-blindness, and sums up its characteristics as observed in himself and others. When a boy, being present at a review of troops, and hearing those around him expatiating on the brilliant effect of a military costume, he asked in what the colour of a soldier's coat differed from that of the grass on which he trod, and the derisive laugh of his companions first made him aware of the defectiveness of his eyesight. He stated in the paper above referred to, "That part of the image which others call red appears to me little more than a shade or defect of light; after that the orange, yellow, and green seem one colour, which descends pretty uniformly from an intense to a rare yellow, making what I should call different shades of yellow." The subject is fully treated of in Dr. G. Wilson's *Researches on Colour-Blindness* (1855).

dām (1), * **damme** (1), *s.* [A corruption of *dame* (q.v.).]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. A woman, a lady. (A title of respect.)

"*Dam* Hellenore quene was sche." *Langtoft*, p. 73.

†2. A mother. (Of a woman in contempt.)

"Hence with it, and together with the *dam* Commit them to the fire!" *Shaksp.*

Shaksp.: Winter's Tale, II. 3.

*3. A female parent. (Used of beasts.)

"A faithful nurse thou hast; the *dam* that did thee year Upon the mountain-tops no kinder could have been." *Wordsworth: The Pet Lamb*.

II. Draughts: A crowned man in the game of draughts. [DAM-BOARD.]

dām (2), * **dame**, * **damme** (2), *s.* [Prob. an A.S. word, though not found except in the compound verb *fordæmme* = to stop up. O. Fris. *dam*, *dom*; M. H. Ger. *dam*; Icel. *dammr*; Dut. & Dan. *dam*; Sw. *damm*.]

I. Ord. Lang.: In the same sense as II. 1. and 2.

II. Technically:

1. *Engineering*:

(1) A bank or structure across the current of a stream, intended to obstruct or keep back the flow of the water for any purpose, as to obtain sufficient head and power for driving a water-wheel, &c.

(2) The water kept back by a mound, mole, or bank.

*3. A pond, a lake, a body of water.

"*See stangnum, a dame*."—*Wright: Vol. of Vocab.*, p. 239.

2. *Iron-works*: A wall of fire-brick closing the hearth of a blast-furnace. [DAM-PLATE, DAM-STONE.]

3. *Law*: A boundary or confinement within the bounds of a person's own property or jurisdiction.

dam-head, *s.* The top of a dam or mole.

"... as much water must run over the *dam-head* as if there was no dam at all."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. IV., ch. v.

dam-plate, *s.* A plate in front of the dam-stone which forms the bottom of the hearth in a blast-furnace (q.v.). (*Knight*.)

dam-stone, *s.* The stone at the bottom of the hearth of a blast-furnace.

dām, *v.t.* [Sw. *dämma*; Dut. *dammen*; Icel. *demma*.] [DAM, *s.*]

I. Lit.: To confine, keep back, or obstruct the flow of water by a dam. (Generally used with the adverbs *in* or *up*.)

"... a weight of earth, that *dams* in the water, ..."—*Mortimer*.

* **II. Figuratively**:

1. To confine, to restrain, to keep down.

"The more thou *damm'st* it up, the more it burns." *Shaksp.: Two Gent. of Verona*, II. 7.

2. To obstruct, to hinder.

"And *dammed* the lovely splendour of their sight." *Cowley*.

dā-ma, *s.* [Lat. = a fallow-deer, buck or doe.]

Zool.: A genus of mammals, family Cervidae. *Dama platyceros* is the Fallow-deer, called by Prof. Thomas Bell and many other zoologists, *Cervus dama*. [FALLOW-DEER.]

dām'-age, *s.* [O. Fr. *damage*, *domage*; Fr. *dommage*; Ital. *dannaggio*, from Low Lat. * *dammaticum*, from Lat. *dammum* = loss, injury.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Any hurt, injury, mischief, or detriment done to any person or thing.

"... to the great *damage* both of their fame and fortune."—*Bacon*.

2. The hurt, injury, mischief, or detriment suffered by anyone; any loss or harm incurred.

3. The value or cost of hurt or injury done. [II.] (Generally plural.)

"... to pay the *damages* which had been sustained by the war."—*Clarendon*.

4. Retribution or reparation for hurt, injury, or detriment done or suffered. [II.]

"The bishop demanded restitution of the spoils taken by the Scots, or *damages* for the same."—*Bacon*.

5. The cost of anything. (*Slang*.)

II. Law:

1. (*Sing.*): Any loss or injury sustained by the fault or illegal act of another.

2. (*Pl.*): The amount in money at which any damage sustained by any person, through the act or omission of another, is assessed by a jury; the pecuniary recompense for damage sustained claimed by the plaintiff, or awarded by the jury, in a civil action.

"Tell me whether I may not sue her for *damages* in a court of justice?"—*Addison*.

¶ For the difference between *damage* and *injury*, see *INJURY*.

* **damage-cleer**, *s.* [Lat. *damna clerorum* = damages—that is, fees—of the clerks.] [See *Def.*]

Old law: A fee formerly assessed on the tenth part in the Court of Common Pleas, and on the twentieth part in the Courts of King's Bench and Exchequer, out of all damages, exceeding five marks, recovered in those Courts in all actions in the case of covenant, trespass, battery, &c., and given originally to the prothonotaries and their clerks for drawing special writs and pleadings. It was abolished by the Stat. 17 Charles II., c. 6, § 2.

* **damage-feasant**, * **damage-feccant**, *a.* [O. Fr. *damage faisant* = causing damage.]

Old law: Doing hurt or injury, as the cattle of one person entering the grounds of another without his consent, and there feeding or otherwise damaging the crops, wood, fences, &c. In such cases the owner may detain the trespassing animals, or impound them, until satisfaction be made for the injury done or damage sustained.

dām'-age, *v.t. & i.* [DAMAGE, *s.*]

A. Transitive:

1. *Lit.*: To cause damage, hurt, or injury to, to hurt, to injure, to harm.

"Soon after the English fleet had refitted themselves (for they had generally been much damaged by the engagement in Solbay,) they appeared in sight of Scheveling, making up to the shore."—*Burnet: Own Time*, an. 1672.

2. *Fig.*: To hurt, to impair, to cause detriment to; as, To *damage* one's reputation or character.

* **B. Intrans.**: To receive damage or hurt, to become damaged.

dām'-age-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *damage*; *-able*.] 1. Liable to be damaged, susceptible of damage.

* 2. Causing damage, hurtful, mischievous.

"*Damages* and infectious to the innocence of our neighbours."—*Government of the Tongue*.

dām'-aged, *pa. par. or a.* [DAMAGE, *v.*]

* **dām'-age-mēt**, *s.* [Eng. *damage*; *-ment*.] Damage, injury.

"The more the soul and bodie's *damagement*."—*Davies: Microcosmos*, p. 44.

* **dām'-age-ous**, *a.* [Eng. *damage*; *-ous*.] Hurtful, injurious, damaging.

"*Damagous* or doynge hurte or hurtful. *Dammicus*, incommodus, iniuriusus."—*Blount*.

dām'-ag-ēs, *s. pl.* [DAMAGE, *s.*]

¶ *Damages ultra*:

Law: Damages claimed by a plaintiff beyond those paid into court by a defendant.

dām'-ag-īng, *pr. par. a., & s.* [DAMAGE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. As substantive:

1. The act of causing damage, hurt, or injury to.

2. The act or process of becoming damaged.

da-ma-ja'-vāg, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A preparation of the chestnut tree, used as a substitute for oak-bark and gall-nuts in tanning. (*Ogilvie*.)

dām'-al-īs, *s.* [Gr. = a young cow, a heifer.]

Zool.: A genus of antelopes, related to, and sometimes included in, the genus *Aelaphus*. The horns are sub-cylindrical, lyrate, and diverge from each other; a small, bald, moist muffle exists between and below the nostrils; the female has two teats. *Damalis lunatus* is the Sassaby or Bastard Hartbeest; *D. senegalensis*, the Korrugum; *D. pygarga*, the Nunni or Bonte-boc; *D. abifrons*, the Bless-boc; and *D. zebra*, the Doria.

dām'-al-ūr'-īc, *a.* [Gr. *δαμαλīs*, (*damalis*) = a young cow, a heifer, and Eng. *uric* (q.v.).] Pertaining to the urine of cows.

damaluric acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_7H_5O_2$. A volatile monatomic acid, said to exist in the urine of cows and horses.

dam'-an, *s.* [Syriac.]

Zool.: *Procapra syriaca* (= * *Hyrcax syriacus*), the "coney" of Scripture. [CONV.]

dām'-ar, *s.* [DAMMAR.]

dām'-a-rō-tei'-ōn (pl. **dām'-a-rō-tei'-a**), *s.* [Gr. *δαμαριτειον* (*damarritēion*) = pertaining to Damarete, the wife of Gelon.] A Syracusan silver coin, weighing about ten Attic drachmæ.

dām'-as, *s.* [Fr. = Damascus.] A sabre made of Damascus-steel. (*Nuttall*.)

Dām'-as-gēne, *a. & s.* [Lat. *Damascenus*, from *Damascus*.]

A. *As adj.*: Of or pertaining to Damascus.

B. *As substantive*:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A native or inhabitant of Damascus.

"In Damascus the governor under Aretas the king kept the city of the *Damascenes* with a garrison, ..."—*2 Cor. xi. 32*.

2. *Bot.*: [DAMSON.]

"In April follow the cherry-tree in blossom, the *damascene* and plum-trees in blossom, and the white thorn in leaf."—*Bacon*.

Damascene lace. An imitation of Honiton lace, and made with lace braid and lace sprigs joined together with corded bars. The difference between it and modern point lace, which it closely resembles, consists in the introduction into Damascene of real Honiton sprigs, and the absence of any needlework fillings. (*Dict. of Needlework*.)

bōil, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhîn**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**. **-elan**, **-tian** = **shan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shün**; **-tion**, **-sion** = **zhün**. **-cious**, **-tious**, **-sious** = **shūs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bpl**, **dpl**.

Damascene work, *s.* The same as **DAMASCUS** (q.v.).

* **dām-as-çene**, *v.t.* [DAMASCENE, *a.*] To damask, to damaskeen.

Da-mās-cūs, *s.* [See def.] A celebrated city of Syria, often mentioned in the Holy Scriptures. It is a city of the greatest antiquity, having existed in the time of Abraham; and it is even asserted by some ancient writers that this patriarch reigned there. It is still one of the most distinguished cities in Syria, and is beautifully situated in a fertile plain of the same name, bounded on the north and west by the mountains of Anti-Libanus. It is distant north-east from Jerusalem about 140 miles.

Damascus-blade, *s.* A sword originally manufactured chiefly at Damascus. The surface was variegated with white, silvery, or black streaks or veins. The swords of Damascus were celebrated for the excellence of the quality of their steel. [DAMASK, *s.*, 2.]

Damascus-iron, *s.* Damascus-iron is produced by the following method:—Unite by welding twenty-five bars of iron and mild steel alternately, each about 2 feet long, 2 inches wide, and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick, and having drawn the fagot into a bar $\frac{3}{4}$ inch square, cut it into lengths of 5 or 6 feet. One of these pieces is heated to redness, and one end is held firmly in a vice, while the other is twisted by a wrench or tongs, which shortens the rod to half its length and makes it cylindrical. If two of these twisted pieces are to be welded together, they are turned in diverse directions, one to the right and the other to the left; these are laid parallel to each other, welded and flattened. If three rods be used, the outside ones turn in a direction the opposite of the middle one, and this produces the handsomest figure. By these operations the alternations of iron and steel change places at each half-revolution of the square rod, composed of twenty-five laminae, the external layers winding round the interior ones; thus forming, when flattened into a ribbon, irregular concentric ovals or circles. The fineness of the Damascus depends upon the number and thickness of the alternations. (Knight.)

Damascus-steel, *s.* A kind of steel brought from the Levant, greatly esteemed for the manufacture of cutting instruments. (Weale.) [DAMASK-STEEL.]

Damascus-twist, *s.* A kind of gun-barrel made of a ribbon of Damascus-iron coiled around a mandrel and welded. (Knight.)

dām'-a-sœ, *s.* [DAMSON.]

dām'-a-sîn, *s.* [DAMSON.]

dām'-ask, *s. & a.* [From Damascus, where it was originally manufactured.]

A. As substantive:

I. Literally:

1. Fabric:

(1) A rich silk stuff originally made at Damascus, and thence deriving its name. It had raised figures in various patterns, and flowers in their natural colours embossed upon a white or coloured ground. The work was probably of the nature of embroidery in the first place, but the figures were afterwards exhibited on the surface by a peculiar arrangement of the loom, which brought up certain of the colours and depressed others, according to the requirements of the pattern.

(2) A woven fabric of linen, extensively made in Scotland and Ireland, and used for table-cloths, fine towelling, napkins, &c. By a particular management of the warp-threads in the loom, figures, fruits, and flowers are exhibited on the surface, as in the ancient damask. It is known as *washing damask*, or, when unbleached, as *brown damask*. A small-patterned towelling, known as *diaper*, has a figure produced in the same manner. (Knight.)

"He looked at the table-cloth, and praised the figure of the damask."—*Goldsmith: The Bee*, No. II.; On the Use of Language.

(3) Stuff with a wavy or watered appearance. (Knight.) [MOIRÉ.]

(2) **Metallurgy:** A wavy pattern shown in articles forged from a combined iron and steel blank. The two metals are mechanically associated, and the bar is then twisted, doubled,

welded, or otherwise treated, so as to convolve the fibres of the respective metals. When the forging and grinding (and tempering, if a sword) are completed, the article is dipped in acidulated water, which corrodes the steel and does not affect the iron. The steel waves thus appear black, and the iron remains white. The damask is produced by the unequal tendency to oxidation of the two metals. (Knight.)

* **II. Fig.:** Used for a red colour, as that of the damask-rose.

"And for some dase perplexed was her spirit,
Her damask lace, now chang'd to purest white." *Fairfax.*

B. As adjective:

1. Of or pertaining to Damascus.

2. Of a red colour, rosy.

"But let concealment, like a worm i' the bud,
Feed on her damask cheek." *Shakspeare: Twelfth Night*, II. 4.

* **3. Variegated, diversified with flowers.**

"The damask meadows, and the crawling streamers,
Sweeten, and make soft thy dreams." *Corbet: The Country Life.*

damask-carpet, *s.* Also known as *British*, a damask Venetian. A variety of carpet resembling the Kidderminster in the mode of weaving, but exposing the warp instead of the weft.

damask-loom, *s.* A loom for weaving figured fabrics. [JACQUARD.]

damask-plum, *s.*

Bot.: The Damson (q.v.).

damask-rose, * **damasko-rose**, *s.*

1. Bot.: A red variety of rose, *Rosa damascena*, originally brought from Damascus.

"Damask-roses have not been known in England above one hundred years, and now are so common."—*Bacon.*

2. Pharm.: As *Aqua Rosæ*, ten lbs of the fresh petals to two gallons of water, and distil. Rose water is only given as an agreeable medium for medicines, and in colouring lotions.

damask-steel, *s.* The steel of Damascus originally; the process travelled into Khorasan and Persia, where it prospered long, but decayed as the hordes swept over the country. It is a laminated metal of pure iron and steel, of peculiar quality, produced by careful heating, laborious forging, doubling, and twisting. (Knight.) [DAMASCUS-IRON.]

damask-stitch, *s.*

Needlework: A name given to Satin-stitch when worked upon a linen foundation. [SATIN-STITCH.]

damask-violet, *s.* *Hesperis matronalis*. It is called also Dame's-violet (q.v.).

damask-work, *s.* The art or process of inlaying one metal upon another in the manner described under A. I. 2.

dām'-ask, *v.t.* [DAMASK, *s.*]

I. Literally:

1. To ornament steel-work with figures, streaks, or stripes.

"The cushions, which his hawry thighs infold,
Are mingled metal, damask'd o'er with gold." *Dryden: Virgil; Æneid*, XI. 735, 736

2. To imprint the figures of flowers upon.

* **II. Figuratively:**

1. To paint or colour, to stain.

"The last reason of such their going naked sometimes was out of an opinion that no clothing so adorned them as their painting and damasking of their bodies."—*Speed: Ancient Brittain*, bk. v., ch. vii., § 7.

2. To variegated, to diversify.

"Around him dance the rosy hours,
And damasking the ground with flowers." *Fenton.*

¶ To damask wine: To warm it a little. (Kersey.)

dām'-asked, *pa. par. or a.* [DAMASK, *v.*]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb).

B. As adjective:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: Variegated or ornamented with figures like watering.

2. Fig.: Variegated, diversified.

"... the damask'd meads
Unfold'd, display ten thousand painted flowers." *Philiya: Cider*, II.

II. Her.: An epithet applied to a field or charge when it is covered over with small

squares fretted all over. Also called *diapered* (q.v.).

dām'-as-kēen, **dām'-as-kēn**, *v.t.* [Fr. *damasquiner*.] To ornament one metal by another by inlaying or incrustation, as, for instance, a sword-blade of steel by figures of gold. The metal to be ornamented is carved or etched, and the hollows or lines filled in with the gold or silver, and united by hammering or by solder. It was practised as early as 617 B.C. by Glaucus of Chios. This mode of decoration of metal is principally applied to the ornamentation of swords and other weapons, and has three forms among the Persians, where the art is principally practised: (a) The design is drawn by a brush, engraved, wires laid in so as to project, and fastened at points by golden nails. The surface of the gold inlay is then engraved. (b) The engraved blade is filled even to the surface with gold, which is pressed in and polished by a burnisher of nephrite. (c) The design consists of a great number of minute holes, which are filled with gold-wire burnished in. (Knight.)

dām'-as-kēened', *pa. par. or a.* [DAMASK-KEEN.]

* **dām'-as-kēen'-ēr-ÿ**, *s.* [Eng. *damaskeen*, -ery.] The art of damaskeening; steel-work damaskeened. (Ash.)

dām'-as-kēen'-îng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DAMASK-KEEN.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The art or process of ornamenting one metal by another, by inlaying or incrustation. It is used principally in enriching the blades of swords, the locks of pistols, &c.

* **dām'-as-kîn**, *s.* [Lat. *Damascenus* = of or pertaining to Damascus.] A Damascus-blade

"No old Toledo blades, or damaskins;
No pistols, or some rare-spiced carabines." *Holwell's Lett. to Poem to K. Ch. I.*, 1641.

dām'-ask-îng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DAMASK, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The art or process of damaskeening.

dām'-a-sō'-nî-ûm, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from *Class. Lat. damasonem*; Gr. *δαμασώνιον* (*damasōnion*) = the plant described in the definition.]

Bot.: A genus of Alismaceæ, formed for the reception of the common Star-fruit, of which the more common scientific name is *Actinocarpus Damasonium*. [ACTINOCARPUS, STAR-FRUIT.]

da-mâsse', *s.* [Fr.]

Fabric: A Flanders linen woven with flowers and figures, and resembling damask.

dām'-as-sîn, *s.* [Lat. *damascenus*.]

Fabric: A silk damask containing gold or silver flowers in the fabric.

* **dām'-a-sÿn**, *s.* [DAMSON.]

* **dām'-board**, * **dām'-brôd**, *s.* [Eng. *dams*, and *board*.] A chess-board (Scotch).

dambrod pattern, *s.* A large check pattern.

dām'-bôard-êd, * **dām'-bôrd-êd**, *a.* [Eng. *damboard*; -ed.] Having square divisions, chequered, diced.

"See that upland loon w' the damboard back . . ." *Blackwood's Magazine*, Nov., 1829, p. 154.

dām'-bôn-îte, *s.* [From the native name of the tree; Eng. suff. -ite.]

Chem.: $C_6H_7O(C_2H_5O)_6$. A saccharine substance extracted by alcohol from a variety of caoutchouc exported from Gaboon on the west coast of Africa. It crystallizes in white needles, melts at 190°, and sublimes at about 200°. By acting upon it with hydriodic acid it yields dambose and methyl iodide. It is readily soluble in water.

dām'-bôse, *s.* [From the native name; Eng. suff. -ose (Chem.).]

Chem.: Obtained by the action of hydriodic acid on dambonite. Dambose, $C_6H_{12}O_6$, is a crystalline sugar. It forms six-sided thick anhydrous prisms, which melt at 212°. It is soluble in water, and insoluble in absolute alcohol.

fâte, fât, fâre, amîdst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêtt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôtt, ox, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, côn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unîte, cûr, râle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ô. ey = â. qu = kw.

dame, *s.* [Fr. *dame*; Sp., Port., and Ital. *dama*; from Lat. *domina*, fem. of *dominus* = a lord.]

1. A lady, a title of honour or respect to women (now specially applied to the widow of a knight or baronet).

"How would the sons of Troy, in arms renew'd, And Troy's proud dames, whose garments die the ground." Pope: *Hom. s. Iliad*, vi. 562, 563.

2. A mistress.

"Bothe been obedient to hore dame."—*Ancren Riwle*, p. 421.

3. A woman in general, especially one advanced in years.

4. A mistress of an elementary school.

"He . . . received his first regular instruction at a dame's school."—D. O. Gregory.

* 5. A mother, a dam.

"As eny kyde or calf folowng his dame." Chaucer: *C.T.*, § 259.

dame's violet, *s.*

Bot.: The common name of *Hesperis matronalis*, a perennial flower belonging to the order Cruciferae. The flowers are pale-purplish and sweet-scented, especially in the evening.

dame-wort, *s.*

Bot.: The same as DAME'S VIOLET (q.v.).

dā-mēr, *s.* [Etym. obscure.] A long needle, with a considerably elongated eye, somewhat like the long eye in bodkin, intended to receive the coarse loosely twisted strands of darning yarn, either of wool or cotton.

* **dames**, *s.* [DAMS.]

* **dāme-ḡele**, * **dameselle**, *s.* [DAMESEL]

Dā-mī-an, **Dā-mī-ēn**, *s.* [Name of a medieval saint.]

¶ *Hermits of St. Damian or Damien*:

Ch. Hist.: A name given to the Celestines (q.v.). The French called them Damianes.

dām-i-ān-a, *s.*

Phar.: A drug made from the leaves of a Mexican plant and said to be valuable as a nerve tonic, especially in cases of sexual atomy.

Dā-mī-an-ists, *s.pl.* [From the name of their founder, and Eng. suff. -ist.]

Ecol.: A religious sect, disciples of Damian, Bishop of Alexandria, in the sixth century. They disowned any distinction of persons in the Godhead, and professed one single nature incapable of any change, yet they called God, the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost.

dām-mar, **dām-ma-ra**, *s.* [Javan and Malay *dāmār*.]

1. *Bot.*: A genus of trees belonging to the Coniferae. Six species are known, widely distributed throughout the Malayan and other islands of the southern tropic; one extending to New Zealand, *Dammara australis*, is also called the Kauri or Cowrie Pine (q.v.). *D. orientalis*, a native of the Moluccas, &c., furnishes the resin called Dammar (q.v.). It grows to a great height; the wood is like cedar, light, and unfit for exposure to the weather. *D. vitensis* is a native of Fiji, attaining a height of 80 to 100 ft. The wood is largely used for masts, booms, spars, &c.

2. *Chem.*: [DAMMARIN.]

¶ *Piney Dammar*: [PINEY.]

dammar-gum, *s.* [DAMMAR-RESIN.]

dammar-pine, **dammer-pine**, *s.*

Bot.: A tree, formerly called *Agathis loranthifolia*. Now, however, *Agathis* has been reduced to a synonym of *Dammara*, and the pine formerly placed under it, originally the *Pinus Dammara* of Linnaeus, has become in turn *Agathis Dammara*, *Abies Dammara*, *Dammara alba*, and *D. orientalis*. It is a tree 100 feet high, growing on mountain-tops in Ambony, Ternate, and the Molucca islands. The timber is light, and of inferior quality. It furnishes the dammar-resin (q.v.).

dammar-resin, *s.* [DAMMARIN.]

Commerce:

(1) From *Australia*: Also called Cowrie-gum, Kauri-gum. The produce of a large coniferous tree, *Dammara australis*, which grows in New Zealand. It occurs in hard white-yellow masses, having a shining fracture and an odor of turpentine. It contains an acid resin, Dammaric acid, and a neutral resin,

Dammaran. The former is soluble in dilute alcohol. The resin distilled yields a volatile oil, called Dammarol, boiling at 156°, and having the formula $C_{10}H_{20}O_7$. When distilled with quicklime it yields a yellow oil, called Dammarone.

(2) *East Indian*: *Dammar Puti* (Cat's-eye resin), said to be obtained from *Dammara alba*. The resin exudes from excrescences on the stem near the root, in the form of yellowish transparent lumps, having a conchoidal fracture. It is partly soluble in alcohol. The part which dissolves in alcohol is called Dammaric acid. Afterwards a part can be dissolved in ether, forming a hydrocarbon called Dammaryl. (*Watts: Dict. Chem.*)

dām-mar-an, *s.* [Eng. *dammar*; suff. -an.] [DAMMAR-RESIN, 1.]

dām-mar-ic, *a.* [Eng. *dammar*; -ic.]

Chem.: Pertaining to or derived from dammar.

dammaric acid, *s.* [DAMMAR-RESIN, 1.]

dām-mar-in, *s.* [Eng. *dammar*; suff. -in (Chem.).]

Chem.: A resin found in various species of dammar. *Dammara orientalis* furnishes one kind, which, mixed with chalk and pulverised bamboo-bark, is used for caulking ships. Another kind, obtained from the *Dammara australis*, or Cowrie-pine of New Zealand, is dissolved in turpentine and used as a colourless varnish. It is also used for mounting purposes instead of Canada-balsam. The best form of varnish is to dissolve one ounce of dammar-gum in a fluid ounce of turpentine: to dissolve one ounce of mastic in two fluid ounces of chloroform, and mix.

dām-mar-ol, *s.* [Eng. *dammar*; -ol.] [DAMMAR-RESIN, 1.]

dām-mar-one, *s.* [Eng. *dammar*; -one.] [DAMMAR-RESIN, 1.]

dām-mar-yl, *s.* [DAMMER-RESIN, 2.]

dām-mar-yl-ic, *a.* [Eng. *dammaryl*; -ic.] Of or pertaining to dammaryl. [DAMMAR-RESIN, 2.]

dāmed, *pa. par. or a.* [DAM, v.]

dām-mēr (1), *s.* [Eng. *dam*; -er.] One who dams up water; the constructor of a dam.

dām-mēr (2), *s.* [DAMMAR.]

dammer-pine, *s.* [DAMMAR-PINE.]

dammer-pitch, *s.* The resin of *Vateria indica*, the White Dammer-tree.

dammer-tree, *s.*

Bot.: The two trees which follow. [DAMAR.]

¶ (1) *Black dammer-tree*: *Canarium strictum*.

(2) *White dammer-tree*: *Vateria indica*.

* **dammes**, *s.* [DAMASK.]

dām-miŋg, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DAM, v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act or process of confining or restraining the flow of water by a dam.

dāmn (*n* silent), * **dāmnyn**, * **dāmpne**, *v.t. & i.* [O.Fr. *damner*; Sp. & Port. *damnar*; Ital. *dannare*, from Lat. *dāmnō* = to condemn, *dāmnus* = a loss, a fine.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Literally*:

(1) To condemn.

(a) *Absolutely*:

"Yt is no maiſtrye for a lordē

To dampne a man, without answere of wordes."

Chaucer: *Legend of Good Women*, ProL, 400.

(b) *With the penalty expressed*:

"Wherfor Adam was dāmnid to helle."

Foreruler *Myst.*, p. 49.

(2) To condemn to eternal punishment. [II.]

(3) To censure to be eternally condemned.

"That which he continues ignorant of, having done the utmost lying in his power that he might not be ignorant of it, shall not damn him."—*Souda*; *Serm.*

(4) To curse; to call down the curse of God on.

"Infected be the air wheroun they ride;

And damns'd all those that trust them!"

Shakespeare: *Macbeth*, iv. 1.

¶ Frequently used interjectionally as a curse.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) To condemn, to cry down, to ruin by expressing disapprobation.

"... you are not so arrant a critick as to *dāmn* them, like the rest, without hearing."—*Pope*.

(2) To ruin, to blast.

† **II. Scripture & Theology**:

1. *Gen.*: To condemn as sinful; to pronounce blameworthy; to doom to punishment without indicating what is its character or amount. [DAMNATION, 1.]

"And he that doth not eat and drinketh if he eat, because he eateth not of faith: for whatsoever is not of faith is sin."—*Rom.* xiv. 23.

2. *Spec.*: To sentence or condemn to eternal punishment, or to the penalty designed as the appropriate punishment of the unbeliever and impenitent sinner.

"He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved; but he that believeth not shall be *dāmn'd*."—*Mark* xvi. 16.

¶ In the R.V. It is altered to *condemned* in each of the passages cited.

B. Intrins.: To curse, to swear profanely, to blaspheme.

dāmn (*n* silent), *s.* [DAMN, v.] A curse, a profane oath.

* **dām-na-bīl-i-tŷ**, * **dām-na-bīl-i-tŷe**, *s.* [Eng. *damnable*; -ity.] The quality or state of being damnable; damnableness.

"Of the damnablest belonging to the mortale offence."—*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 438.

dām-na-ble, *a. & adv.* [Fr., from Lat. *damnabilis*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Deserving of or liable to damnation or condemnation.

"... the Russian divines pronounced it *damnable*."

—*Mosculay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

2. Odious, vile, execrable, pernicious.

* **B. As adv.**: Damnably.

"That did but show thee, of a fool, inconstant And damnable ingrateful."—*Shakespeare: Winter's Tale*, iii. 2.

dām-na-ble-ness, *s.* [Eng. *damnable*; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being damnable or deserving of damnation.

"The question being of the damnableness of error."

—*Chillingworth: Religion of Protestants*.

2. Vileness, execrableness, odiousness.

dām-na-bīly, *adv.* [Eng. *damnable*(ly); -ly.]

1. In a damnable manner; in a manner calling for damnation; cursedly.

"They do cursedly and damnablely as yet st. Crist."—*Chaucer: Persones Tale*.

2. Odiously, vilely, execrably.

"The more sweets they bestowed upon them, the more damnablely their conserves stunk."—*Dennis*.

dām-na-tion, * **dāmnacioun**, * **dāmp-nācion**, * **dāmpnacioun**, * **dāmpnacyone**, *s.* [Lat. *damnatio*, from *dāmnō* = to condemn.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:

1. The act of sentencing or condemning to eternal punishment. [B.]

"... whose judgment now of a long time lingereth not, and their damnation slumbereth not."—*2 Pet.* ii. 3.

2. The state of being condemned to eternal punishment.

"... and they that have done evil, unto the resurrection of damnation."—*John* v. 29.

II. Figuratively:

* 1. A crime so execrable as to call for eternal punishment.

"'Twere damnation To think so base a thought . . ."

Shakespeare: *Merchant of Venice*, ii. 1.

† 2. The condemnation or damning of a play, book, &c., by openly expressed disapprobation.

"Don't lay the damnation of your play to my account."—*Fiddling*.

B. Theology:

1. *Gen.*: Judgment without indicating its character; a penalty inflicted on account of some sin for which one has been divinely judged.

"For he that eateth and drinketh unworthily, eateth and drinketh damnation to himself . . ."—*1 Cor.* x. 29 (A.V.).

¶ In the R.V. this is very properly altered to judgment. The "damnation" spoken of seems to have been that some were weak and sickly, and some slept, i.e., the "judgment" sent was temporal; in less aggravated cases,

boil, **boy**; **pout**, **jowl**; **cat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **chin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. —**ing**. —**-clan**. —**-tlan** = **shan**. —**-tion**, **-sion** = **shün**; —**-tion**, **-sion** = **zhün**. —**-cious**, **-tious**, **-sious** = **shūs**. —**-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bel del**.

"sickness," in those more aggravated, death; temporal as distinguished from eternal death. (I Cor. xi. 30—32.)

2. *Spec.*: The act of God in condemning the unbelieving and impenitent sinners; the state of being so condemned; the penalty inflicted. [CONDEMNATION, II.]

dām-na-tōr-ŷ, *a.* [Lat. *damnatorius*, from *damno*.] Containing a sentence of condemnation; condemnatory.

"... the Commissioners were equally unwilling to give up the doctrinal clauses and to retain the *damnatory* clauses."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

dāmed (*n* silent), ***dampned**, ***dampny**, *pa. par. & a.* [DAMN, *v.*]

A. As *pa. par.*: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. As *adjective*:

1. Condemned to eternal punishment; accused of God.

"That evil one, Satan, for ever *dāmed*."—*Milton: P. R.*, iv. 194.

2. Vile, execrable, damnable, hateful.
"... I swore avengely at the Act of Settlement, and called the English interest a foul thing, a rogueship thing, and a *dāmed* thing."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

3. Condemned by loudly-expressed disapprobation.

4. Used to express strong approbation or reprobation; and also as an intensive adverb = very, exceedingly.

dām-nēd-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *damned*, *-ly*.] Damnnably.

"Fell it out so *accursedly*?"

Ambl. "So *damnnably*."

Fourcureur: Revenger's Tragedy, III. 1.

***dām-nŷ-ŷc**, *a.* [Lat. *damnificus*, from *damnum* = loss, injury, and *facio* (pass. *ŷo*) = to make, to cause.] Causing or producing hurt or injury; hurtful, pernicious, damaging.

dām-nŷ-ŷc-tion, *s.* [Lat. *damnificus*, from *damnum* = damage, loss; *facio* = to make, and Eng., &c. suff. *-ation*.]

Law: That which causes damage or loss. (*Wharton*.)

***dām-nŷ-fied**, ***damnnifyde**, *pa. par. or a.* [DAMNIFY.]

"To see my Lord so *deadly damnnifyde*."—*Spenser: P. Q.*, II. vi. 43.

***dām-nŷ-fŷ**, *v.t.* [Lat. *damnnifico*; *damnum* = loss, injury, and *facio* = to make, to cause.]

1. To cause loss, detriment, or damage to; to injure, to endanger.

"To stay here so much of their goods as they have *damnnified* mee."—*Delectat: Voyages*, vol. III, p. 134.

2. To hurt, to injure in person.

"... they could never yet have power by their conjurations to *damnnify* the English."—*Boyle: Works*, vol. III, p. 320.

***dām-nŷ-fŷde**, *pa. par. or a.* [DAMNIFIED.]

***dām-nŷ-fŷ-ŷng**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DAMNIFY.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *subst.*: The act of causing damage, detriment, or injury to, in person or property.

dām-nŷng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DAMN, *v.*]

A. As *pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. As *adjective*:

1. Involving or deserving of damnation; damnable.

"Of *damning* sins, seal'd with a burning soul."—*Moore: Felted Prophet of Khorsaan*.

2. Making use of profane oaths; cursing, wearing blasphemously.

C. As *substantive*:

1. Condemnation to eternal punishment.
2. The act of ruining or destroying.
3. The act or habit of using profane oaths; cursing.

***dām-nŷng-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *damning*; *-ness*.] The quality of being damning or damnable; damnableness.

"He may vow never to return to those sins which he hath had such experience of, for the emptiness and *damningness* of them, and so think himself a complete penitent."—*Hammond: Works*, I. 20.

***dām-nōse**, *a.* [Lat. *damnosus*.] Hurtful, injurious. (*Ash*.)

***dām-nōs-ŷt-ŷ**, *s.* [Lat. *damnositas*.] Hurtfulness, injury. (*Ash*.)

dām-nŷm, *s.* [Lat.]

Law: Such a damage, whether pecuniary or perceptible, or not, as is capable of being estimated by a jury. (*Smith: Manual of Common Law*, 5th ed., p. 418.)

***dām-ō-clō-an**, *a.* [From *Damocles*], and Eng. adj. suff. *-an*.] Of or relating to Damocles, a courtier of Dionysius, tyrant of Syracuse, who, having grossly flattered his sovereign, was by his orders seated in his place, but with a sword suspended by a single hair over his head, to illustrate the fickle and dangerous nature of such exalted positions. Perilous, anxious.

***damoisel**, ***damosell**, *s.* [DAMSEL.]

1. A young, unmarried woman; a maid, a damsel.

"*Damoisell*, a mayde, *damoiselle*."—*Palgrave*.

2. The wife of an esquire.

dām-ōl-ŷc, *a.* [Gr. *δαμάλις* (*damalis*) = a young cow, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ŷc*.] Of or pertaining to cows.

damolic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{12}H_{24}O_2$. A volatile monatomic acid, said to exist in the urine of cows and horses.

***damon**, *s.* [DAMON.]

da-mōn-ŷ-co, *s.* [Ital.] A compound of terra di Sienna and Roman ochre, burnt and having all their qualities; it is rather more russet in hue than the orange de Mars, has considerable transparency, and is rich and durable in colour. (*Weale*.)

***dā-mō-sēl**, ***damosella**, *s.* [DAMSEL.]

dām-ōur-ŷte, *s.* [Named after M. Damour, a French chemist; and Eng. suff. *-ŷte* (*Mŷn*).] (*q.v.*)

Mŷn.: An aggregate of fine scales, mica-like in structure; colour yellow or yellowish-white. Closely allied to margarodite. (*Dana*.) The British Museum Catalogue makes it a variety of Muscovite.

dāmp, *a. & s.* [Cogn. with Dut. & Dan. *damp*; Ger. *dampf* = vapour; Ice. *dampgr*.]

A. As *adjective*:

1. Literally:

1. Moist, in a state between dry and wet, humid, containing moisture.

"Wide anarchy of chaos, *damp* and dark."—*Milton: P. L.*, I. 283.

2. Clammy.

"O'erspread with a *damp* sweat and holy fear."—*Dryden: Virgil: Æneid*, VI. 85.

3. Admitting moisture or wet, not imperious to wet; as, A *damp* house.

II. Fig.: Dejected, depressed, cast down.

"All these and more came flocking, but with looks Downcast, and *damp*."—*Milton: P. L.*, I. 522, 523.

B. As *substantive*:

I. Literally:

1. Humidity, dampness, moisture, fog.

"And felt the *damp* of the river's fog,
That rises after the sun goes down."—*Longfellow: Landlord's Tale*.

2. An exhalation or vapour issuing from the earth, noxious or fatal to animal life. Such vapours are found in mines, in deep unused wells, &c. [AFTER-DAMP, CHOKE-DAMP, FIRE-DAMP.]

"... we see lights will go out in *damps* of mines."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 275.

II. Fig.: Dejection or depression of spirits.

"Adam by this from the cold sudden *damp*
Recovering, and his scatter'd spirits return'd."—*Milton: P. L.*, XI. 293, 294.

¶ The *Damps*: Dampness resulting from mists or fog (*Walpole: Letters* II. 177).

damp-sheet, *s.*

Mŷn.: A large sheet placed as a curtain or partition across a gate-road to stop and turn an air-current.

dāmp, *v.t.* [O. H. Ger. *dampfan* = to suffocate; Sw. *damma* = to raise a dust; Dut. *dampen* = to steam.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:

*1. To suffocate.

"Al watz *dampned* and don and drowned by theenne."—*E. Eng. All. Poems: Cleanliness*, 989.

2. To make damp, moist, or humid; to moisten.

II. Figuratively:

*1. To discourage, to reprove, to condemn.

"And make it one date please God to vouchsafe
When he seeth his time, to *damp* ye, taunting mockes
of such persons."—*Udal: Luke*, xvi.

2. To depress, to deject, to cast down, to chill.

"Dread of death hangs over the mere natural man,
and like the handwriting on the wall, *damps* all his
jollity."—*Atterbury*.

*3. To weaken, to abate, to dull.

"A soft body *dampeth* the sound much more than a
hard."—*Bacon*.

*4. To discourage, to depress.

"Unsy dulls and *damps* all industries, improvements,
and new inventions."—*Bacon*.

B. Technically:

1. *Iron-working*: To damp down a furnace is to fill it with coke to prevent its going out. It is done when, owing to a strike of the workmen or other cause, the furnace is not likely to be required for some time.

"Blas furnaces are being generally *damped down*,
that is filled with coke to prevent their going out."—*Times*, May 6, 1874.

2. *Music*:

(1) On instruments played by plucking the strings, as the harp, guitar, &c., to check the vibrations by placing the hand lightly on the strings.

(2) To apply mechanical dampers. (*Stainer & Barrett*.)

¶ To damp off:

Hort.: To be caused ulcerated, as the stems of seedlings and tender plants, from the soil and atmosphere being too moist or damp.

dāmped, *pa. par. & a.* [DAMP, *v.*]

† **dāmp-en**, *v.t. & i.* [Eng. *damp*; *-en*.]

A. Transitive:

1. *Lit.*: To make damp or humid; to damp.

"... *dampens* the smiling day."
—*P. Fletcher: Purple Island*, VII. 23.

2. *Fig.*: To chill, to depress or deject, to discourage.

B. Intrans.: To grow or become damp.

"And o'er his brow the *dampening* heart-drops
threw."—*Byron: Lara*, I. 23.

dāmp-en-ŷng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DAMPEN.]

dāmp-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *damp*; *-er*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: One who or that which makes damp or humid.

2. *Fig.*: One who or anything which damps, depresses, or chills. (*Colloquial*.)

"This was ... rather a *damp* to my ardour."—*Theodore Hook*.

II. Technically:

1. *Furnaces, Chimneys, &c.*: A plate in an air-duct, whether air-draft or flue, for the purpose of regulating the energy of the fire by regulating the area of the passage of ingress or egress, as the case may be. Dampers are of various forms. They are to the air-pipe or flue what the valve or faucet is to the duct for steam or liquids. The dampers of furnaces are either in the door of the ash-pit, to regulate the ingress of air, or in the course of or on top of the chimney, to close the egress of the volatile results of combustion. In the latter form they are used in almost all metallurgic furnaces. (*Knights*.)

2. *Locomotive engines*: A kind of iron venetian-blind, fixed to the smoke-box end of the boiler in front of the tubes; it is shut down when the engine is standing, and thus stops the draught and economizes fuel, but it is opened when the engine is running. (*Weale*.)

3. *Music*:

(1) A padded finger in a piau movement which comes against the strings and limits the period of the vibrations. Its normal position is upon the string, from whence it is lifted by a wire as the key is depressed by the player.

(2) The mute of a horn and other brass wind instruments. (*Stainer & Barrett*.)

4. *Baking*: A kind of bread made of flour and water, without fermentation, and baked on flat stones. (*Australian*.)

damp-er-regulator, *s.* A device, *ny* which the heat of a furnace or the pressure of steam is made to vary the area of the air-supply opening of the furnace, or of the flue which carries from the furnace the volatile results of combustion. (*Knights*.)

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, campl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, ūnite, cūr, rūle, fāl; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

dāmp'ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DAMP, v.]

damping-machine, s.

1. *Printing*: A machine for damping sheets of paper previous to printing. A certain amount of the paper may be thoroughly wetted and built up between dry quires into a pile, by their own weight or pressure causing an equal distribution; or a quire may be quickly passed under water and out again and then built up with others into a pile; or a sprayer may be used, as in the perfecting presses which print from a roll, which sends a fine spray upon the paper as it is rolled off from one rod and rolled on to another.

2. *Fabrics*: A machine in which starched goods are moistened previous to running them through the calendering-machine, to give them a finished and lustrous surface. (*Knight*.)

dāmp'ish, *a.* [Eng. *damp*; -ish.] Rather damp or moist.

"One mile in *dampish* shade."
More: *Song of the Soul*, II. 62.

dāmp'ish-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *dampish*; -ly.] In a dampish manner, rather damply.

dāmp'ish-ness, *s.* [Eng. *dampish*; -ness.] The quality or state of being dampish; a moderate amount of moisture or humidity; a tendency to dampness.

dāmp'ly, *adv.* [Eng. *damp*; -ly.] In a damp manner.

dampne, *v.t.* [DAMP, v.]

dāmp'-ness, *s.* [Eng. *damp*; -ness.] The quality or state of being damp; humidity, moisture, a tendency to wetness.

dāmp'-y, *a.* [Eng. *damp*; -y.]

* I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: Damp, humid, moist.

"I wish the matter as well tried as might be, by very damp vapours about the mouth of the baroscope, or in the closet, and then again, . . ."—*Boyle's Works*, vol. VI., p. 397.

2. *Fig.*: Dejected, depressed, gloomy, discouraged.

"The lords did dispel *dampy* thoughts, which the remembrance of his uncle might raise, by applying him with exercises and disports."—*Hayward*.

II. *Mining*: When foul gases do not move freely by the ordinary natural ventilation in a colliery, it is said to be dampy. (*Weale*.)

***dams, *dames, s. pl.** [Fr. *dames* = draughts.] The game of draughts.

"There he played at the *Dames* or draughts."—*Urbahart: Rabelais*, p. 94.

dām'-sel (1), ***damaiselo, *damayselo, *damesel, *damescle, *dameselle, *damiselo, *damoisel, *damosel, *damoyse, *damysele, *damyselle**, *s.* [O. Fr. *dameiselle, damoisele, damoisele*; Sp. *damisella*; Ital. *damigella*, from Low Lat. *domicellus* = a page, *domicella* = a maid, from *dominus* = a lord, a master.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

1. A young unmarried woman; a lady.

"*Damsels* of the best families in the town were colours for the insurgents."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

2. A female attendant, a maid.

"With her train of *damsels* she was gone
In shady walks, the scorching heat to shun."
Dryden: Sigismunda & Guiscardo, 201, 202.

* II. *Fig.*: A contrivance put into bed to warm the feet of old or sick persons. (*Bailey*.) (Evidently in reference to the passage, 1 Kings I. 1—4.)

B. *Millwork*: A projection on a mill-stone spindle for shaking the shoe.

damsel-flies, s. pl. [Fr. *demoiselle*.] Probably Dragon-flies of the genus *Aeshna* or *Agriion*, so called from the elegance of their appearance and attire.

"The beautiful blue *damsel-flies*."

Moore: *Paradise & the Peri*.

damsel-train, s. A train of female attendants.

"I saw it not, (she cried), but heard alone.
When death was busy, a loud dying groan.
The *damsel-train* turn'd pale at every wound."

Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, xxiii. 41-4.

***dām'-sel** (2), ***dam-sel, s.** [DAMSEL.] The same as DAMSEL (q.v.).

dām'-sōn, *damasine, *damasyn, *damassyn, *dammasin, *damasyn, s. [Fr. *damasine* = a Damascene or Damsion

plum (*Cotgrave*): *Damas* = Damascus; Lat. *damascenus* = of or pertaining to Damascus.]

Botany:

1. A small species of black plum, the fruit of *Prunus domestica* or *communis* (var. *damascena*) (PRUNUS), so called from having been originally brought from Damascus.

" . . . my wife desired some *damasins*,
And made me climb, with danger of my life."
Shaksp.: Henry VI., II. 1.

2. The tree *Prunus domestica* or *communis*.

¶ (1) *Bitter damson*: *Siniruba amara*.

(2) *Mountain damson*: The same as (1) (q.v.).

(3) *Wild damson*: The bluish-black plums of the hedge; the sloe.

damson-cheese, s. A conserve of fresh damsons pressed to the consistency of cheese.

***dam-yse, s.** [DAMSON.]

***dam-y-sele, *dam-y-selle, s.** [DAMSEL.]

***dān** (1), ***danz, *daun, s.** [O. Fr. *dans*; Lat. *dominus* = a lord, a master.] (DON, DOM.) A title of respect or honour equivalent to sir or master.

"*Dan, sicut monach* vocatur: *nonnus*."—*Cathol. Anglicum*.

"Three steeds . . . covered with arms of *dan Arcy*."
Chaucer: C. T., 2, 591.

dān (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Mining: A truck or sled used in coal-mines.

Dān'-ā-ē, s. [Gr.]

1. *Ancient Myth.*: The daughter of Acrisius, king of Argos, and mother of Perseus by Jupiter, who introduced himself into her chamber under the form of a shower of gold.

2. *Astron.*: An asteroid, the fifty-ninth found. It was discovered by Goldschmidt on September 9, 1860.

dān'-ā-a, s. [Named after Pierre Martin Dana, who wrote on the plants of Piedmont.]

Bot.: A genus of Ferns, the typical one of the order *Danaeaceae*. The rhizome is large and woody, the fronds pinnate, or more rarely simple; sori linear, covering the whole under-surface of the frond. The species are numerous. They are found in the West Indies and South America.

dān'-ā-ā-čē-ē, dān'-ē-ē, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *danea* (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. -aceae, -æ.]

Bot.: An order of fern-like Acrogens, having the habit of dorsiferous ferns, but distinguished by ringless dorsal spore-cases, which are combined in masses and split irregularly by a central cleft. They are all tropical plants. One species is used in the Sandwich Islands to perfume cocoa-nut oil.

dān'-ā-a-wōrts, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *danea*, and Eng. words.]

Bot.: The English name given by Lindley to the order *Danaeaceae* (q.v.).

dān'-ā-ide, s. [Etym. doubtful.]

Hydr. Mach.: A water-wheel having a vertical axis and inner and outer drums between which radial floats are attached. The water acts tangentially upon the spirally arranged radial floats, passes down between the said inner and outer cases, and is discharged at the bottom. The water dashes upon the wheel from a chute, and the floats being spiral, the wheel may be said to act by percussion and recoil. A tub-wheel. (*Knight*.)

dān'-ā-is, s. [Lat. *Danaïs* = a daughter of Danaus, king of Argos.]

1. Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order *Cinchonaceae*, and consisting of climbing or straggling shrubs, with fragrant orange-coloured flowers. They are natives of Mauritius.

2. *Entom.*: A genus of Butterflies.

dān'-ā-ite, s. [Named after Mr. J. F. Dana, an American geologist; and Eng. suff. -ite (*Min.*), (q.v.).]

Min.: A cobaltic variety of Arsenopyrite (q.v.). It contains from 4 to 10 per cent. of cobalt.

dān'-ā-ite, s. [Named after Mr. J. D. Dana, the celebrated American mineralogist; and Eng. suff. -ite (*Min.*), (q.v.).]

Min.: An isometric mineral occurring in various parts of the United States. Sp. gr.,

3.427; colour, flesh-red to gray. It is translucent and brittle. (*Dana*.)

dān'-būr-ite, s. [From Danbury, Connecticut, where it occurs; and Eng. suff. -ite (*Min.*), (q.v.).]

Min.: A triclinic mineral, of a pale yellow or whitish colour. Sp. gr., 2.95. (*Dana*.)

dance, *daunce, *daunse, v.i. & t. [O. Fr. *danser, dancier*; Fr. *danser*; Sp. & Port. *dansar*; from O. H. Ger. *dānsōn* = to draw, to trail along.]

A. Intransitive:

1. Literally:

1. To move or trip with graceful motion and measured steps in time with a tune sung or played on an instrument.

" . . . the daughter of the said Herodias came in, and danced, and pleased Herod . . ."—*Mark* vi. 22.

2. To skip or frolic about; to move about quickly.

"And saw the light, now fix'd, and shifting now,
Not like a dancing meteor, but in line."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. v.

II. Figuratively:

1. To leap, to move quickly with excitement or joy, to exult, to triumph.

"I have tremor cordis on me; my heart dances;
But not for joy, not joy."
Shaksp.: Winter's Tale, I. 2.

* 2. To move or pass quickly.

"Our youthful summer oft we see
Dance by on wings of game and glee."
Scott: Marmion, IV. (Introd.).

B. Transitive:

1. To perform or carry out, as in dancing.

" . . . do you sing it, and I'll dance it."—*Shaksp.: Much Ado About Nothing*, III. 4.

2. To dandle, to make to dance or move quickly up and down.

* 3. To excite, to stir up.

"In pestilences, the malignity of the infecting vapour danceeth the principal spirits."—*Bacon*.

¶ (1) *To dance attendance*: To wait upon constantly and obsequiously; to pay constant court to without being admitted to the presence. (*Richard III.*, III. 7.)

(2) *To dance upon nothing*: A euphemism for hanging.

dance, *daunce, *daunse, *dawnce, s. [O. Fr. *dance, danse*; Fr. *dance*; Ital. & Sp. *danza*; Port. *danza*; Dan. *dands*; O. H. Ger. *tanz*; Ice. & Sw. *dans*.]

1. A graceful movement of the feet or body, intended as an expression of various emotions, with or without the accompaniment of music to regulate its rhythm.

"He leered in his men a *daunce*."—*Minot*, p. 18.

2. A tune by which the movements in dancing are regulated: as the waltz, the polka, the minuet, the cotillon, &c. (See these words.)

3. A social gathering at which dancing is the main feature; a dancing party (q.v.).

¶ (1) *Dance of death*: An allegorical representation of the power of death over all ages and ranks. It is frequently met with in old MSS., books, and decorations.

(2) *To lead a person a dance*:

(a) To cause one great trouble or delay in the pursuit of any object.

(b) To make a person pursue or follow one hither and thither.

dance-music, s. Music specially composed to regulate the movements in a dance.

danced, pa. par. or a. [DANCE, v.]

dan'-cēr, *daun-cer, *dawn-cere, s. [Eng. *danc(e)*; -er.]

1. *Ord. Lang. (Sing.)*: One who practises or engages in dancing.

2. *Ch. Hist. (PL.)*: A religious sect which arose in A.D. 1373, at Aix-la-Chapelle, and spread through Liège, Hainaut, and other parts of Belgium. Persons of both sexes, holding each other by the hand, danced, in public or in private, with great energy till they became quite exhausted. They maintained that whilst so engaged they were favoured with wonderful visions. They made a livelihood by religious mendicancy. They had little respect for ordinary church worship or for the ecclesiastical hierarchy. The priests at Liège attributed the frenzy of the dancers to demoniacal possession, and believed that they succeeded in casting out the evil spirit by means of hymns and incense. (*Mosheim: Ch. Hist.* (cent. xiv.), pt. II., ch. v., § 8.)

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = Z. -cian, -tan = şan. -tion, -sion = şhūn. -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -sious, -cious = şhūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

¶ **Merry dancers:** A popular name given to streamers in connection with the Aurora Borealis or to the Aurora itself. The name is most appropriate to streamers which appear to revolve as they occasionally do.

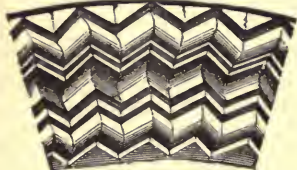
* **dan'-cër-ëss**, * **danceresse**, * **daun-erësse**, s. [Eng. *dancer*; -ess.] A female dancer, a danseuse.

"Be not thou customizable with a *daunseresse*."—*Wyclif: Eccles.*, ix. 4.

* **dan'-cër-yë**, * **dan'-cër-ïe**, s. [Eng. *dance*; -ry.] Dancing, the dance.

"Two, with whom none would strive in *dancerie*."—*Chapman: Homer's Odyssey*, viii.

dan-cët'te, s. [Fr., from the zigzag shape.] *Arch.*: The zigzag or chevron fret or moulding peculiar to Norman architecture.



DANCETTE.

dan-cët'-të (é as ä), a. [Fr.]

Hër.: Broken into large zigzags; resembling a dancette (q.v.). The difference between *dancette* and *indented* is that in the former the notches are deeper and wider.

dan-chi, **dhun-chi**, s. [A native name.] The name of a fibre obtained from *Sesbania aculeata*, a slender, prickly-stemmed annual belonging to the Leguminosæ, and having winged leaves formed of numerous leaflets, which in some degree partake of the nature of the sensitive plant. The fibre is rough but strong, and lasts a long time under water. (Smith, &c.)

dan'-cîng, * **daun-cîng**, * **daun-sîng**, * **daun-sînge**, * **dawn-cynge**, *pr. par.*, a., & s. [DANCE, v.]

A. & B. As *pr. par.* & *particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. As *subst.*: The art or practice of moving in a dance.

"And it came to pass, as soon as he came nigh unto the camp, that he saw the calf, and the dancing."—*Exod.* xxxii. 19.

dancing-girls, s. *pl.*

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Girls employed to dance at the courts of certain Oriental sovereigns, specially those of the Indian Rajahs or in the houses of wealthy natives. Among Anglo-Indians they are often called Nautch girls.

2. *Bot.*: A plant, *Mantisia saltatoria*.

dancing-master, s. One who teaches the art of dancing.

"The apes were taught their apes' tricks by a dancing-master."—*L'Esrange*.

dancing-party, s.

1. *Lit.*: A party or number of persons met for the purpose of dancing.

2. *Fig.*: Applied to an assemblage of animals, esp. birds amusing themselves with various evolutions.

"With Birds of Paradise a dozen or more full-plumaged males congregate in a tree to hold a *dancing-party* as it is called by the natives."—*Darwin: The Descent of Man* (1871), pt. ii, ch. xiii, vol. ii, p. 88.

* **dancing-pipe**, * **dawncyng-pype**, s. Probably a flute.

"*Dawncyng-pype*. Carola."—*Prompt. Par.*

* **dancing-rapier**, s. A sword or rapier worn only for ornament while dancing.

"... our mother, unadvised, Gave you a *dancing-rapier* by your side."—*Shakep.: Titus Andronicus*, ii. 1.

dancing-room, s. A room set apart for dancing; a ball-room.

dancing-school, s. A school or place where dancing is taught.

"They hid us to the English *dancing-school*."—*Shakep.: Henry F.*, iii. 6.

dän'-cÿ, a. [DANCETTE.]

dän-dë-li'-ôn, * **dent-de-lyon**, s. [Fr. *dent de lion* = lion's tooth; from Lat. *dentem*,

accus. of dens = a tooth, and *leonem*, *accus. of leo* = a lion.]

1. *Bot.*: The common and well-known plant, *Taraxacum Dens Leonis* or *officinale*, belonging to the natural order Composite. It yields a milky juice, which in the form of extract is used medicinally as a diuretic and alterative. It contains a bitter crystalline principle called taraxacine. Its root has been used to adulterate coffee in a quick way to chicory. It has a naked, hollow stalk with a single bright yellow flower. The blanched leaves have been recommended as a winter salad, and the roots are eaten as such by the French. The seed is furnished with a fine white pappus, by means of which it is carried far and wide by the wind. The leaves are lanceolate and sinuous, rising from a tap-root in the form of a rosette.

2. *Pharm.*: [TARAXACUM.]

dandelion-root, s.

Pharm.: *Taraxaci Radix*, the fresh and dried roots of *Taraxacum Dens Leonis*. It is used fresh in the preparation of *Extractum Taraxaci*, *Succus Taraxaci*, and dried for making *Decoctum Taraxaci*. Dandelion acts on the liver, modifying and increasing its secretion, and is given in hepatic diseases attended with an habitually engorged state of the vessels of that organ; it also promotes digestion.

dän-dë'r, v.i. 'A corruption of *dandle* or *daddle*.]

1. To wander about.

2. To wander, to talk incoherently.

dän-dë'r (l), s. [A corruption of *dandruff* (q.v.).]

1. *Lit.*: Dandruff.

2. *Fig.*: Passion, temper, anger. (*Slang*.)

dän-dë'r (2), s. [Of obscure origin.] A cinder. (Generally in the plural; used for the slag or refuse of a furnace.)

"And when the callans romping thick,
Did crowd the hearth along,
Oft have I hown the *dandery* quick
Their mizzle shins among."

A. Scott: *Poems*, p. 146.

* **dän-di'-a-cal**, a. [From *dandy*.] Pertaining to a dandy, dandified.

"Those *Dandiacal* Manicheans, with the host of Dandising Christians, will form one body..."—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. iii, ch. x.

dän-di'-fied, *pa. par.* or a. [DANDIFY.]

dän-di'-fy, v.t. [Formed from Eng. *dandy*, on the analogy of other verbs in -fy.] To make like a dandy.

"Whose dandified manners... gave umbrage to these elderly apprentices."—*Thackeray: Newcomes*, ch. xviii.

* **dän-di'-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *dandy*; -ly.] In manner of a dandy, like a dandy.

dän-di'-prat, s. [Eng. *dandy*, and *prat* = brat (q.v.).]

† 1. *Ord. Lang.*: A little fellow, an urchin, a lad. (Used both in fondness and contempt.)

"The vile *dändiprat* will overlook the proudest of his acquaintance."—*Brewer: Lingua*, iii. 8.

* 2. *Numis.*: A small silver piece coined in the reign of Henry VII., and worth 1½d. (*Camden: Remaines*; *Money*.)

dän-dle, v.t. [Cogn. with Ger. *täniteln* = to toy, to trifle, to lounge; Ital. *dandolare* = to swing.]

* 1. To play or trifle with, to put off.

"King Henry's ambassadors into France having been *dandied* by the French."—*Speed: Hen. VII.*, bk. ix, ch. xx, § 28.

* 2. To delay, to procrastinate, to put off, to defer.

"Captains do so *dandle* their dolms, and dally in the service, as if they would not have the enemy subdued."—*Spenser: State of Ireland*.

* 3. To treat as a child, to fondle, to pet.

"... their child shall be advanced,
And be received for the emperor's heir,
And let the emperor *dandle* him for his own."

Shakep.: Titus Andronicus, iv. 2.

* 4. To pet, to encourage, to cherish.

"Dare not you cherish those sins in your souls...? Do you not *dandle* them in your thoughts?"—*Hopkins: Sermon*, xiv.

5. To rock or move a child up and down on the knees, or with the hands; to toss in the arms.

"A mother, whose spirit in fetters is bound,
While she *dandles* the babe in her arms to the sound."

Wordsworth: Power of Music.

dän-dled, *pa. par.* or a. [DANDLE.]

† **dän'-dlër**, s. [Eng. *dandle*(e); -er.] One who dandles or plays with children.

dän'-dlîng, *pr. par.*, a., & s. [DANDLE, v.]

A. & B. As *pr. par.* & *particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. As *subst.*: The act of tossing in the arms or rocking on the knee, as a child; fondling.

"Or like the froward infant still'd with *dandling*."—*Shakep.: Venus & Adonis*, 562.

dän'-druff, **dan-driff**, * **dan-druffe**, s. [Wel. *ton* = skin, and *drug* = bad. (*Skeat*.)]

Path.: Pityriasis, a disease in which scurf forms in bran-like patches on the head, which exfoliate and recur without crusts or excoriations. There are several varieties; as, *Pityriasis rubra*, red dandruff; *Pityriasis nigra*, black dandruff, &c.

"... the *dandruff* or unseemly scales within the hairs of the head or beard."—*Holland: Plinie*, bk. xii, ch. viii.

dän-dÿ (l), s. [Fr. *dandin*, from Eng. *dandle* (*Littre*).]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: A fop; a person extravagantly fond of dress; a coxcomb.

"First, touching *Dandies*, let us consider, with some scientific strictness, what a *Dandy* specially is. A *Dandy* is a Clothes-wearing Man, a Man whose trade, office and existence consists in the wearing of Clothes. Every faculty of his soul, spirit, purse and person is heroically consecrated to this one object, the wearing of Clothes wisely and well: so that as others dress to live, he lives to dress."—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. ii, ch. 3.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Naut.*: A sloop or cutter with a jigger-mast abaft, on which a mizzen lug-sail is set.



DANDY.

2. *Paper-making*: A perforated roller employed to press out the surplus water and set the paper. Patented in England by Wilks, in 1830. A partial vacuum is obtained in that part of the roller on which the paper rests. (*Knight*.)

3. *Comm.*: A dandy-note (q.v.).

4. A small glass, as in the expression, A dandy of punch. (*Irish*.)

dandy-brush, s. A hard whalebone-bristle brush.

dandy-cock, **dandy-hen**, s. A name given to a bantam cock or hen.

* **dandy-horse**, s. A velocipede.

dandy-note, s.

Comm.: For goods removed from the warehouses of H. M. Customs a form of dandy-note and pricking-note combined is used. A dandy-note is a document used for the shipment of goods. This paper is filled in by the exporter, and is then passed at the office of the Controller of Accounts. In the case of the delivery for exportation of wine or spirits, the gauger, who examines these, notes on the back of the dandy the bung and wet dimensions and the contents and ullage of each cask. The export examining officer also records his examination of the goods, and on the shipment of these it is forwarded to the Principal Searcher's office. (*Bithell: Counting-house Dict.*)

dandy-rig cutter, **dandy-rigged-cutter**, s. A peculiarly rigged sloop. [DANDY (l), II. 1.]

dandy-roller, s.

Papermaking: A sieve-roller beneath which the web of paper-pulp passes, and by which it is

fäte, fät, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, father; wë, wët, hëre, camël, hër, thëre; pine, pît, sire, sîr, marine; gô, pôť, or, wöre, wôlf, wôrķ, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, ûnite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian æ, œ = ē. ey = ä. qu = kw.

compacted and partially drained of its water. It may be made the means for water-marking the paper, which passes thence to the first pair of pressing-rollers. A dandy. (*Knight*.)

dăn-dỹ (2), *s.* [A corruption of *dengue* (q.v.).]

dandy-fever, *s.* The same as *DENGUE* (q.v.).

dăn-dỹ-ish, *a.* [Eng. *dandy*; -ish.] Like a dandy; having the manners or habits of a dandy.

dăn-dỹ-ism, *s.* [Eng. *dandy*; -ism.] Popishness; the manners of a dandy.

***dăn-dỹ-ize**, *v.i. & t.* [Eng. *dandy*; -ize.]

A. Intrans. To act like a dandy; to acquire the habits of a dandy. [See ex. under *DANDIACAL*.]

B. Trans. To form like a dandy; to dandify.

***dăn-dỹ-liàng**, *s.* [Eng. *dandy*, and *dimin.* suff. -*ling*.] A little or insignificant dandy.

Dane, *s.* [Low Lat. *Dani*, contr. for *Dacina*.] A native of Denmark.

Dane-money, *s.*

Eng. Hist.: [*DANESELT*].

"Daneget, which is or was to meane, money payde to ye Danes, or shortly *Dane-money*." *Fabyan*, l. c. 198.

danes'-blood, *s.*

Bot.: A book-name of several plants.

(1) Dwarf Elder, *Sambucus Ebulus*. [*DANE-BALL*.]

(2) *Anemone Pulsatilla*.

(3) *Campanula glomerata*. (*Britten & Holland*.)

danes'-flower, *s.*

Bot.: *Anemone Pulsatilla*.

dane-weed, danes'-weed, *s.*

Botany:

(1) *Eryngium campestre*.

"The road herabouts, too, being overgrown with *Dane-weed*, they fancy it sprung from the blood of Danes slain in battle." *De Foe*: *Four thro' Gt. Britain*.

(2) Dwarf elder.

dăn-bằl, *s.* [Eng. *Dane*, and *ball*.]

Bot.: A book-name for *Sambucus Ebulus*, the Dwarf Elder, also called *Danes'-blood*, *Dane-weed*, and *Danewort* (q.v.). According to Camden it received its name from its having sprung up from the blood of the Danes killed in the battle of Swanfield. (*Britten & Holland*.)

dăn-gẻt, danegeld, *s.* [*A.S.* *danegeld*; Low Lat. *danigeldum, danegeldum*.]

Eng. Hist.: Originally a tax or tribute on every hide of land in England for the purpose of raising and maintaining forces to protect the coasts from the plundering attacks of the Danes. At first it was 1s. for every hide, but in time it rose as high as 7s. The tax enforced by Ethelred and his successors for the purpose of buying off the Danes was similarly called *Danegelt*. His payments for this purpose, at first only £10,000, at last reached the sum of £48,000. The *Danegelt* proper was abolished by Edward the Confessor, but a tax under the same name continued to be levied by the Danish kings on every hide of land owned by the conquered nation. It was finally abolished by Stephen.

"He [Edward the Confessor] remitted the heavy imposition called *Danegelt*, amounting to £40,000 a year, which had been constantly collected after the occasion ceased." *Burke*: *Abridg. of Eng. Hist.*, ii. 5.

Dăn-lằgh, Dane lage, *s.* [*A.S.* *Dena lagu* = the law of the Danes.]

1. (*Of the form Dane lage*): Certain customs or legal arrangements introduced by the Danes and retained when the expulsion of those invaders left the Saxons free, if they pleased, to return in all respects to their ancient institutions. (*Blackstone*: *Comment.* [Intro.], § 3, bk. iv., ch. xxxiii.)

2. (*Of the form Danelagh*): The portion of England allotted to the Danes by the Treaty of Wedmore in 878 A.D. It extended from the east coast to a line which ran from the Thames a little below London to Chester on the Dee.

dăn-wẻt, *s.* [Eng. *Dane*, and *wort* (q.v.).]

Bot.: The Dwarf Elder, *Sambucus Ebulus*. [*DANEBALL*.]

bằl, bẻy, pẻt, jẻwẻl; cat, cẻll, chorus, chẻn, bẻnẻ; go, gẻm; thẻn, thẻ; sẻn, aẻ; expect, Xenophon, exist. -iẻng. -cian, -tian = shẻn. -tẻn, -sẻn = shẻn; -tẻn, -tẻn = zhẻn. -tẻn, -tẻn, -sẻn = shẻn. -dẻ, -gẻ, &c. = dẻ, gẻ.

dằng, dẻng, pret. & pa. par. [*DINO*, v.] Struck; subdued; knocked over.

"... whomling a chield on the tap o' me, that *dang* the very wind out of my body." *Scott*: *Bride of Lammemoor*, ch. xlv.

dằng-gẻr, *dangẻr, *daungẻr, *dawn-gẻr, & a. [*O. Fr.* *danger, dangier*; *Fr.* *danger*; Low Lat. *dominiarium*, from *dominus* = a lord. (*Skeat*).]

A. As substantive:

*1. Originally a fendal word, implying that the suzerain possessed strict rights with regard to the fief held by his vassal, the violation of which on the part of the latter would be followed by the confiscation of the fief. Such a fief was called a *fief de danger*, a fief in danger of being forfeited, "juri stricto atque adeo confiscati obnoxium." (*Du Cange*.)

*2. Servitude.

"We ourselves were in times past unwise, disobedient, deceived, in *danger* to lusts (*δουλεύοντες επιθυμίας*)."—*Tyndale*: *Titus* iii. 3.

*3. Power, jurisdiction, authority.

"Come not within his *danger* by thy wil." *Shakespeare*: *Venus & Adonis*, 639.

¶ Used commonly for being in one's power through debt.

"To be in your *danger*, with more care Should be avoided than infectious air." *Messinger*: *Patol Downy*, l. 1.

4. Springiness, niggardliness, stint.

"Gilde and siluer for to spende Without lacking or *daungers* As it were poure in a garnere." *Rom. of Rose*, l. 147.

*5. Coyness, shyness.

"And if thy voice is faire and clere, Thou shalt maken no great *daungers* & When to singen they goodly pray; It is thy worship for to obey." *Rom. of Rose*, 2, 317-20.

*6. Insolence, opposition.

"And swore if he him *daunger* make That certainly she shulde dele." *Gower*, l. 194.

7. Risk, peril, hazard; a state of exposure to injury or loss of any kind.

"But new to all the *daungers* of the main." *Pope*: *Horace's Iliad*, ii. 746.

¶ (1) *But daungere*: Without hesitation or apprehension.

"Than Rychard Talbot can hym pray To serue hym of three Cours of Were, And he thaim grawntyt *but daungere*." *Wyncoer*, viii. 55, 144.

(2) *To make danger*: To hesitate.

"I made *danger* of it while at first."—*Maitland*: *On the Reformation*, p. 17.

(3) *To danger*: Dangerously.

"I am hurt to *danger*." *Shakespeare*: *Othello*, ii. 3.

*B. As adj.: Dangerous.

"We ar our ner, sic purpos for to tak, A *danger* chace that nyght yvon ws mak." *Wallace*, viii. 202.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *danger*, *peril*, and *hazard*: "The idea of chance or uncertainty is common to all these terms; the two former may sometimes be foreseen and calculated upon; but the latter is purely contingent. The *danger* and *peril* are applied to a positive evil; the *hazard* may simply respect the loss of a good; risks are voluntarily run from the hope of good: there may be many *daungers* included in a *hazard*; and there cannot be a *hazard* without some *danger*. A general *hazard* a battle, in order to disengage himself from a difficulty; he may by this step involve himself in imminent *danger* of losing his honour or his life; but it is likewise possible that by his superior skill he may set both out of all *danger*: we are hourly exposed to *daungers* which no human foresight can guard against, and are frequently induced to engage in enterprises at the *hazard* of our lives and of all that we hold dear. *Daungers* are far and near, ordinary and extraordinary; we must go out of our course to expose ourselves to them: in the quiet walk of life, as in the most busy and tumultuous, it is the lot of man to be surrounded by *danger*; he has nothing which he is not in *danger* of losing; and knows of nothing which he is not in *danger* of suffering: the mariner and the traveller who go in search of unknown countries put themselves in the way of undergoing *perils* both by sea and land." (*Crabb*: *Eng. Synon.*)

danger-signal, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A signal made by one person to another to warn him of danger close at hand.

"Wild horses and cattle do not, I believe, make any *danger* signal."—*Derwin*: *Descent of Man* (1871), pt. I, ch. iii, vol. I, p. 74.

2. *Railway Engin.*: A signal, generally a semaphore extended horizontally by day and a red light at night, to indicate to the driver of any train that there is an obstruction or obstacle involving danger ahead of him, and to warn him to stop his train.

***dằng-gẻr**, *v.t.* [*DANGER*, *s.*] To place in a position of danger; to endanger.

"... whose quality, going on, The sides o' the world may *danger*..." *Shakespeare*: *Antony & Cleopatra*, l. 2.

***dằng-gẻred**, *a.* [Eng. *danger*; -ed.] Placed in a position of danger; endangered.

"With more care our *dangered* fields defend." *Bp. Hall*: *Satires*, v. 3.

***dằng-gẻr-field**, *s.* [So called from one *Dangerfield*, a dramatic bully of the seventeenth century, whose sword and habit of feigning to draw it had become proverbial.] A sword.

"I shall answer you by the way of *Dangerfield*." [*Claps his hand on his sword*.]—*Dryden*: *Marriage à la Mode*, v. 1.

***dằng-gẻr-fẻl**, *a.* [Eng. *danger*; -ful(l).] Full of or involving great danger; dangerous.

"Other things less *dangerful*."—*Ward*: *Eng. Reformation*, ch. li, p. 172.

***dằng-gẻr-fẻl-lẻy**, ***daunglerfully**, *adv.* [Eng. *dangerful*; -ly.] Dangerously; in a manner involving danger.

"Whose solles ye sprite of Satan did more *daunglerfully* possesse." *Udal*: *Luke*, ch. xl.

***dằng-gẻr-lẻss**, *a.* [Eng. *danger*; -less.] Free from danger or risk; without danger.

"Burrough did therein, not *daungers* preuail." *Warner*: *Albion's Eng.*, bk. xi, c. 47.

dằng-gẻr-ỏuẻs, *daungẻrẻuẻs, *daungẻrẻuẻs, *a.* [*O. Fr.* & *Fr.* *dangeroux*.]

1. Niggardly, parsimonious, sparing.

"My wages ben full streyt and eke ful smale, My lord to me is hard and *daungẻrẻuẻs*." *Chaucer*: *C. T.*, 7,008, 7,009.

2. Full of or involving danger; hazardous, risky, unsafe.

"That winding leads through pits of death, or else Instructs him how to take the *dangerous* ford." *Phaeton*: *Aurora*, 1,160, 1,161.

3. Producing, or likely to produce, danger or risk.

"No, Caesar shall not: *danger* knows full well That Caesar is more *daungers* than he." *Shakespeare*: *Julius Caesar*, ii. 2.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *daungẻrẻuẻs*, *hazardous*, and *perilous*:—"It is *daungẻrẻuẻs* for a youth to act without the advice of his friends; it is *perilous* for a traveller to explore the wilds of Africa; it is *hazardous* for a merchant to speculate in time of war: experiments in matters of policy or government are always *daungẻrẻuẻs*; a journey through deserts that are infested with beasts of prey is *perilous*; a military expedition conducted with inadequate means is *hazardous*." (*Crabb*: *Eng. Synon.*)

dằng-gẻr-ỏuẻs-lẻy, *adv.* [Eng. *dangerous*; -ly.] In a dangerous manner; perilously, hazardously.

"Oh! too convincing—*dangerously* dear—in woman's eye the unanswerable text." *Byron*: *Corsair*, li. 18.

***dằng-gẻr-ỏuẻs-nẻss**, *s.* [Eng. *daungẻrẻuẻs*; -ness.] The quality or state of being dangerous; danger, risk, peril.

"I shall not need to mind yon of judging of the *daungẻrẻuẻs* of diseases, by the nobleness of that part affected."—*Boyle*.

dằng-gẻlẻ, v.i. & t. [*Dan.* *dangle* = to dangle, to bob; *dingle* = to dangle or swing about; *Sw. dial.* *dangla* = to swing; *dingla* = to dangle; *Icel.* *dingla* = to dangle. (*Skeat*).]

A. Intransitive:

1. *Lit.*: To hang loosely, swinging or waving about.

"A weather-beaten rag as e'er From any garden scarecrow *dangled*." *Wordsworth*: *Alice Fell*.

2. *Fig.*: To hang about one, to be a constant follower or attendant upon.

"The presbyterians, and other fanatics that *dangle* after them, are well inclined to pull down the present establishment."—*Swift*.

B. Trans.: To cause to dangle, to swing about.

dangle-thorn, *s.* According to Nemnich, the Quaking-grass (*Brixa media*), but the name is inappropriate, and Messrs. Britten & Holland suspect an error in the identification.

† **dān'-glo-mēnt**, *s.* [Eng. *dangle*; *-ment*.] The act of dangling.

"The very suspension and danglement of any pudgins."—*Lytton: Caxtons*, bk. vii., ch. 1.

dān'-glōr, *s.* [Eng. *dangle*(*e*); *-er*.] One who hangs about women; a woman-hunter.

"Gay, young, military sparks, and dangles at toilette."—*Burke: Lett. to Nat. Assembly*.

dān'-glīng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DANGLE, *v.*]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. As *substantive*:

I. Literally:

1. The state of hanging loosely, swinging or waving about.

2. The act of swinging about or causing to dangle.

II. *Fig.*: The act or habit of hanging about women.

Dān'-i-el (el as *yel*), *s.* [Heb. דָּנִיֵּאל or דְּנִיֵּאל (*Daniel*); דָּן, or דָּנִי (*Dani*) = my judge, or judge of, and אֱלֹהִים (*El*) = God. Thus Daniel means either God [is] my judge, or the judge of God, i.e., who does justice in God's name.]

Script.: Three, if not four, or even five, persons mentioned in the Bible.

(1) A son of David, called also Chileab (1 Chron. iii. 1; 2 Sam. iii. 3).

(2) A very celebrated Hebrew prophet, who was carried when he was very young to Babylon, in the third year of Jehoiakim (b.c. 604), brought up with other young men for the king's service, held high office under successive kings, saw visions, and prospered till at least the third year of Cyrus (Dan. vi. 28; x. 1). [*The Book of Daniel.*] His Babylonish name, Belteshazzar, means the Prince of Bel, or the Prince whom Bel favours.

(3) A descendant of Ithamar, who returned to Judea with Ezra (Ezra vii. 2).

(4) A priest who sealed the covenant with Nehemiah (Neh. x. 6). Probably he is the same as 3.

(5) One who was held up for admiration for his righteousness and for his wisdom in Ezekiel's time (Ezek. xiv. 14, 20; xxviii. 3). He is almost certainly the same as No. 2, the only shade of doubt arising from the fact that Daniel the prophet was very young at that time. But it rests on other historical evidence that he did actually rise to great eminence at a remarkably early period of life.

¶ *The Book of Daniel*:

Scripture Canon: One of the most important prophetic books of the Old Testament, honoured by quotations on the part of our Lord (Matt. xxiv. 15; Mark xiii. 14); containing one of the most remarkable Messianic prophecies existing (Dan. ix. 24—27) [*Seventy Weeks*], and in symbolic language, and to a certain extent in subject, resembling the New Testament Apocalypse, to which it stands in a certain relation.

Daniel commences in Hebrew, which goes on to chapter ii., and the middle of verse 4, then Aramaean takes its place to the end of chapter vii., after which Hebrew is resumed, continuing to the end of the book. Gesenius places the Hebrew of Daniel in the same class with that of Esther, Ecclesiastes, 1st Chronicles, and Jonah. He deems it somewhat purer than that of Ezra, Nehemiah, Zechariah and Malachi. The Aramaean is not like that of the "Targums," Translations or Paraphrases, about the commencement of the Christian era, but like that of Ezra. Startling as it may appear, there are what look uncommonly like four Greek words written in Hebrew letters (Dan. iii. 5, 7, 10, 15).

The Jewish Church received the Book of Daniel as canonical. They placed it, however, not among the other prophets, but among the "Kethubim" (Holy Writings), the Hagiographa of the Greeks, between Esther and Ezra. The early Christian Church regarded it as inspired, and received it with much veneration, as the immense majority of Christians in every Church do to the present day.

The date of its composition has been the subject of much controversy, and its settlement in one direction or another has a bearing on more than chronology. Porphyry, who in the third century wrote a work in fifteen books against Christianity, devoted the

whole of the twelfth one against Daniel. He maintained that it was written, not by Daniel in Babylonian or Persian times, but by a Jew of Palestine in the time of Antiochus Epiphanes, "and that Daniel did not so much predict future events as narrate past ones." What doubtless operated with him to produce this view was the fact that the prophecies of Daniel, and especially ch. xi., are very specific to the time of Antiochus Epiphanes (b.c. 175—164), then they become vague, and remain so for the whole period intervening between that king and Messianic times. The English deist, Collins, in the early part of the eighteenth century, took the same view. Subsequently on the Continent Corradi, Eichhorn, Bertholdt, Gesenius, Bleek, De Wette, Lücke, and others followed in the same direction, many of them impugning the correctness of the narrative. More recently advocates for the late date of Daniel have not been wanting in England, even within the Christian Church, Dr. Arnold of Rugby leading the way. Hengstenberg and others on the Continent, with Dr. Pusey, Mr. Bosanquet, &c., have been the able defenders of the older view.

Mr. Bosanquet, it should be mentioned, has a scheme of chronology of his own, by which he places the final destruction of Jerusalem by Darius, whom he believes to have been the well-known Darius Hystaspes, in b.c. 492, in place of b.c. 538, i.e., forty-six years lower than the common view, and reduces the whole range of dates connected with the Jewish monarchy twenty-five years. He also makes two Cyruses, and believes that the conqueror of Babylon was the son, and not the father of Cambyses. (See his *Messiah the Prince*, 2nd ed., 1869, Pref., pp. 11, 12.) For the apocryphal additions to the Book of Daniel see BEL and THE DRAGON, also SUSANNA.

Dān'-i-el-ite, *s. & a.* [Proper name *Daniel*, and suff. *-ite*.]

A. As *subst.*: A member of an order founded in 1876 by a life-long abstainer and vegetarian, T. W. Richardson, to bring about the general adoption of a non-animal diet. The name is derived from the refusal of the prophet to partake of the "king's meat." (Dan. i. 8—16.)

B. As *adj.*: Of or belonging to the Danielites.

Daniell, *prop. name*. [From John Frederick Daniell, F.R.S., who received the Copley medal from the Royal Society in 1837 for this invention; he died in 1845.]

Daniell's battery, *s.* The double-fluid battery invented by Daniell. It consists of a jar of glass or earthenware, in which fits a plate of copper, bent into cylindrical form. Within the copper is a porous cup containing the zinc. The liquids used are a saturated solution of sulphate of copper in the outer cell, and of sulphuric acid in the inner cell or porous cup. To the copper a perforated shelf or jacket is often attached for holding crystals of sulphate of copper, so that the solution may be kept at the point of saturation. (*Knight*.) [*GALVANIC BATTERY*.]

Daniell's cell, *s.* The same as Daniell's battery.

Daniell's hygrometer, *s.* A hygrometer in which a glass bulb containing a thermometer placed in ether is cooled by evaporation till dew is deposited.

Daniell's pyrometer, *s.* A pyrometer for measuring very high temperatures by the expansion of a metallic rod.

Dān'-ish, *a. & s.* [Eng. *Dan*(*e*); *-ish*.]

A. As *adj.*: Of or pertaining to Denmark or the Danes.

"Hardecanute thus dead, the English, rejoicing at this unexpected riddance from the Danish yoke, sent over to Elfred."—*Milton: Hist. Eng.*, vi.

B. As *subst.*: The language of the Danes.

Danish balance, *s.* A form of the steelyard, the inverse of the Roman or Chinese. The weight and load are suspended at the respective ends, and the suspension-loop is shifted along the beam till equilibrium is attained. The weight of the goods is thus to the weight of the *bob* reciprocally as their respective distance from the loop. (*Knight*.)

Danish dog, *s.* [See *DALMATIAN DOG*.]

* **Dān'-ism** (1), *s.* [Eng. *Dan*(*e*); *-ism*.] An idiom or peculiarity of the Danish language.

† **dān'-ism** (2), *s.* [Gr. δανεισμός (*daneisma*) = a loan. The lending of money upon usury. (*Wharton*.)]

Dān'-ito, *s.* [Proper name *Dan*, and suff. *-ite*.] A member of a band alleged to exist among the Mormons, for the purpose of dealing, as avengers of blood, with the "Gentiles." They are said to have been organised about 1837. They derived their name from Jacob's blessing to his son Dan (Gen. xlix. 17).

dānk, * *danke*, * *daunke*, *a. & s.* [Cog. with *Ice*l. *dökk* = a pit, a pool; *dökkur* = black, dark; *dögg* = dew. (*Skeat*.)]

A. As *adj.*: Damp, moist; exhaling cold damp vapours.

"Content to rear his whitened wall Beside the dank and dull canal!"
Scott: Marmion, iii. (Intro.)

* **B.** As *substantive*:

1. Dampness, moisture, humidity.

"The swish dank of clumsy winter rumps
The fluent summer's vein;"

Marton: Antonio & Melitida (Pro.)

2. The sea; water generally.

"Off they quit
The dank and rising on stiff pilions, tour
The mid aerial sky." *Milton: P. L.*, vii. 440—42.

* **dānk**, * **doñk**, *v. i.* [DANK, *a.*] To make damp or moist.

"Deowes donketh the dounes." *Lyric Poems*, p. 44.

† **dānk'-ish**, *a.* [Eng. *dank*; *-ish*.] Rather dank.

"A dark and dankish vault at home."

Shaksp.: Comedy of Errors, v. 1.

* **dānk'-ish-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *dankish*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being dankish; dampness.

Dān'-nē-brōg, *s.* [Dan = Danish national flag.] A Danish order of knighthood instituted in 1219, revived in 1693, and reconstituted in 1808.

dān'-nē-mōr'-ite, *s.* [Ger. *dannemorit*.] Named from Dannemora in Sweden, where there are large iron mines.

Min.: A variety of amphibole. Dana calls it iron-manganese amphibole.

dan'-nēr, *v. i.* [DANDER.] To saunter, to stroll about.

"Lang, lang they danner'd to and fro,
Whā miss'd a kinsman or a beau."
Mayne: Siller Gun, p. 86.

dan'-señse, *s.* [Fr.] A female dancer on the stage.

Dāns'-kēr, *s.* [Dan. *dansk* = Danish.] A Dane.

"... what Danishers are in Faria."

Shaksp.: Hamlet, II. 1.

* **dant**, *v.* [DAUNT.]

Dā-nū'-bī-an, *a.* [Eng. *Danub*(*e*); *-ian*.] Of or connected with the Danube; bordering on the Danube.

da'-ūr'-ite, *s.* [Named from Dacuria, a country east of Lake Baikal in Siberia, where it occurs; Eng. suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral, also called Rubellite (q.v.) It is a variety of Tourmaline.

dāp, *v. i.* [A variant of *dip* (q.v.).] To fish by letting the bait fall gently into the water.

"He even tried dapping with the natural dy."—*Blackmore: Alice Lorraine*, vol. II., ch. 1.

* **dā-pāt'-ic-al**, *a.* [Lat. *dapaticus*, from *dapēs* = a feast.] Sumptuous in cheer. (*Bailey*.)

* **dape**, *v. i.* [DAP.]

dāp-ēd'-i-dae, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *dapedium*, and suff. *-idae*.]

Palæont.: In Prof. Owen's classification the ninth family of his Lepidoganoidei, a sub-order of Ganoidean fishes. (*Prof. Owen: Palæont.*, cd. 1860.) The tail fin is slightly heterocercal; scales interlocked by pegs and sockets; back teeth obtuse.

dāp-ēd'-ī-ūm, **dāp-ēd'-ī-ūs**, *s.* [Gr. δαπίδιον (*dapidion*), dimin. from δαρέβιον (*dapedon*) = the floor of a chamber.]

Palæont.: A genus of fossil fishes, belonging to the family Dapediidae (q.v.). They are peculiar to the Liass. The arrangement of the scales resembles a tessellated pavement. It is compressed and deep-bodied; front teeth typically notched or bifurcate. The body tapers greatly towards the tail, which terminates in two equal lobes.

dāte, **fāt**, **fāro**, **amidst**, **whāt**, **fāll**, **father**; **wē**, **wēt**, **hēre**, **camel**, **hēr**, **thēre**; **pīno**, **pīt**, **sīro**, **sīr**, **marine**; **gō**, **pōt**, **or**, **wōre**, **wōlf**, **wōrk**, **whō**, **sōn**; **mūte**, **ōūb**, **cūre**, **unite**, **cūr**, **rūle**, **fūll**; **trȳ**, **Sȳrian**. **æ**, **œ** = **ē**. **ey** = **ā**. **qu** = **kw**.

dāph-nāds, *s. pl.* [Eng. *daphn(e)*, and suff. *-ad*.]

Bot.: Lindley's English name for the Thymelaeaceae.

dāph-nāl, *a. & s.* [Lat. *daphn(e)* = a laurel-tree or bay-tree, and adj. suff. *-al*.]

A. *As adj.*: Pertaining to the genus *Daphne* or the order Thymelaeaceae.

B. *As substantive*:

(1) *Sing.*: A plant of the order Thymelaeaceae.

(2) *Pl.*: Lindley's name for the alliance including the Daphnads and Laurels.

"Natural order of *Daphnals*" — *Lindley: Veg. Kingd.* (3rd ed.), p. 529.

¶ *Daphnal Alliance*: [DAPHNALES.]

dāph-nā-lēs, *s. pl.* [Pl. of Mod. Lat. *daphnalis* = daphnal (q.v.).]

Bot.: The Daphnal Alliance. An alliance of perigynous Exogens. The flowers are monochlamydeous, the carpel solitary, an amygdaloid embryo without albumen. Lindley includes under it Thymelaeaceae, Proteaceae, Lauraceae, and Cassythaceae.

Dāph-nē, *s.* [Lat. *daphne*; Gr. *δάφνη* (*daphnē*) = the laurel, or rather the bay-tree.]

1. *Anc. Myth.*: One of the nymphs of Diana, who was said to have been turned into a laurel-tree.

2. *Astron.*: An asteroid, the forty-first found. It was discovered by Goldschmidt on March 22, 1856.

3. *Bot.*: A genus of plants belonging to the Thymelaeaceae (q.v.). Orifice of the calyx without appendages, stamens eight to ten, enclosed within the calyx, stigma simple, fruit succulent. *Daphne Laureola* is the Spurge Laurel. It is an evergreen. *D. mezereum* has deciduous leaves and very fragrant flowers. They are all found in the temperate districts of Asia and Europe. The bark of the root, as well as that of the branches, of *D. mezereum* is used in decoction as a diaphoretic in cutaneous and syphilitic affections. In large doses it is an irritant poison, causing hypercatharsis. Used externally it acts as a vesicant. It contains a ventral crystalline principle, called Daphnein (q.v.). The fruit is poisonous. The barks of *D. gnidium*, *D. alpina*, *D. Cneorum*, *D. pontica* and *D. Laureola* have similar properties. The berries of the last are poisonous to all animals except birds. The inner bark of *D. Loquetia*, when cut into thin pieces after maceration, assumes a beautiful net-like appearance, whence it has received the name of Lace-bark. (*Balfour, &c.*)

dāph-nē-æ, *s. pl.* [Eng. &c. *daphn(e)*; Lat. adj. fem. pl. suff. *-æ*.]

Bot.: A section of the order Thymelaeaceae with hermaphrodite or rarely unisexual flowers, and plano-convex cotyledons.

dāph-nēin, *s.* [DAPHNEIN.]

dāph-nē-tin, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *daphne*; *t* connective; Eng. suff. *-in* (Chem.) (q.v.).]

Chem.: Obtained by boiling a solution of Daphnin in dilute hydrochloric acid. It crystallizes in small needle-shaped monoclinic prisms, having a strong refracting power, soluble in boiling water and in boiling alcohol, melting at 220°. Nitric acid colours it red; ferric chloride gives a green colour, which is destroyed by the addition of acid. Daphnetin reduces in the cold an alkaline cupric solution. It gives a yellow precipitate with plumbic acetate.

dāph-nī-a, *s.* [Gr. *δάφνη* (*daphnē*); Lat. pl. adj. suff. *-ia*.]

Zool.: A genus of Entomostraca, order Cladocera, family Daphnidae. Seven British species are recognised; most of them common. *Daphnia pulex* is the Common Water-flea. The head is large, rounded above and in front; superior antennae very small; the head produced into a more or less prominent beak; eye spherical, with about twenty lenses; jaws composed of a strong body ending in four horny spines, three of which curve inward. The antennae act as oars, by which the animals project themselves by a series of jerks through the water. They are frequently very numerous in ponds and ditches, which they often colour, especially when the water is stagnant, with an appearance of blood. *D. pulex* is a favourite and interesting microscope object.

dāph-nī-a-dæ, **dāph-nī-y-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Lat. *daphnia* (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zool.: A family of Cladocera Entomostraca. The head protrudes beyond the shell.

dāph-nin, **dāph-nine**, *s.* [Fr. *daphnine*.]

Chem.: A crystalline glucoside obtained from the bark of *Daphne alpina* and *D. mezereum*. The alcoholic extract of the bark is exhausted with water, the solution precipitated by plumbic acetate, the precipitate washed with water, and decomposed by H_2S , the filtrate evaporated to dryness and crystallized out of alcohol. Daphnin forms colourless transparent prisms, $C_{15}H_{16}O_9 + 2H_2O$, and is isomeric with Aesculin. It melts at 200°, and then decomposes, yielding Daphnetin. Heated with aqueous acids it yields Daphnetin and glucose. Ferric chloride (neutral) gives a bluish colour with Daphnin.

dā-pī-chō, **dā-pī-cō**, *s.* [For etymology see definition.]

Comm.: The South American name of the dirty white spongy caoutchouc which exudes from the roots of *Siphonia elastica*. It is blackened over an open fire, and used for making stoppers. It is also called Zaspis. (*Watts: Dict. Chem.*, vol. ii., p. 305.)

* **dāp-i-fer**, *s.* [Lat., from *dapes* = a feast, and *fero* = to bear, to carry.] One who carried the meat to the table: a steward; afterwards the chief steward or bailiff of any honour or manor.

"Thou art all for inlandish meat, and outlandish sauces; thou art the *dapifer* to thy palate, or the cup-bearer to thy appetite." — *Reeve: God's Plea for Nineveh*, 1657.

dāp-pēr, * **daper**, * **dapyr**, *a.* [Dut. *dapper*; O. H. Ger. *taphar*; Ger. *täpfer* = valiant, courageous. Trench attributes the degeneracy in meaning of this word in English to the depression of the Saxons after their conquest by the Romans.] Spruce, smart, brisk, active, neat.

"*Dapyr* or *praty*. *Elegans*." — *Prompt. Parv.*

¶ A contemporary of Spenser's, who wrote a glossary on the poet's *Shepherd's Calendar* for the exposition of old words, includes "dapper" among them, but it has since thoroughly revived.

* **dāp-pēr-līng**, *s.* [Eng. *dapper*, and dimin. suff. *-ling*.] A dandiprat, a little fellow.

dāp-ple, *a. & s.* [Icel. *depill* = a spot. Cog. with Eng. *dip* and *dimple*. (*Skeat*.)]

A. *As adj.*: Spotted; variegated with shades or spots of different colours.

¶ Used in composition with the name of a colour to express that that colour is variegated with spots of another colour; as, *Dapple-bay*, *dapple-gray*.

"O swiftly can speed my *dapple-gray* steed,
Which drinks of the Teviot clear."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, l. 24.

B. *As substantive*:

* 1. A spot, a mark.

"As many eyes upon his body, as my gray mare hath dapples." — *Sidney: Arcadia*, bk. ii., p. 271.

2. A dappled or spotted horse.

"Be it *Dapple's* bray,
Or be it not, or be it whose I may."
Cowper: The Needless Alarm.

* **dāp-ple**, *v. t.* [DAPPLE, *a.*] To spot, to streak, to variegate with spots or shades of colour.

"Before the wheels of Phœbus, round about
Dapples the drowsy east with spots of grey."
Shakespeare: Much Ado about Nothing, v. 3.

dāp-pled, *pa. par. o. a.* [DAPPLE, *v.*]

* **dāp-plīng**, *pr. par. a., & s.* [DAPPLE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of marking with dapples or spots.

† **dāp-ster**, *s.* [DABSTER.] An expert, a dab, a dabster.

"... a *dapster*, thorough-skilled, ready-handed." — *Barnes: Early England & the Saxon English* (1869), p. 126.

dāp-tūs, *s.* [Gr. *δάπτω* (*daptō*) = to devour, to feed on.]

Entom.: A genus of coleopterous insects belonging to the family Harpalidae.

* **dar**, *v.* [DARE.]

dar, **dart**, *s.* The Dace (q.v.).

"*Hic capita*, a *dar*." — *Wright: Vol. of Vocab.*, p. 258.

dā-rāp-tī, *s.* [A word of no etymology.]

Logic: An arbitrary name for a mode of syllogisms in the third figure, in which the Middle Term is the Subject of both premisses. Taking X to represent the Major Term, Y the Minor, and Z the Middle, the scheme of this figure is—
Z X
Y X
figure is— Z Y and a syllogism in *dArAptI* Y X;

would stand thus:—All Z is X; all Z is Y, ∴ some Y is X; that is, from two Universal Affirmatives (A) we arrive at a Particular Conclusion (I). This mode is valid, but useless, in the first figure, but may be employed in the fourth, [LOGIC, SYLLOGISM.]

dar-bōt-tle, *s.* [Eng. *dark* = dark (?), and *bottle*.] A plant, *Centauria nigra*.

dar-by, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

1. *Sing.* (*Plastering*): A float-tool used by plasterers in working on ceilings especially. It is 3½ feet long and 7 inches wide, with two handles on the back by which it is manipulated. (*Knight*.)

2. *Pl.*: Handcuffs. (*Slang*.)

Dar-by-ites, *s.* [From Mr. Darby, see def.]

Ch. Hist.: The followers of Mr. Darby, a very prominent personage among the Plymouth Brethren, and, in the opinion of some, their founder. A schism taking place among the brethren, Mr. Darby, with others, seceded from those with whom he had been formerly associated. The name Darbyites has never been acknowledged by the Plymouth Brethren themselves.

* **darce**, *s.* The Dace (q.v.).

"Roche, *darce*, *makereille*." — *Babees Book*, p. 154.

* **dard**, *s.* [Fr. = a dart.] A spout, a small aperture.

"Through the spikes of the trident are made three *dards* or spouts." — *Dr. Harris: Descr. of the Palace at Loo* (1699), p. 31.

dāre (1), * **dar**, * **dear**, * **dur**, * **durren**, * **der** (pret. * **dorst**, * **dorste**, * **durst**, * **dore**, **dared**, **durst**; *pa. par. dard*, *v. t. & t.* [A.S. *ic dare* = I dare; pret. *ic dorste* = I dared, we *durston* = we dared or durst; infin. *durran* = to dare; Goth. *dars* = I dare, *daursta* = I durst, *daurstan* = to dare; O. H. Ger. *tar* = I dare, *torsta* = I dared, *turran* = to dare. Cogn. with Gr. *θάρσος* (*tharsos*) = to be bold, *θάρσος* (*tharsos*) = bold, *daring*. (*Skeat*.)]

A. *Intransitive*:

1. To venture, to have courage or strength of mind for any act or purpose; to be bold or adventurous enough.

"Therefore *dur* not the *marchautes* *passen* there."
Maunderville, p. 271.

2. To be able, to have reason or grounds for doing anything; as, I dare say, I dare assure you.

"... my robe,
And my integrity to heaven, is all
I dare now call mine own."
Shakespeare: Henry VIII., iii. 2.

3. To be willing or ready to do any act.

"I dare be bound again,
My soul upon the forfeit, that your lord
Will never more break faith advisedly."
Shakespeare: Merchant of Venice, v. 1.

B. *Transitive*:

1. To venture on, to attempt, to risk.

"What man dare, I dare."
Shakespeare: Macbeth, iii. 4.
"And, sure of glory, *dare* immortal deeds."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, xi. 874.

2. To challenge, to defy.

"Unless a brother should a brother dare
To gentle exercise and proof of arms."
Shakespeare: 1 Hen. IV., v. 2.

* 3. To terrify, to daunt.

"Those mad mischiefs
Would dare a woman."
Beaumont & Fletcher: Maid's Tragedy, iv. 1.

¶ In the transitive uses the form *dared* only is used for the past tense.

¶ For the difference between *dare* and *dare* see BRAVE, *v.*

dare-devil, *s. & a.*

1. *As subst.*: One who fears nothing, but is ready for any enterprise.

"I deem myself a *dare-devil* in rhymes." — *Woodcut: Peter Pindar*, p. 189.

2. *As adj.*: Fearing nothing; reckless.

* **dāre** (2), * **daare**, * **dear**, * **daryn**, *v. t. & t.* [Cogn. with O. H. Ger. *tarnjan* = *tarnjan*; A.S. *dernan* = to lie hid, *dearc*, *deorc* = dark, hidden. (*Mätzner*.)]

bōl, **bōy**; **pōūt**, **jōwī**; **cat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **chin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**.
-**cian**, -**tian** = **shan**. -**tion**, -**sion** = **shūn**; -**tion**, -**sion** = **zhūn**. -**cious**, -**tious**, -**sious** = **shūs**. -**ble**, -**die**, &c. = **bpl**, **dpl**.

A. Intransitive:

1. To lie hid, to hide, to keep out of sight.
"He might not dare or be privy."—*Wycliffe: Mark vii. 24.*
"*Daryn*, or *dropyn*, or prively to be hydde. *Latino, Prompt. Parv.*"
2. To droop, to be frightened, to tremble.
"The kynge *dares* for dowte, dye as he scholde."—*Morte Arthure, s. 228*

B. Transitive:

1. To be hidden or concealed from; to escape notice of.
"*It daerith* hem willing this thing."—*Wycliffe: 1 Pet. iii. 5.*
2. To catch birds, especially larks, by causing them to crouch and hide, by means of a mirror or mirrors fixed on scarlet cloth, or of a hawk either carried on the wrist or kept hovering over the spot where the birds lie. A similar practice is even now sometimes followed with a kite, cut in shape of a hawk, and kept steady over the birds.
"They do so insult over, and restrain them, never Hoby so dared a lark."—*Burton: Anat. Melancholy, p. 654.*

***dare** (3), *v.i.* [A.S. *thurfan*; Icel. *thurfá*; Goth. *thaurban*; O.H. Ger. *thurfan* to have need.] To want, to have need.

"Ne dar he seche non other leche."
Castell of Love, 733.

***dare** (1), *s.* [Fr. *dard* = a dart.] The dace.

***dare** (2), *s.* [DARE (1), *v.*]

1. Boldness, daring, dash.
"It lends a lustre and more great opinion,
A larger dare to our great enterprise."
Shaksp.: 1 Henry IV., iv. 1.
2. A challenge, a defiance.
"*Sextus Pompeius*
Hath given the dare to Cæsar."
Shaksp.: Antony & Cleopatra, l. 2.

***dare**, *a.* [DARE (2), *v.*] Stupid, dull.

"Drowpane and dare."—*Houlate, l. 15.*

***dare-fül**, *a.* [Eng. *dare*; *-ful*(*l*).] Full of defiance.

"We might have met them *dareful*, beard to beard,
And beat them backward home."
Shaksp.: Macbeth, v. 5.

***där-ër**, *s.* [Eng. *dare* (1), *v.*; *-er*.] A challenger; one who dares or defies.

"Don Michael, Leon; another *darer* come."
Beaum. & Flot.: Rule a Wife, iii. 5.

***darf**, *a.* [DERF.]

darg, dargue, *dark, *s.* [A corruption of *dawerk* = daywork.]

1. A day's work.
"I canna gang in—I have a lang day's *darg* afore me."—*Scott: Heart of Midlothian, ch. xvi.*
2. The quantity of work done in a day.
"... the men, even at the reduced rates, are making better wages per week than they obtained when rates were 20 to 30 per cent. higher with the restricted *darg*."—*Colliery Guardian, Nov. 5, 1880.*

***darg-days**, *s. pl.* Cottars were formerly bound to give the labour of a certain number of days to the superior, in lieu of rent, which were called "darg-days"—i.e., days of work.

darg, *v.t.* [DARG, *s.*] To be employed on day-work or by the day.

darg-ër, *s.* [Eng. *darg*; *-er*.] One who works by the day.

där-ïc, ***darick**, *s.* [Gr. *δαρεϊκός* (*dareikos*), prob. from Darius, king of Persia, either, as Herodotus states, Darius Hystaspes, or, in the opinion of some, an earlier monarch.]

Numis. : A gold coin current in Persia, Asia Minor, &c. It was of the value of about £1 1s. 10d., and weighed about 130 gr. On the obverse is the figure of a crowned archer kneeling with a bow and long javelin, on the reverse a rude indentation. There is no inscription. Darics are mentioned in Xenophon's *Anabasis*, so they would be in circulation about 400 B.C. They are also mentioned under the name of *adarkonim* in some of the later Old Testament books, viz., in 1 Chron. xxix. 7 and Ezra viii. 27.

"He repaired at the length unto Cimon, and brought him home to his own door two bowls, the one full of daricks of gold, and the other full of daricks of silver, which he pieces of money so called, because that the name of Darius was written upon them."—*North: Plutarch, p. 415.*

där-i-î, *s.* [A word of no etymology.]

Logic. An arbitrary name for a mode of syllogisms in the first figure, in which the Middle Term is made the subject of the Major and the predicate of the Minor premiss. By this mode

we arrive at a Particular Conclusion from a Universal and a Particular premiss, e.g., (A) All men are mortal. (I.) John is a man. (1.) Therefore John is mortal. [LOGIC, SYLLOGISM.]

där-îng (1), *pr. par., a., & s.* [DARE (1), *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.*: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. *As adjective*:

1. In a good sense: Bold, brave, courageous, fearless, stout, hardy.
"The gate, judge if the echoes rung!
Onward his *daring* course he bore."
Scott: Bridal of Triermain, iii. 23.
2. In a bad or depreciatory sense: Presumptuous, audacious.
"Weak, *daring* creatures!"
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, xiii. 169.

C. *As substantive*:

1. In a good sense: Boldness, bravery, courage, stoutness.
"Chance aids their *daring* with unhoped success."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid, v. 252.
2. In a bad sense: Presumption, audacity, hardihood.
"Crabb thus discriminates between *daring* and *bold*: "These terms may be both taken in a bad sense, but *daring* much oftener than *bold*; in either case *daring* expresses more than *bold*; he who is *daring* provokes resistance and courts danger; but the *bold* man is contented to overcome the resistance offered to him; a man may be *bold* in the use of words only; he must be *daring* in actions; he is *bold* in the defence of truth; he is *daring* in military enterprise." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

***daring-hardy**, *a.* Audacious, presumptuous.
"On pain of death, no person be so bold
Or *daring-hardy* as to touch the list."
Shaksp.: Richard II., l. 5.

***där-îng** (2), *pr. par., a., & s.* [DARE (2), *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: The act or process of catching birds by means of a mirror or a hawk.

***daring-glass**, *s.* A mirror used to dare larks; hence, any fascination.

"... *during-glass* or decoys to bring men into the snare."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church, p. 197.*

där-îng-lÿ, *adv.* [Eng. *daring* (1); *-ly*.]

1. Bravely, courageously, fearlessly.
"Your brother, *är'd* with his success,
Too *daringly* upon the foe did press."
Halfax.
2. Audaciously, presumptuously.
"Some of the great principles of religion are every day openly and *daringly* attacked from the press."
Atterbury.

***där-îng-nëss**, *s.* [Eng. *daring*; *-ness*.] The quality of being daring; boldness, daring.

"All the deep *daringness* of thought and deed
With which the Dives have gifted him."
Moore: Veiled Prophet of Khorassan.

dark, *darck, *derk, *derke, *dere, *deork, *dirk, *dirke, *dorke, *durk, *durke, *a., s., & adv.* [A.S. *deorc*.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. Literally:
1. Destitute of or without light. (Opposed to light.)
2. Approaching to black, dull. (Opposed to bright or light coloured.)
"In Muscovy the generality of the people are more inclined to have dark coloured hair than flaxen."
Hoyte.
3. Of a brownish colour. (Opposed to fair.)
"Their complexion is rather darker than that of the Otahetians."—*Cook: Third Voyage, bk. v., ch. iii.*
4. Opaque. (Opposed to transparent.)
5. Shaded, gloomy.
"No I not for these will he exchange
His dark Lochaber's boundless range."
Scott: Marmion, iii. (introd.)

II. *Figuratively*:

1. Deprived of light—i.e., of sight; blind.
"The eyes of Yraxis wren *derke* for greet eeide."
Wycliffe: Gen. xlviii. 10.
2. Not enlightened by knowledge; ignorant, untaught.
"The age wherein he liv'd was *dark*; but he
Could not want sight, who taught the world to see."
Denham: Progress of Learning, 63. 64.
3. Obscure, ambiguous, mysterious; hard to explain or understand.
"But what have been thy answers, what but *dark*,
Ambiguous, and with double sense deluding."
Milton: P. R., l. 434, 435.
4. Hidden, concealed, not open.

"Thei that . . . wenten bi *derke* weien."—*Wycliffe: Prov. ii. 13.*

5. Morally black, wicked, atrocious.

"The dedes whiche are inward *derke*."
Gower: l. 62.

* 6. Gloomy, cheerless.

"All men of *dark* tempers, according to their degree of melancholy or enthusiasm, may find convena fitted to their humours."—*Addison: On Italy.*

7. Unfavourable, disheartening, discouraging, dismal.

* 8. Reticent, secret, not open.

"The *dark* unrelenting Tiberius . . ."—*Gibbon.*

9. Applied, in racing slang, to a horse which has never appeared in public.

"This *dark* brother to Revelier had been almost lost sight of."—*Daily Telegraph, Feb. 20, 1882.*

B. *As substantive*:

I. *Literally*:

1. Darkness, obscurity, absence of light; night time.

"When it drew to the *dark* and the date slaked."
Alfaunder: Fragment, 714.

* 2. A dark spot, or part.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. Want or absence of moral or intellectual enlightenment; ignorance.

"Till we ourselves perceive by our own understandings, we are as much in the *dark*, and as void of knowledge, as before."—*Locke.*

2. A state of obscurity; the background.

"All he says of himself is, that he is an obscure person; one, I suppose he means, that is in the *dark*."—*Atterbury.*

3. Secrecy, privacy.

* **C.** *As adv.*: In the dark, without light.

"I see no more in you
Than without candle may go *dark* to bed."
Shaksp.: As You Like It, iii. 5.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *dark*, *obscure*, *dim*, and *mysterious*: "*Darkness* expresses more than *obscurity*: the former denotes the total privation of light; the latter only the diminution of light. *Dark* is opposed to light; *obscure* to bright. *Darkness* may be used either in the natural or moral sense; *obscurity* only in the moral sense; in this case the former conveys a more unfavourable idea than the latter; *darkness* serves to cover that which ought not to be hidden; *obscurity* intercepts our view of that which we would wish to see; the former is the consequence of design; the latter of neglect or accident: the letter sent by the conspirator in the gunpowder plot to his friend was *dark*; all passages in ancient writers which allude to circumstances no longer known must necessarily be *obscure*; a corner may be said to be *dark* or *obscure*, but the former is used literally and the latter figuratively: the owl is obliged, from the weakness of its visual organs, to seek the darkest corners in the day-time; men of distorted minds often seek *obscure* corners, only from disappointed ambition. *Dim* expresses a degree of *darkness*; but it is employed more in relation to the person seeing than to the object seen. The eyes are said to grow *dim*, or the sight *dim*. The light is said to be *dim*, by which things are but *dimly* seen. *Mysterious* denotes a species of the *dark*, in relation to the actions of men; where a veil is intentionally thrown over any object so as to render it as incomprehensible as that which is sacred. *Dark* is an epithet taken always in the bad sense, but *mysterious* is always in an indifferent sense. We are told in the Sacred Writings that men love *darkness* rather than light, because their deeds are evil. Whatever, therefore, is *dark* in the ways of men, is naturally presumed to be evil; but things may be *mysterious* in the events of human life, without the express intention of an individual to render them so. The speeches of an assassin and conspirator will be *dark*: any intricate affair which involves the characters and conduct of men may be *mysterious*." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

¶ **Dark** is used largely in composition with the names of colours, to express the deepness of shade of the colour: as *dark-blue*, *dark-brown*, *dark-grey*, *dark-red*, &c. Obvious compounds are: *Dark-browed* (*Scott*), *dark-coloured*, *dark-haired*, *dark-skinned*.

dark ages, *s. pl.* An epithet frequently applied to the middle ages, when exaggerated views were entertained as to the amount of ignorance then existing. Hallam makes it to span a little more than 1000 years, commencing with the invasion of France by Clovis, A.D. 486, to the invasion of Naples by Charles VIII. in 1495.

fäte, fät, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, father; wë, wët, höre, camël, hër, there; pine, pît, sire, sir, marine; gö, pöt, or, wöre, wöfl, wörk, whö, sön; müte, cüb, cüre, unite, cür, rülo, füll; trÿ, Sÿrian, æ, œ = ä. ey = ä. qu = kw.

dark-box, *s.* A closed chamber in which an electric light is placed, in order that experiments may be deprived of all light except the beams issuing at the lens. (*Knight*.)

dark-chamber, *s.* [CAMERA OBSCURA.]

dark-drift, *s.*

Min. : A small opening in the lead-mines of the Richmond district.

dark-eyed, *a.*

1. *Lit.* : Having dark or black eyes.

* 2. *Fig.* : Dark.

"... dark-eyed light." *Shakesp.* : *Lea*, II. 1.

dark-fringed, *a.* Having dark lashes

"Slow the dark-fringed eyelids fall,

Curling each acute bell." *Scott* : *Bridal of Triermain*, II. 27.

dark-glancing, *a.* Having dark eyes.

"With Spain's dark-glancing daughters." *Byron* : *Childe Harold*, I. 59.

dark-glasses, *s. pl.* Shades fitted to optical reflecting-instruments to intercept the sun's rays.

dark-horse, *s.* [DARK, A. II. 9.] Also used of any competitor in a contest of any kind, about whose abilities or prowess nothing is certainly known.

dark-house, *s.* A place of confinement for lunatics, a mad-house.

"Love is merely a madness, and, I tell you, deserves as well a dark-house and a whip as madmen do." — *Shakesp.* : *As You Like It*, II. 2.

dark-land, *s.* An allegorical expression for the country of ignorance. (*Bunyan* : *Pilgrim's Progress*.)

dark-lantern, *s.* A lantern having a circular shade, which may be used to close the aperture and hide the light.

dark-lines, *s. pl.* [SPECTRUM ANALYSIS.]

dark-minded, *a.* Having a traitorous or depraved mind.

dark-red silver.

Min. : The same as PYRRAGITE (q. v.).

dark-rolling, *a.* Rolling darkly.

"Path of the Dane to fame and might!

Dark-rolling wave!

Longfellow : *Translation* ; *King Christian*.

dark-slide, *s.*

Phot. : The holder for the sensitized plate. [PLATE-HOLDER.]

dark-souled, *a.* Having a depraved spirit.

dark-veiled, *a.* Closely or darkly veiled ; hidden, concealed.

"Dark-veiled Ceytito!" *Milton* : *Comus*, 129.

dark-well, *s.* A cell elevated beneath a transparent object in a microscope, to form an opaque background when the said object is to be viewed as illuminated by light from above.

dark-working, *a.* Working or acting secretly ; not openly.

"Dark-working sorcerers, that change the mind."

Shakesp. : *Comedy of Errors*, I. 2.

* **dark**, * **darke**, * **derke**, * **derken**, * **dirk**, *v. t. & i.* [A. S. *deorcan*.]

A. Transitive :

1. *Lit.* : To make dark, to darken.

"The nightes chaunce

Hath derket all the brighte sonne." *Gower* : III. 307.

II. Figuratively :

1. To obscure, to hide.

"Our feith was dirked."

Lydgate : *Minor Poems*, p. 138.

2. To disfigure.

"This so darke

In Philoten all graceful marks." *Shakesp.* : *Pericles*, IV. (Intro.).

B. Intransitive :

1. To become dark.

"The wind arose, the wether darketh."

Gower : III. 295.

2. To hide, to lie hid.

"At that day in that den they darked."

Wulfstan of Palermo, 2, 351.

* **dark-lōng**, *adv.* [DARKLING.]

"Such as for puerile be not able to go to that charges are in the night darklong, without all pompe and ceremonies buried in a dunghill." — *Hackluyt* :

Voyages, vol. II, pt. II, p. 86.

dark-en, * **durken**, * **dyrkyn**, *v. t. & i.* [Eng. *dark* ; -en.]

A. Intransitive :

* 1. To lie hid, to conceal oneself, to hide.

"Alle dyrkyns the dere lu the dyn scoches."

Ansure of Arthur, v.

2. To become dark or darker.

"As one who, walking in the twilight gloom,

Hears round about him voices as it darkens,"

Longfellow : *Dedication*.

B. Transitive :

I. Literally :

1. To make dark or darker ; to deprive of light.

"But in those days, after that tribulation, the sun

shall be darkened, and the moon shall not give her light." — *Mark* xiii. 24.

2. To cover so as to make dark, to obscure.

"They covered the face of the whole earth so that

the land was darkened." — *Exod.* x. 15.

II. Figuratively :

1. To obscure, to cloud, to make dark or obscure.

"Who is this that darkeneth counsel by words without

knowledge?" — *Job* xxxviii. 2.

2. To perplex, to cloud, to dim.

"Such was his wisdom, that his confidence did

seem to darken his foresight, especially in things near

hand." — *Bacon*.

3. To foul, to sully, to disgrace.

"Spendst thou thy fury on some worthless song,"

"Darkening thy power to lend base subjects light,"

Shakesp. : *Sonnets*, 100.

4. To make gloomy or cheerless.

"What cloud sooner hath darkened my present lot."

— *Speed* : *The Romans*, bk. VI, ch. VI, § 15.

dark-ened, *pa. par. or a.* [DARKEN, *v.*]

dark-en-er, *s.* [Eng. *darken* ; -er.] One who or that which darkens. (*Lit.* & *fig.*)

"... It is a pernicious evil, the darkener of man's

life, the disturber of his reason, and common con-

founder of truth." — *B. Jonson* : *Discoveries*.

dark-en-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DARKEN, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj. : (See the verb.)

C. As substantive :

1. The act or state of becoming dark or darker.

2. The act of making dark or darker.

* 3. The twilight, the evening.

* **dark-fūl**, * **derk-ful**, *a.* [A. S. *deorfull*.] Full of darkness.

"Yif thyn elche be weyward, al thi body schal be

derkful." — *Wycliffe* : *Matt.* vi. 22.

* **dark-hood**, * **deorkhede**, * **derkhede**, * **durchede**, *s.* [Eng. *dark*, and *hood*.] Darkness.

"Al o tīde of the dai we were in durchede." — *St. Brandaun*, p. 2.

* **dark-īng**, * **deorcing**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [A. S. *deorcing*.] [DARK, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj. : (See the verb.)

C. As subst. : The act or state of becoming dark ; darkening.

dark-ish, *a.* [Eng. *dark* ; -ish.] Rather dark, dusky.

"Then the priest shall look : and, behold, if the

bright spots in the skin of their flesh be darkish

white," — *Levit.* xlii. 39.

* **dark-le**, *v. i.* [A freq. or incept. form from *dark* (q. v.).] To grow dark.

"... his honest brows darking as he looked towards

me." — *Thackeray* : *Newcomes*, ch. IX.

* **dark-līng**, *a. & adv.* [Eng. *dark*, and *adv.* suff. -ling.]

A. As adj. : Dark, gloomy.

"And down the darkling precipice

Are dashed into the deep abyss."

Moore : *Fire Worshippers*.

B. As adv. : In the dark.

"So out went the candle, and we were left darkling."

— *Shakesp.* : *King Lear*, I. 4.

dark-lins, *adv.* [DARKLING.] In the dark.

"An' to the kiln she goes then,

An darklins graipit for the banks."

Burns : *Ballads*.

dark-lŷ, * **darekelye**, * **derkliche**, *adv.* [A. S. *deorlice* ; Eng. *dark* ; -ly.]

1. *Lit.* : In a dark manner ; without light.

2. *Fig.* : Obscurely, dimly, vaguely, uncertainly, imperfectly.

"Yet must I think less wildly! — I have thought

'too long and darkly,'"

Byron : *Childe Harold*, III. 7.

dark-nēss, * **darkenesse**, * **darknes**, * **derkenes**, * **derkness**, * **derkenesse**, * **dirknesse**, *s.* [Eng. *dark* ; -ness.]

I. Literally :

1. The state or quality of being dark or without light ; obscurity, gloominess. (Opposed to *brightness*.)

"And when the sixth hour was come, there was darkness over the whole land until the ninth hour." — *Mark* xv. 33.

2. The state or quality of being opaque. (Opposed to *transparency*.)

3. The state of being of a dark colour. (Opposed to *fairness*.)

II. Figuratively :

1. The state of being obscure, secret, mysterious, or not easily explained or understood ; obscurity.

2. A state of ignorance, or of moral or intellectual blindness.

"Though left in utter darkness as to what concerned his interests, he had the sure guidance of his principles." — *Macaulay* : *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

* 3. Blindness ; deprivation of sight.

"Ende I wol, as Edippe, in derkenesse!"

My sorrowful Lyd.

Chaucer : *Troil.* & *Cres.*, iv. 271.

* 4. Privacy, secrecy.

"What I tell you in darkness that speak ye in light."

— *Matt.* x. 27.

5. Wickedness.

"The instruments of darkness tell us truths,"

Shakesp. : *Macbeth*, I. 3.

6. The empire or power of Satan or the devil ; hell.

"Now let the powers of darkness boast

That I am felled, and thou art grieved!"

Couper : *Olney Hymns*, xl.

* 7. Death.

"I will encounter darkness as a bride."

Shakesp. : *Measure for Measure*, III. 1.

* 8. Ill will, bad blood.

"There is some darkies hapned twixt the two Favour-

ites." — *Howell* : *Lett.*, p. 122.

† **dark-sōme**, * **darkesum**, *s.* [Eng. *dark*, and suff. -some (q. v.).]

1. *Lit.* : Dark, gloomy, shaded.

"Their darksome boughs on either side,"

Wordsworth : *White Doe of Rylstone*, iv.

2. *Fig.* : Dark, gloomy, cheerless.

"The darksome hours . . ." — *Carlyle*.

dark-ŷ, *s.* [Eng. *dark* ; -y.]

1. A common name for a negro. (*Colloquial*.)

2. A bull's-eye ; a policeman's lantern.

dar-līng, * **derling**, * **derlyng**, * **derlynge**, * **derlīning**, * **durling**, *s. & a.* [A. S. dim. *deorling*, from *deor* = dear.]

A. As substantive :

1. *Lit.* : One who is dearly beloved ; a favourite, a pet.

"David, Godes owne deorling." — *Ancren Riwle*.

"Come, and see my ship, my darling!"

Longfellow : *Musicians Tale*.

* 2. *Fig. (Script.)* : The life.

"Deliver my soul from the sword ; my darling

יְהִי־לִי (yehidatshi) from the power of the dog." —

Psalms xlii. 20.

B. As *adj.* : Dearly beloved ; regarded with great kindness and tenderness ; favourite.

"Great Escytes was the hero's sire ;

His spouse, Hippodamē, divinely fair,

Anchises' eldest hope and darling care."

Pope : *Homer's Iliad*, xlii. 538-40.

* **dar-līng-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *darling* ; -ness.] The quality or state of being greatly beloved ; dearness, great affection. (*Browning* : *Aristoph.* *Apol.*, p. 39.)

dar-līng-tō-nī-a, *s.* [Named after Dr. Darlington, an American botanist.]

Bot. : A genus of pitcher-plants, belonging to the order Sarraceniacæ (Sarraceniads). The *Darlingtonia californica* grows in the northern part of California, chiefly in the district around Mount Shasta. It is found in boggy places, on the slopes of mountains. It entraps insects, which are attracted to the curious pitcher or hood at the extremity of the tubular leaves ; and, once inside, are prevented by the fine hairs which point downwards from again returning. Sometimes the leaf stems at their base are filled to the depth of four or five inches with insect remains. The larva of a small moth, *Xanthoptera semicrocea*, preys on the plant, and that of a dipterous insect, *Sarcophaga sarracentia*, feeds on

bōl, **bōy** ; **pōūt**, **jōwī** ; **cat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **chīn**, **bench** ; **go**, **gem** ; **thīn**, **thīs** ; **sin**, **aš** ; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. — **īng**, **-cian**, **-tian** = **shān**. — **-tion**, **-sion** = **shūn** ; **-tion**, **-sion** = **zhūn**. — **-cious**, **-tious**, **-sious** = **shūs**. — **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bəl**, **dəl**.

the dead insects which it encloses. (*Horticultural Records*, No. 15, June, 1877, p. 81.)

darn (1), *darn (1), v.t. & i. [*Wel. darnio* = to piece, *darn* = a piece; *O. Fr. darne* = a piece. (*Skeat*)]

A. Transitive:

1. *Lit.*: To mend or patch a hole or rent by imitating the texture of the original material with cotton, wool, yarn, &c.

"Will she thy linen wash, or hosen darn?" *Gay*.

2. *Fig.*: To patch up.

"To darn up the rents of schism."—*Milton*.

B. Intrans.: To mend or patch by darning.

***darn (2), *darn (2), v.t. & i.** [*DARN*, a.]

A. Transitive:

1. To hide, to conceal.

2. To cause to hide; to drive into concealment.

"... till he kill or *dern*, in putting the fox in the earth, and then hooke him out, or starve him."—*Monro: Exped.*, p. 11, 122.

B. Intrans.: To hide.

"Their courage quailed and they began to *dern*."—*Hudson: Judith*, p. 81.

darn, s. [*DARN*, v.] A hole, rent, or piece mended by darning.

***darn, *darn, a.** [*A.S. derne*.] [*DERNE*.] Secret, hidden, private.

"There's not a *darn* nook, or cove, or corri, in the whole country that he's not acquainted with."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xviii.

darned, pa. par. or a. [*DARN*, v.]

dar-nel, *der-nel, *der-nell, s. [*Etym.* doubtful; prob. connected with *O. Fr. darne* = stupefied. (*Skeat*)]

Bot.: The popular name for *Lolium temulentum*, which some suppose to be the *Infelix*



DARNEL.

Lolium of Virgil and the ζζάνια (*zizania*) or tares of Scripture. It was believed by the ancients to be poisonous and narcotic. It is common in cornfields. It has culms one to two feet high, the spike being like that of *Triticum repens*, the Wheat-grass or Couch-grass.

¶ *Red darnel: Lolium perenne.* (*Britten & Holland*.)

darn'-er, s. [*Eng. darn*; -er.] One who darns or mends by darning.

dar-nōx, dar-nix, s. [*DORNICK*.] A sort of coarse damask, manufactured at Tournay, for carpets, &c. (*Beaumont & Fletcher: Noble Gentleman*, v. 2.)

darn'-ing, pr. par., a., & s. [*DARN*, v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The act or process of mending holes or rents by darning.

"Now supposing those stockings of Sir John's adorned with some degree of consciousness at every particular *darning*, they would have been sensible, that they were the same individual pair of stockings, both before and after the *darning*; and this sensation would have continued in them through all the succession of *darings*!"—*Arbuthnot & Pope: Mart, Scrib.*

darning-ball, s. An egg-shaped ball, made of hard wood, ivory, cocoa-nut shell, or glass, over which a stocking or other article to be darned is drawn smooth; a darning-last.

darning-last, s. A potato, an egg, an apple, a small gourd, or anything similar, used to stretch a portion of a stocking while being darned.

darning-needle, s. A needle of large size for carrying a woollen yarn in stopping holes in knitted or woven fabrics.

¶ *Devil's darning-needle*: [*DEVIL*.]

dar-nis, s. [*Etym.* doubtful.]

Entom.: A genus of Hemiptera, belonging to the family Coreopidae. The animal is enclosed in a hard shell without any external appearance of wings, which lie concealed beneath.

da-rō-gāh, s. [*Mahratta, &c. dāroga*.] An overseer, a superintendent. (*Anglo-Indian*.)

dā-rōo', s. [*An Egyptian word (?)*.] See the compound.

daroo-tree, s.

Bot.: The Egyptian Sycomore, *Ficus sycomorus*.

***dar-rāin', *dar-reyne, *de-raine, *derayne, *dereyne, v.t.** [*Norm. Fr. deraigner, deraigner*; *Low Lat. deraisno*, from *deraisno*, from *Lat. de* = from, by, and *ratis* = a reason, an account. [*DERAIGN*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To defend in battle, to champion.

"That myself . . . in wyld field wolde fyghte To *derayne* Godes ryghte."

Richard Cœur de Lion, 7, 696.

2. To win or gain in battle.

"Thou weneest to *dereyne* hire by batayle."

Chaucer: C. T., 1, 610.

3. To set out in order of battle, to range.

"*Darraign* your battelle, for they are at hand."

Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., li. 2.

4. To engage in, to undertake battle.

"Therewith they 'gan to hurien greedilly. Redoubted battelle ready to *darraine*."

Spenser: F. Q., l. iv. 20.

II. Old Law: To clear a legal account; to answer an accusation; to settle a controversy.

***dar-rein, a.** [*O. Fr. darrein*; *Fr. dernier*.]

Old Law: The last; as *darrein* presentment = the last presentment.

¶ *Assize of darrein presentment* is an assize sought when on a benefice becoming void a stranger presents a clerk to it in prejudice of the right which the proper patron has received from his ancestors. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. xvi.) It was abolished by 3 & 4 William IV., c. 27, § 36.

***dar-reine, v.t.** [*DARRAIN*.]

dart (1), s. [*O. Fr. dart*, a modification of *A.S. daradh, dardh*; *Sw. dart*; *Icel. darradrh*; *O. H. Ger. turt*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: A javelin, a short missile weapon thrown by the hand, or impelled by the breath through a tube. Dart-heads are usually made of iron, but among savage nations flints, seashells, fish-bones, and other hard substances, have been employed; and among some of the aboriginal inhabitants of Africa and America the dart was merely a sharp-pointed stick, the end of which was carbonised by fire. The weapon is always very simple in its construction, and is usually from 3 to 5 feet long.

"And he took three darts in his hand, . . ."—*2 Sam.* xviii. 14.

2. *Fig.*: Anything which pierces or wounds as a dart.

II. Needlework: A term employed to denote the two short seams made on each side of the front of a bodice, whence small gores have been cut, making the slope requisite to sit in closely under the bust. (*Dict. of Needlework*.)

***dart-caster, s.** One who throws darts; a light-armed soldier.

"And anon after, the Boosians caused a certain number of slingers and *dart-casters* to come from Malic with two thousand good souldiars on fote."—*Macle: Theued*, fol. 118.

***dart-man, s.** A dart-caster.

"Without an aim the *dart-man* darts his spear."—*Sylvester: The Vocation*, 304.

dart-snake, s.

Zool.: A name given to the serpentiform lizards of the genus *Acontias*, from their habit of darting on their prey or enemies.

dart, *darte, v.t. & i. [*DART* (1), s.]

A. Transitive:

*1. To pierce with a dart.

"I *darte*, I pierce or stryke throwe with a *darte*."—*Palgrave*.

† 2. To throw as a dart, to cast hostilely.

"He whets his tusks, and turns, and dares the war; Th' invaders *dart* their jav'ins from afar."

Dryden: Virgil; Æneid, x. 1,004, 1,005.

3. To shoot out.

"Forth from his head his forked tongue he throws, *Darting* it full against a kitten's nose."

Cooper: Colubriad.

4. To emit, to send forth, to shoot out.

"Pan came, and ask'd what magick caus'd my smart: Or what ill eyes malignant glances *dart*."

Pope: Autumn, 80, 81.

B. Intransitive:

1. To start and rush suddenly; to run or move with speed.

"He spur'd his steed, he couched his lance, And *darted* on the Bruce at once."

Scott: Lord of the Isles, vi. 15.

*2. To throw darts.

"Now, *darting* Parthia, art thou struck."

Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iii. 1.

dart (2), s. [*DACE*.] The dace.

dart'-arg, s. [*Fr. dartre* = ringworm, tetters.] *Veterinary*: An ulcer on the skin, to which lambs are subject.

dart'-éd, pa. par. or a. [*DART*, v.]

dart'-ér, s. [*Eng. dart*; -er.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who throws darts.

"... what Jupiter was feigned to be among the Gods, a *darter* of lightning. . . ."—*Sir W. Jones: To Lord Althorp*.

2. One who starts and springs forward suddenly and quickly.

"The *finny darter* with the glittering scales."

Byron: Child Harold, lvi. 67.

II. Technically:

1. *Ornithology*:

(1) An order in Macgillivray's classification of birds, containing the Kingfishers, Bee-eaters, and Jacanars, so called from their habit of darting on to their prey. [*JACULATOIRES*.]

(2) A genus of web-footed swimming birds belonging to the Pelecanidae. The neck in all is exceedingly long. *Plotos melanogaster* is



SNAKE-BIRD.

the Snake-bird, so called from the serpent-like form of the neck and head. The *Darters* are natives of tropical America and Africa, and of Australia. [*SNAKE-BIRD, PLOTUS*.]

2. *Ichthy.*: The darter-fish, *Toxotes*.

darter-fish, s. [*ARCHER-FISH*.]

dart'-ers, s. pl. [*DARTRE*.]

Dart'-ford, s. [*The name of a small town in Kent, England*.]

Dartford blue, s. A British butterfly—the Chalk-hill Blue, *Polyommatus* or *Lycaena Corydon*, found in plenty on a range of hillocks between Dartford and Darenth Wood.

Dartford warbler, s.

Ornith.: *Sylvia provincialis*, a sombre-plumaged warbler ranging from the south-east of England to North Africa and Palestine. The first English specimen was obtained at Dartford.

dart'-ing, pr. par., a., & s. [*DART*, v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. As substantive:

1. The act of throwing darts.

2. The act of starting, running, or moving with velocity.

***dart'-ing-ly, adv.** [*Eng. darting*; -ly.] In manner of a dart; with velocity.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sire, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

dart-le, *v.t.* [A freq. from *dart* (q.v.).] To dart.

"My star that darts the red and the blue."
Browning: *My Star*.

dart-oid, *a.* [Gr. *δάρτος* (*dartos*) = flayed, and *είδος* (*eidos*) = form, appearance.] Resembling, or consisting of, *dartos* (q.v.).

dartoid-tissue, *s.*

Anat.: The structure of the *dartos*, intermediate between muscle and elastic fibrous tissue.

dar-tōs, *s.* [Gr. *δάρτος* (*dartos*) = flayed; *δαίω* (*daio*) = to flay.]

Anat.: The second or proper covering of the scrotum, the other being the integument. The *dartos* is a very thin and abundant layer of contractile fibrous tissue, between elastic tissue and muscular fibre in property. It sends inwards the *Septum scroti*, a distinct septum dividing into two cavities for the two testes. It is continuous round the base of the scrotum with the common superficial fascia of the perineum and abdomen.

dar-tre, *s.* [Fr.] Herpes, a term used occasionally by French writers to denote almost any disease of the skin. [DARTARS.]

dar-trōis, *a.* [Eng. *dartr(e)*; -ous.] Of or pertaining to *dartré*; herpetic.

Dar-win-i-an, *a. & s.* [From the proper name *Darwin*, and Eng. adj. suff. -ian.] [DARWINISM.]

A. As *adj.*: Pertaining to or relating to Charles Darwin or his biological views.

"The second reason is a somewhat *Darwinian* one. There seems to exist among words, even as among living beings, a struggle for existence, terminating in the survival of the fittest."—Bosmer: *Comp. Gram. Aryan Lang. of India*, vol. I. (1872). *Introd.*, p. 72.

B. As *subst.*: A follower of Charles Darwin. [DARWINISM.]

Dar-win-ic-al, *a.* [From (Charles) *Darwin*; and Eng. adj. suff. -ical.] Pertaining or relating to Charles Darwin or his views.

Dar-win-ic-al-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *Darwinical*; -ly.] After the manner of Charles Darwin; in accordance with Darwinism.

Dar-win-ism, *s.* [Named after Charles Darwin, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S., the grandson of Dr. Erasmus Darwin, author of the *Botanic Garden*, published in 1781; the *Zoonomia*, or *Laws of Organic Life*, given to the world in 1796; and the *Phytologia*, or *Philosophy of Agriculture and Gardening*, sent forth in 1800. The son of Dr. Erasmus Darwin was an eminent physician practising at Shrewsbury, in which town Mr. Charles Darwin was born, in February, 1809. He was educated at Shrewsbury, Edinburgh, and Cambridge. He first became known through going (without salary) as naturalist with the *Beagle* surveying ship of war, which, between December, 1831, and December, 1836, circumnavigated the globe. In 1839 he married his cousin, Miss Emma Wedgwood, and had ultimately a family of five sons and two daughters. Between 1842 and 1846 he published three important works, one of which—that on Coral-reefs—revolutionized the views till then held on the formation of the Pacific Islands. On November 24, 1859, he gave to the world the first edition of his immortal work on the *Origin of Species*; on January 7, 1860, the second appeared. That now before us, printed in 1882, is stated to be the sixth edition, with additions and corrections to 1872. The work has been translated into most, if not all, civilized languages. In 1871 Mr. Darwin, in his *Descent of Man*, extended the views advanced in the *Origin of Species*, to the human race. His last great work, one announcing great discoveries in connection with the earthworm, was called *The Formation of Vegetable Mould*. When the *Origin of Species* and the *Descent of Man* were sent forth, many replies were published by religious men who deemed his views completely antagonistic to Revelation; but when he died, on April 19, 1882, his merits were acknowledged on all sides. Admirers considered him the Sir Isaac Newton of biology, whilst even those who could not assent to his views believed that Westminster Abbey was his fitting resting-place, and in a circular appealing for contributions to a memorial in his honor two of the most prominent names are those of the Archbishops of Canterbury and York.]

Biol., Hist., &c.: The views, especially regarding the origin of species and the descent of man, expressed in detail and advocated with much earnestness, but with perfect scientific candor, by Mr. Charles Darwin. [ETYM.]

Just before the publication of Mr. Darwin's first great work on the subject, the vast majority of naturalists believed that each species, whether of animals or of plants, was a separate creation. It was known that it might run into "varieties," might be improved by cultivation, or might help to originate a "hybrid" between it and another species, in which case the hybrid was sterile, but it was deemed quite a canon of natural science that it could undergo no further change. Mr. Darwin followed a small but distinguished school of naturalists in setting wholly aside this canon, and accepting instead of it the transmutation of species. [TRANSMUTATION.] Mr. Darwin's views as to how species originated, arrived at independently about the same time by Mr. Alfred Russel Wallace, and foreshadowed by many ancient writers, may be embodied in the following postulates or propositions.

(1) That a certain amount of variability exists in every animal or plant. No children of the same parents are quite alike, and the circumstances of the life of each tend to increase the original variation. It is the same with animals and plants. Variation is so great under domestication that it has excited universal notice. Witness the case of tame pigeons, dogs, cats, or cattle. Similar changes go on at a slower rate in nature among wild animals and plants.

(2) Animals and plants, when not checked in their increase, tend to multiply at a geometrical ratio. Malthus long ago pointed out that this is the case with man, and it is the same with inferior animals and plants. Each species would simply fill the earth were it not checked by others.

(3) Hence there is a continual struggle for existence among all organized beings in the world, individuals of each species battling against those of all other species, and yet more severely against those of their own.

(4) Speaking broadly, those best adapted for the struggle will be the victors in it, while those less adapted to it will be defeated and die. This is called by Mr. Darwin Natural Selection.

(5) As the offspring of any animal or plant tends to be in most respects like its parent, and as the less improved forms are likely to be vanquished and perish, each race will ultimately be continued by the individuals in it more highly organized than the rest. Sexual preferences will produce a selection tending in the same direction.

(6) The result will be an endless progression, evolving higher species, genera, families, orders, classes, if not even sub-kinds themselves, the infinitely varied forms being each adapted to the circumstances by which it is surrounded. Man is believed by Mr. Darwin to have possibly descended at a highly remote period, from "a group of marine animals resembling the [minute tadpole-like] larvæ of existing Ascidians." The line of our ancestry ran next through the Ganoid fishes, the Amphibians, the Monotremata, the ancient Marsupials, the early progenitors of the Placental Mammals, the Lemuridae, the Simiade, the Anthropoid Apes, and a species covered with hair, both sexes having beards, the ears pointed and capable of movement, great canine teeth present in the males, the body provided with a tail, the foot prehensile, the habits arboreal, the birthplace some warm forest-clad land.

¶ Darwinism was and is, to a certain extent, misunderstood by the general public. When first it was broached it was held as teaching, among other views, that—

"A very tall pig, with a very long nose,
Fits forth a proverb quite down to his toes,
And then by the name of an elephant goes."

Here the transformation is in the lifetime of one animal. Mr. Darwin's transformations demand for their accomplishment vastly extended geological ages, and at the end of them the pig does not become the elephant. He held that at a remote point of bygone geological time an animal, which was neither a pig nor an elephant, but had the characteristics common to both, existed. It gave rise to more specialized forms; the same process took place with them till the pig came at last from an ancestor not so specialized as itself, and the

elephant from another. It is difficult, if not impossible, to harmonize Darwinism with the views regarding creation entertained by the great majority of the people: with Theism it has not necessarily any controversy. With regard to the origin of life Mr. Darwin believes that it may have "been originally breathed by the Creator into a few forms or into one." Thus not merely a God, but a Creator, is recognized. [DEVELOPMENT, EVOLUTION, TRANSFORMATION, TRANSMUTATION.]

dar-win-ite, *s.* [Named after Charles Darwin.] [DARWINISM.]

Min.: The same as WHITNEYITE (q.v.).

*** dasche**, *v.* [DASH.]

dās-çil'-i-dā, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *dascillus*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Entom.: A family of Pentamerous Beetles. Chief genera, *Dascillus*, *Cyphon*, and *Helodes*.

dās-çil'-lūs, *s.* [Gr. *δάσκιλος* (*daskillos*) = the name of a fish.]

Entom.: A genus of Beetles, the typical one of the family Dascillidae. *Dascillus cervinus* is found in Britain.

*** dase**, *v.* [DAZE.]

dāsh, *** dasche**, *** dassche**, *** dasso**, *v.t. & t.* [Icel. *daska* = to strike; Sw. *daska*; Dan. *dasko* = to slap.]

A. Transitive:

1. Literally:

1. To strike violently, to shatter.
"Daschte and adreynte forty ships there."
Rob. of Gloucester, p. 51.

¶ Generally with the adverb. phrase, *To pieces*, *in pieces*.

"A brave vessel . . . dash'd all to pieces."
Shaksp.: *Tempest*, l. 2.

2. To strike, to smite, to knock. (Generally with the adverb out.)

"Troilus had his brains dashed out . . ."
Shaksp.: *As You Like It*, iv. 1.

3. To strike violently, to cause to come sharply into collision with anything.

" . . . lest at any time thou dash thy foot against a stone."
Matt iv. 6.

4. To knock or throw away sharply.
"And dash'd away the tear he scorn'd."
Scott: *Lord of the Isles*, iv. 20.

5. To throw violently.
"Dash water on them may prove the best remedy."
Mortimer.

6. To bespatter, to besprinkle.

7. To agitate or throw up violently, to cause to rise.

"At once the brushing oars and huzen prow
Dash up the angry waves, and ope the depths below."
Dryden: *Virgil*; *Æneid*, v. 183, 184.

II. Figuratively:

1. To bespatter, to disturb.

" . . . this tempest,
Dashing the garment of this peace, abodes
The sudden breach on't."
Shaksp.: *Henry VIII.*, l. 1.

2. To place or put hastily or violently.
* 3. To mingle, mix, or adulterate with some inferior admixture.

"Several revealed truths are dashed and adulterated with a mixture of fables and human inventions."
Spectator, No. 580.

4. To flood, to fill with water.
"Fountains and cypresses peculiarly become buildings, and no man can have been at Rome, and seen the vast basins of marble dashed with perpetual cascades in the area of St. Peter's, without retaining an idea of taste and splendour."
Walpole: *On Modern Gardening*.

5. To compose or sketch in haste or carelessly; to throw off, to dash off.
"Never was dash'd out, at one lanky hit,
A fool so just a copy of a wit."
Pope: *Dunciad*, li. 47, 48.

* 6. To obliterate, to cross out, to blot out.

"To dash over this with a line, will deface the whole copy extremely, and to a degree that, I fear, may displease you."
Pope.

* 7. To confound, to abash, to shame, to confuse.

"After they had sufficiently blasted him in his personal capacity, they found it an easy work to dash and overthrow him in his political."
South.

† 8. To destroy, to ruin.

"Some stronger pow'r eludes our sickly will;
Dashes our rising hope with certain ill."
Prior.

* 9. To overspread or suffuse, as in confusion.

"The nymph, when nothing could Narcissus move,
Still dash'd with blushes for her slighted love."
Adrian.

bōl, bōy; pōūt, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, çem; thin, this; sin, a; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = ç
-cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -cious, -tious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

B. Intransitive:**I. Literally:****1. To rush violently or excitedly.**

"The drawbridge falls—they hurry out—
Clatters each plank and swinging chain,
As, dashing over, the jovial rout
Urge the shy steed, and slack the rein."
Scott: *Cadyow Castle*.

2. To be thrown up violently.

"If the vessel be suddenly stopped in its motion,
the liquor continues its motion, and dashes over the
sides of the vessel."—*Cheyne*.

3. To fall or fly in flashes.

"The breaking waves dashed high
On a stern and rock-bound coast."
Mrs. Hemans: *Pilgrim Fathers*.

II. Fig.: To compose or execute anything with rapidity and apparent carelessness.

"With just bold strokes, he dashes here and there,
Showing great mastery with little care."
Rochester: *An Allusion to Horace*.

¶ To dash off:

1. *Trans.*: To compose or execute with rapidity and apparent carelessness; to form or sketch hastily; to do anything with a dash.
2. *Intrans.*: To rush away violently or excitedly.

dash, s. & adv. [DASH, v.]**A. As substantive:****I. Ordinary Language:****1. Literally:**

- (1) A collision or violent striking together of two bodies.

"By the touch ethereal rous'd,
The dash of clouds, or irritating war
Of fighting winds, while all is calm below,
They furious spring."
Thomson: *Summer*, 1, 119-16.

- (2) A rapid movement, a stroke; a sudden attack, rush, or onset.

"Horses that can make a rapid dash..."—*Darwin*: *Voyage round the World*, ch. viii.

2. Figuratively:

- (1) An admixture, mingling, or infusion of any other substance or quality.

"There is nothing which one regards so much with an eye of mirth and pity, as innocence, when it has in it a dash of folly."—*Addison*.

- (2) A small quantity of any substance mixed with another.

- * (3) A stain, a disgrace, a blot.

"Now [had I not the dash of my former life in me] would preferment drop on my head."—*Shakespeare*: *Winter's Tale*, v. 2.

- (4) Capacity and readiness for dashing actions; spirit, daring, activity, or promptness.

"... lately she has evinced all the brilliancy and dash that characterised her victory of a twelvemonth back."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 6, 1882.

- (5) A flourish, a show off, bluster.

- (6) A sudden check or blow; frustration, disappointment.

- (7) A short stroke.

"For Th. he would have the Saxon letter Thorne, which was a D with a dash through the head or þ."—*Gandem*: *Remains*; *Language*.

II. Technically:

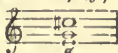
1. *Printing and writing*: A short line (—) occurring in a sentence to mark a significant pause of more moment than that indicated by a comma. Also used to indicate a consecutive series; as, John xiv. 1-8. Also used as a "ditto" mark. The em-dash is the length of the "em" of its font; the en-dash one half the former. The double-dash has the length of two em's. [Em.]

"Strange! how the frequent interjected dash quickens a market, and helps off the trash."
Cooper: *Charity*, 521, 522.

2. *Vehicle*: Formerly splash-board. A board or fender erected on the forepart of the bed, and standing in front of the driver. A dash-board (q.v.). (Knight.)

3. Music:

- (1) A line drawn through a figure in thorough-bass, showing that the interval must be raised one semitone, e.g.,



- (2) A line drawn through the duple time-sign, e.g., implying a division either of measurement or of pace.

- (3) A short stroke (') placed above note or chords, directing that they are to be played *staccato*.

- (4) In harpsichord music, a dash passing between two bars, called a slur or coulè. (Stainer & Barrett.)

¶ (1) *At a dash*: At one movement, at once. "And when he perceiveth, that Scriptures wyl not ayde hym in approuynge of hys babilynge, he heapeh me in, an whole halfe leafe at a dash, out of Saynt Austyne."—*Bale*: *Apology*, fol. 57.

(2) *At first dash*: From the first, at once.

"She takes upon her bravely at first dash."—*Shakespeare*: 1 *Henry VI.*, 1, 2.

B. As adv.: In a dashing manner; with a dash, dashingly.

"Hark, hark, the waters fall;
And, with a murmuring sound,
Dash, dash, upon the ground,
To gentle sinners call."
Dryden.

dash-board, s.

1. The float of a paddle-wheel.
2. The splash-board of a vehicle. [DASH, s., II. 2.]

dash-pot, s. A contrivance for easing the fall of a weight. The falling-rod is connected to the piston, and the latter plunges into the water contained in the cylinder.

dash-rule, s.

Printing: A rule between articles across a column or page, and shorter than the width-measure.

dash-wheel, wash-wheel, s.

Bleaching: A wheel with compartments revolving partially in a cistern, to wash and rinse calico in the piece, by alternately dipping it in the water and then dashing it from side to side of the compartments as the wheel rotates.

dashed, * dasht, pa. par. or a. [DASH, v.]

dash'-ër, s. [Eng. dash; -er.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: One who or that which dashes, as the plunger of a churn, the float of a paddle-wheel, &c.

2. *Fig.*: One who makes a dash, a dashing person.

"These young ladies were dashers,..."—*Mrs Edgeworth*: *Almécia*, p. 22.

II. Vehicles: A dash-board (q.v.).

dash'-ing, pr. par., a., & s. [DASH, v.]

- A. As pr. par.**: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. As adjective:

1. *Lit.*: Striking violently against or in collision with anything.

"Thou desperate pilot, now at once run on
The dashing rocks thy sea-sick weary bark!"
Shakespeare: *Romeo & Juliet*, v. 3.

II. Figuratively:

1. *Of persons*: Daring, spirited, prompt in undertaking any work of danger or difficulty; smart, brilliant.

"The dashing fellow, as great genius usually shows strong indications of it at the earliest age, begins his career of glory at the public school..."—*Knox*: *Winter Evenings*, Even. 28.

2. *Of things*: Brilliant, smart, daring.

- C. As subst.**: The state of being in collision with or striking violently against anything.

"... their strokes and dashings against one another..."—*Cudworth*: *Intellectual System*, p. 97.

*** dash'-ism, s. [Eng. dash; -ism.]** Dash, courage, high spirit.

"He must fight a duel, before his claim to complete heroism, or dashism, can be universally allowed."—*Knox*: *Winter Evenings*, Even. 28.

*** dash'-berde, dasyberd, *dosebairde, s. [Icel. dasinn (shortened to dasi) = a lazy fellow; Sw. däsigg; Dan. däsigg.]** A stupid fellow.

"A dasyberd: Duribucca."—*Cathol. Anglicum*.

dash'-or-nis, däs'-y-or-nis, s. [Gr. δασύς (dasus) = hairy; ὄρνις (ornis) = a bird.]

Palæont.: A large bird, allied to the ostrich, but still more closely to the Dinornis (q.v.); it is found in the London clay.

däss, s. [Icel. des.]

1. That part of a hay-stack that is cut off with a hay-knife for immediate use.

2. What remains of corn when a quantity in the sheaf is left in the barn, after part has been removed. In the same manner the hay left in the stack, when part is cut off, receives this designation.

3. A small landing-place.

"They soon reached a little däss in the middle of the linn, or what an Englishman would call a small landing-place."—*Brownie of Bodsbeck*, II. 61.

däs'-tard, * däs'-tardæ, s. & a. [Icel. dastæ = exhausted, breathless; O. Dut. dasteri, dasteri = a fool.]

A. As subst.: A coward, a poltroon, a mean-spirited, cowardly fellow.

"And die the dastard first, who dreads to die."

Shakespeare: *Coriolanus*, iv. 5.

B. As adj.: Cowardly, mean-spirited.

"Permitted by our dastard nobles, who
Have all forsook me,"

Shakespeare: *Coriolanus*, iv. 5.

*** däs'-tard, v.t. [DASTARD, s.]** To terrify, to intimidate, to make cowardly, to dispirit, to dastardize.

"I'm weary of this flesh which holds us here,
And dastards mainly soul with hope and fear."
Dryden: *Conquest of Mexico*, II. 2.

*** däs'-tard-ice, s. [Eng. dastard; -ice.]** Cowardliness, dastardliness.

"I was upbraided with ingratitude, dastardice,..."
Richardson: *Cl. Harlowe*, vi. 49.

*** däs'-tard-ize, v.t. [Eng. dastard; -ize.]** To make cowardly, to terrify, to frighten, to dispirit.

"... would blunt my sword in battle,
And dastardise my courage."
Dryden: *Don Sebastian*, II. 2.

*** däs'-tar-dized, pa. par. or a. [DASTARDIZE.]**

*** däs'-tard-i'-zing, pr. par., a., & s. [DASTARDIZE, v.]**

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The act of terrifying, dispiriting, or making cowardly.

däs'-tard-li-nëss, s. [Eng. dastardly; -ness.] The quality or state of being dastardly; cowardliness.

däs'-tard-ly, a. [Eng. dastard; -ly.] Cowardly, mean.

"... opposed the dastardly proposition with great ardour."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

*** däs'-tard-nëss, s. [Eng. dastard; -ness.]** Cowardliness, dastardliness.

*** däs'-tar-dy, * däs'-tar-diö, s. [Eng. dastard; -y.]** Dastardliness, cowardliness.

"Fidélité de cour. Dastardie, faint-heartedness, cowardice."—*Catgrave*.

däs'-y-a, s. [Gr. δασύς (dasus) = thick, hairy.]

Bot.: A genus of Floridaceous Algae, consisting of tufted, filamentous seaweeds, of a red, brown, or purple colour. Four species are British.

däs'-y-än-thös, s. [Gr. δασύς (dasus) = thick, hairy, and ἄνθος (anthos) = a flower.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order Ericaceæ. They are natives of the Cape of Good Hope.

däs'-y-clä-dë-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. dasy-cladus], and fem. pl. adj. suff. -eæ.]

Bot.: A tribe of Algae arranged by Kützing under his sub-order Cœloblasteæ. [DASYCLADUS.]

däs'-y-clä-düs, s. [Gr. δασύς (dasus) = shaggy, and κλάδος (klados) = a young shoot or branch of a tree.]

Bot.: A genus of Algae, the typical one of Kützing's tribe Dasycladææ.

däs'-y-gäs-trö-æ, s. pl. [Gr. δασύς (dasus) = shaggy, and γαστήρ (gastēr), γαστρός (gastros) = belly, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -eæ.]

Entom.: A little group of bees instituted by Cuvier, in which the abdomen of the female is generally furnished with a silky brush. It ranks under the Apidae, is distinguished from the Andrenidae, and includes the genera Megachile, Osmia, &c.

däs'-y-m'-ët-ër, s. [Gr. δασύς (dasus) = thick, dense, and μέτρον (metron) = a measure.]

Nat. Phil.: An instrument for weighing gases. It consists of a thin glass globe, which is weighed in the gas and then in an atmosphere of known density. (Knight.)

däs'-y-or-nis, s. [Gr. δασύς (dasus) = thick, dense, and ὄρνις (ornis) = a bird.]

1. *Ornith.*: A genus of birds belonging to the Merulidae, or Thrush family. They are natives of South Australia.

2. *Palæont.*: [DASORNIS.]

däs'-y-pöi-ti-dæ, s. pl. [Gr. δασύς (dasus) = thick; and πείλη (pelē) = a shield, and Lat. fem. adj. pl. suff. -idæ.]

däte, fät, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, father; wë, wët, hëre, camël, hër, thëre; pino, pít, síre, sír, marine; gō, pöt, or, wöre, wölf, wörk, whò, sön; müte, cüb, cüre, uníte, cür, rüle, füll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ö. ey = a. qu = kw.

Zool. : A family of serpents, of which *Dasy-*
peltis is the type.

dās-y-pēl-tis, s. [Gr. *δασύς* (*dasy*) = thick ;
πῆλη (*pēlē*) = a shield.]

Zool. : A genus of serpents, destitute of
teeth. [ANODON.]

dās-y-pōd-a, s. [Gr. *δασύς* (*dasy*) = thick,
hairy, and *πῶς* (*pous*), genit. *πόδος* (*podos*) =
a foot.]

Entom. : A genus of Bees belonging to the
family Anthophila.

dās-y-pōd-i-dae, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *dasy-*
pynus, and Lat. adj. pl. suff. *-idae*.]

1. **Zool.** : A small family of edentate mam-
mals including the armadillos. They resemble
the anteaters in the form of their head and
jaws, but they have wider mouths, and the
jaws are furnished with numerous molar
teeth. The species occur in South America.

2. **Palaeont.** : The family was represented
in Pliocene and Post-pliocene times in South
America by the gigantic *Glyptodon*, *Scelop-*
pleurum, *Chlamydotherium*, and *Dasy-*
pys.

dās-y-prōc-ta, s. [Gr. *δασύς* (*dasy*) =
thick, dense, and *πρῆκτος* (*prēktos*) = the
anus, the tail.]

Zool. : A genus of mammals, the typical one
of the family Dasypodidae (q.v.). It con-
tains the Agoutis. [AGOUTI.]

dās-y-prōc-tī-dae, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *dasy-*
proctus], and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idae*.]

Zool. : A family of mammals, order Rodentia.
[DASYPROCTA.]

dās-y-pūs, s. [Gr. *δασύς* (*dasy*) = thick,
hairy, and *πῶς* (*pous*) = a foot.]

1. **Zool.** : The Armadillo (q.v.)

2. **Palaeont.** : [DASYPODIDÆ.]

dās-y-s-tēs, s. [Gr. = hairiness.]

1. **Entom.** : A genus of Coleoptera belong-
ing to the family Cleridae.

2. **Physiol.** : Hairiness; an unusual or ex-
traordinary growth of hair on any part not
usually covered by it.

dās-y-ūr-ūs, s. [Gr. *δασύς* (*dasy*) = thick,
hairy, and *οὐρά* (*oura*) = a tail.]

Zool. : The Brush-tailed Opossums, the
type-genus of the family Dasyuridae (q.v.).



SPOTTED DASYURE.

They are natives of Australia. The name is
derived from the tails being hairy, in which
they differ from the opossums of America.

dās-y-ūre, s. [DASYURUS.]

Zool. : Any individual of the genus *Dasy-*
urus (q.v.).

dās-y-ūr-i-dae, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *dasyur-*
us], and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idae*.]

Zool. : A family of small predatory Mar-
supials from the Australian region.

dās-y-ūr-i-nae, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *dasyur-*
us], and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inae*.]

Zool. : A sub-family of Marsupials, of which
the genus *Dasyurus* is the type. [DASYURUS.]

dā-ta, s. [Lat. neut. pl. of *datus* = granted,
pa. par. of *do* = to give, to grant.] [DATUM.]
Certain facts or positions granted from which
other facts or positions may be deduced.

"... the most important experimental data re-
lating to each subject are concisely presented on one
uniform scale."—Everett: *The C. G. S. System of Units*
(1876). Preface.

dā-tār-ī-a, s. [Low Lat., from the formula
at the end of the Bulls, *datum Romae* = given

(sealed) at Rome.] The Papal Chancery at
Rome, from which all Bulls are issued.

dā-tār-ī, s. [DATARIA.]

1. An officer of the Papal Chancery, who
affixes the *datum Romae* to all Bulls.

2. The office or employment of a datary.

"Plus V. sent a greater aid to Charles IX. and for
riches, besides the temporal dominion, he had in all
the countries before named the *datary* or dispatching
of Bulls."—Howell, h. k. l. i. f. l. et. 35.

* 3. A chronologer; one skilled in dates.

"I am not *datary* enough to understand this."—
Fuller: *Ch. Hist.*, III. iv. 8.

dāte (1), s. [Lat. *data*, pl. of *datum* = some-
thing given, neut. of *datus* = given, pa. par.
of *do* = to give. From the formula *datum*
(*Romae*, &c.) appended to letters, deeds, &c.]

1. **Ordinary Language** :

The formula appended to a letter, deed,
&c., to denote the year, month, and day when
such letter or deed was signed or executed.

"My father's promise ties me not to time ;

And bonds without a date, they say, are void."

—Dryden: *Spanish Friar*, III. 3.

2. The point of time at which anything
happened, or is appointed to happen.

"... his days and times are past,

And my reliance on his fracted dates

Have smit my credit." —Shakespeare: *Timon*, II. 1.

* 3. Duration, continuance ; time generally.

"Could the declining of this fate, O friend,

Our date to immortality extend?"

—Derrham: *Sarpdon's Speech to Glaucus*.

4. The period of time during which any
person or thing is in existence.

* 5. An end or conclusion.

"What time would spare, from steel receives its date :
And monuments like men, submit to fate."

—Pope: *Rape of the Lock*, III. 171, 172.

6. An appointment or engagement for a
meeting. (U. S. Collog.)

II. **Laws** : A deed may be good, although it
mentions no date, or has a false date, or even
if it has an impossible date, as the 30th of
February, provided the real day of its being
dated or given, that is delivered, can be
proved. (Blackstone: *Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. xii.)

* **date-broke**, a. Not met or provided
for on the appointed day.

"How goes the world, that I am thus encounter'd

With clamorous demands of date-broke bonds?"

—Shakespeare: *Timon of Athens*, II. 2.

dāte (2), s. & a. [O. Fr. *date*; Fr. *datte*; Dan.
dattel; Dut. *dadel*; Ger. *dattel*; Prov. *datil*,
dattil; Sp. *datil*; Port. *datile*; Ital. *dattero*,
all from Lat. *dactylus* = a date; Gr. *δάκτυλος*
(*daktulos*) = a finger, from the shape of the fruit.]

A. **As substantive** :

Ord. Lang. & Bot. : The English name of the
fruit of the palm belonging to the genus
Phoenix, and particularly the species *Phoenix*
dactylifera; also that of the tree itself. For
its botanical characters see *PHOENIX*. It is
the palm-tree of Scripture and of classic
writers. It still flourishes in Egypt, Arabia,
Syria, Persia, and the adjacent regions; and
is of immense importance to their inhabitants.
The fruit is made into a conserve with sugar.



DATE-PALM, AND FRUIT.

The stones, when ground, are eaten by camels,
or they may be formed into beads. The leaves
are made into couches, baskets, bags, &c.;
the fibres into ropes; the trunk split into
spars for fences, the framework of houses, &c.,
and the juice is used for the manufacture of
arrack. An analogous species, *P. sylvestris*, is
the most common palm in the interior of India;
from its juice toddy is made. There are other
species.

B. **As adj.** : Pertaining to the date, resem-
bling the date. [A.]

date-line, s. An imaginary line 180
from Greenwich. To the east of this line the
nominal date is one day earlier than on the
west.

date-palm, s. The tree described under A.

date-plum, s.

1. The fruit of *Diospyros lotus*.

2. The same as *Diospyros* (q.v.).

date-season, s. The time of year when
the dates are ripe.

"And still, when the merry date-season is burning,
And calls to the palm-groves the young and the old,"
—Moore: *Fire Worshipers*.

date-shell, s. [LITHODOMUS.]

date-sugar, s. Sugar manufactured from
the sap of the date-palm.

dāte, v. t. & i. [DATE (1), s.]

A. **Transitive** :

1. To affix a date to, to write down the
point of time at which a letter is written or a
deed, &c., executed.

2. To fix or note the time of anything.

* 3. To give rise to, to originate.

"From the blessings they bestow,

Our times are dated and our eras move:

They govern and enlighten all below,

As thou dost all above."

—Prior: *Hymn to the Sun*.

B. **Intransitive** :

1. To reckon, to count.

"Tis all one, in respect of eternal duration yet be-
hind, whether we begin the world so many millions of
ages ago, or date from the late era of about six thou-
sand years."—Bentley.

2. To begin, to exist, to have an origin.

3. To write under a certain date; as, h

dates from Rome.

4. To bear a date, to be dated.

dā-tēd, pa. par. or a. [DATE, v.]

† **dāte-lēss**, a. [Eng. *date*, and *less*.]

1. Not having a date; undated.

2. Having no fixed period or limit; un-
limited, indefinite in time or duration.

"The slow hours shall not determinate

The dateless limit of thy dear exile."

—Shakespeare: *Richard II.*, I. 3.

3. Going so far back as to be beyond date.

"From *dateless* usage which our peasants hold
of first welcome to the first of May
By dances round its trunk."

—Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. vi.

dā-tēr, s. [Eng. *date*]; -er.]

1. One who affixes a date to a document.

* 2. A datary.

"The *datarius* is more particularly the *dater* or dis-
patcher of the pope's bulls."—Cosgrave.

dāth-ōl-ite, s. [DATOLITE.]

* **dāt-īf**, a. [DATIVE.]

dā-tīng, pr. par., a., & s. [DATE, v.]

A. & B. **As pr. par. & particip. adj.** : (See
the verb.)

C. **As subst.** : The act of affixing or assign-
ing a date to a letter or other document.

dā-tis-ca, s. [Etym. unknown.]

1. **Bot.** : A genus of plants, the typical one
of the small order Datisceae (q.v.). *Datisca*
cannabina is found in the north of Europe; it
is used in Candia, Italy, and elsewhere as a
substitute for Peruvian bark, in fevers as well
as in gastric and scrofulous diseases. It,
moreover, furnishes a yellow dye.

2. **Comm.** : The leaves of *Datisca cannabina*,
Easter 11cm, contain a yellow dye which is
prepared by precipitating the aqueous de-
coction with plumbic acetate, decomposing
the precipitate with sulphuric acid, and evo-
lating the filtrate. *Datisca* yellow is a
brown translucent mass insoluble in cold
alcohol, soluble in water. It is used to dye
silk. A concentrated decoction of the plant,
mixed with a little potash, can be used as a
yellow ink.

dāt-is-cā-cē-ae, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *datisc(a)*,
and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceae*.]

Bot. : Datisceads. An order of Diclino-
us Exogens, alliance Cucurbitales. The species
are either branched herbs or trees of some
size. Leaves alternate, without stipules.
Flowers in axillary racemes or panicles; calyx
of the male flower divided into three to four
pieces, those of the female ones adherent,
three to four-toothed. Stamens, three to

bōi, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect. Xenophon, exist. -îng.
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn, -cious, -tious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

seven; ovary, one to three-celled, with three to four parietal placentæ; seeds many. Fruit capsular, one-celled. In 1845 Lindley enumerated three genera, and estimated the known species at four. They are scattered over North America, Asia, and the south-east of Europe. (Lindley.)

da-tis'-cads, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *datisc(a)*, and pl. suff. *-cads*.]

Bot.: The name given by Lindley to the order Datisceæ.

da-tis'-cô-sæ, *s. pl.* [DATISCEÆ.]

dât-is'-côt-in, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *datisc(a)*, *t* connective, and Eng. suff. *-in* (Chem.).]

Chem.: $C_{12}H_{10}O_6$. Obtained by boiling datiscin with dilute sulphuric acid. Datiscin is deposited in colourless, tasteless needles, which are nearly insoluble in water, easily soluble in alcohol. Nitric acid converts it into picric acid. It is soluble in aqueous alkalies, and reprecipitated by acids.

da-tis'-cîn, **dat-is'-cîne**, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *datisc(a)*, and Eng. suff. *-in*, *-ine* (Chem.) (q.v.).]

Chem.: $C_{21}H_{22}O_{12}$. A glucoside closely allied to salicin. Obtained from the leaves of *Datisca cannabina*; also from the roots by treating the alcoholic extract with water to precipitate resin, and evaporating the filtrate; this is redissolved in alcohol, and the resin precipitated with water till the alcoholic solution yields colourless silky needles of datiscin; these are only sparingly soluble in cold water, easily soluble in alcohol. It melts at 180°. Billed with dilute sulphuric acid it yields datiscetin and sugar.

dât-is'-î, *s.* [A word of no etymology.]

Logic: An arbitrary name for a mode of syllogisms in the third figure. It differs only from darapti (q.v.) in having the Minor premiss Particular (I) instead of a Universal Affirmative (A).

dâ-tive, *a. & s.* [Lat. *dativus* = giving, from *datus*, pa. par. of *do* = to give; Fr. *datif*.]

A. As adjective:

1. *Gram.*: The epithet applied to that case of a noun which follows a verb or other word expressive of giving, handing, or passing over.

2. *Law*:

(1) That may be given away or parted with at pleasure.

(2) Removable at pleasure; holding an office during pleasure.

(3) Applied to executors who are appointed as such by a court, as distinguished from such as are appointed by a testator in his will.

"We half given our full power to our said Commissaries of Edinburgh, to give *datives*, and constitute *sic* persons as they be the avies of our Lords of the said Session, or sue certain nower of them as s^hall be appointit to that effect (s^hall judge proper to be) *executors-datives* to the guilds and gear of the persons deceased."—*Act Sess.*, July 24, 1664.

B. As substantive:

1. *Scots Law*: A power legally granted to one to act as executor of a latter will, when it is not confirmed by the proper heirs of the testator. He to whom this power is granted is called the executor-dative. [See extract A. 2 (3).]

2. *Gram.*: That case of a noun or pronoun which usually follows verbs or other words expressive of giving, handing, or passing over.

dât-nî-a, *s.* [Ety. unknown.]

Ichthy.: A genus of fishes belonging to the sub-family Helotinae and family Perciæ, or Perches. The body is broad; the head and muzzle are contracted, and rather pointed; the dorsal and anal spines remarkably large, and head scaly.

dât-ôl-ite, **dâth-ôl-ite**, *s.* [Gr. *datômaia* (dateoma) = to divide, and Eng. suff. *-ite* = Gr. *lithos* (lithos) = a stone.]

Min.: A monoclinic mineral, of colours varying from white to olive-green. It is of a vitreous lustre, and translucent. Sp. gr. 2.8–3; hardness, 5–5.5. It occurs in various localities in North America, Scotland, Sweden, &c. Compos.: Silica, 36.08–38.51; boric acid, 19.34–22.40; lime, 34.68–35.67; water, 4.60–8.63.

dâ-tûm, *s.* [Neut. sing. of *datus*, pa. par. of *do* = to give.] [DATA, DATE (1), &.]

I. Ord. Lang.: Any point or position given, granted, or admitted.

"All the rules, relating to purchases, perpetually refer to this settled law of inheritance, as a *datum* or first principle."—*Blackstone*.

II. Technically:

1. *Math.*: A quantity, condition, or other mathematical premiss given or supposed to be known, from which other unknown quantities, &c., are or may be discovered.

2. *Geom.*: [HYPOTHESIS.]

3. *Civil Engin.*: [DATUM-LINE.]

datum-line, *s.*

Engin.: The horizontal line of a section from which all heights and depths are calculated.

dâ-tûr'-a, *s.* [Arab. *tatorah* = the plant-genus described below.]

Bot.: A genus of Solanaceæ, tribe Datureæ. The calyx and corolla are infundibulate, the latter much the larger of the two, both five-lobed; capsule four-celled. *Datura Stramonium* is the Thorn Apple. It is found on dunghills, in waste places, &c. When taken internally it is a violent narcotic; medically it is used in mania, convulsions, epilepsy, tic-



DATURA STRAMONIUM.

douloureux, &c. When smoked it palliates the symptoms in asthma. *D. Tatula* and *Metel* are similarly used. The seeds of these two latter species are said to have been used to produce the frenzied ravings of the priests in the Delphic and some other temples. The Peruvians use for the same purpose *D. sanguinea*, manufacturing from it also an intoxicating beverage.

dâ-tur'-î-na, **dâ-tur'-î-a**, *s.* [DATURINE.]

dâ-tur'-ine, **dâ-tur'-in**, *s.* [Eng. *datur(a)*, and suff. *-in*, *-ine* (Chem.) (q.v.).]

Chem.: A mixture of two alkaloids, atropine and hyoscyamine, both of which, when heated, yield tropic acid $C_9H_{10}O_3$, and tropine, $C_8H_{15}N$. Pure atropine, $C_{17}H_{23}NO_3$, melts at 107°; strongly heated with nitric acid it yields picric acid. Daturine is very poisonous, and is obtained from *Datura stramonium* and *Atropa Belladonna*.

daub, ***dauben**, ***dawbyn**, *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *dauber*, from Lat. *dealbo* = to whiten, to plaster; *albus* = white (Skeat).]

A. Transitive:

I. Literally:

1. To smear over; to plaster or cover with mud or other substance.

"She took for him an ark of hulrushes, and daubed it with slime and with pitch."—*Exod.* II. 3.

2. To paint coarsely.

"If a picture is daubed with many bright and glaring colours, . . ."—*Watts*.

*3. To make dirty, to stain.

"He's honest though daub'd with the dust of the mill."—*Cunningham: The Miller*.

II. Figuratively:

1. To cover over or disguise with something specious.

"So smooth he daub'd his vice with show of virtue."—*Shakep.: Richard III.*, III. 5.

2. To cover with anything gaudy or tasteless; to dress up ostentatiously and showily.

"Let him be daub'd with lace, live high, and whore."—*Dryden: Juvenal*, sat. xvi.

3. To flatter grossly, to bedaub with flattery.

"I would not be a king to be beloved Causeless, and daubed with undeserving praise."—*Cowper: Task*, v. 359, 360.

B. Intransitive:

1. *Ut.*: To smear, to bedaub, to paint coarsely.

"Hasty daubing will but spoil the picture, and make it so unnatural as must want false light to set it off."—*Osway*.

*2. *Fig.*: To flatter grossly, to bedaub with flattery.

"Let every one, therefore, attend the sentence of his conscience; for, he may be sure it will not daub nor flatter."—*South*.

daub, *s.* [DAUB, v.]

1. The act of smearing or daubing over.

2. A smear; the state of being daubed over.

"She duely, once a month, renews her face; Meantime, it lies in daub, and hid in grease."—*Dryden: Juvenal*, vi.

3. A coarse painting.

"And soothed into a dream that he discerns The difference of a Guido from a daub."—*Cowper: Task*, vi. 234, 235.

dâubed, *pa. par. or a.* [DAUB, v.]

dâub'-ër, *s.* [Eng. *daub*; *-er*.]

I. Literally:

1. One who daubs.

"I am a younger brother, basely borne, of mean parentage, a dust daub'sr's zone, and I therefore to be blamed?"—*Burton: Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 320.

2. A coarse, poor painter.

"What they called his picture, had been drawn at length by the daubers of almost all nations, and still unlike him."—*Dryden*.

*II. *Fig.*: A mean, gross flatterer.

***dâub'-ër-ÿ**, ***dâub'-rÿ**, *s.* [Eng. *daub*; *-ery*, *-ry*.]

1. Daubing.

2. Specious colouring; false pretence. "She works by charms, by spells, by the figure, and such daubery as this is; beyond our element: we know nothing. Come down, you witch, you hag you; come down, I say!"—*Shakep.: Merry Wives*, IV. 2.

dâub'-ing, ***daubyng**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DAUB, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) The act of smearing over.

(2) That which is smeared over anything.

"Such gross and dangerous daubings of black, red and white as wholly change the very natural looks."—*Taylor: Artific. Handsomeness*, p. 116.

(3) The act of painting coarsely.

2. *Fig.*: Gross and mean flattery.

II. Technically:

1. *Currying*: A mixture of fish-oil and tallow which is worked into leather after the latter has been shaved by the knife at the currier's beam. Also called dubbing (q.v.).

2. *Plastering*:

(1) A rough coat of mortar thrown upon a wall, and supposed to give it the appearance of stone. [ROUGH-CAST.]

(2) The chinking or closing of the apertures between the logs of a cabin. The daubing is usually mud. The chimneys, made of sticks are also daubed inside and out.

***dâub'-rÿ**, *s.* [DAUBERY.]

***dâub'-ÿ**, *a.* [Eng. *daub*; *-y*.]

1. Adhesive, sticky, glutinous, viscous.

"Not in vain th' industrious kind With daubey wax and flow'rs the chinks have lind."—*Dryden: Virgil, Georgic*, IV. 55, 56.

2. Coarsely and inartistically painted; presenting the appearance of a daub.

dâu-çî-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *daucus*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Bot.: A family of Umbelliferous plants, type *Daucus* (q.v.).

dâu-cûs, *s.* [Gr.]

Bot.: A genus of Umbelliferous plants. There are several species, one of which, *Daucus carota*, is the origin of the Garden Carrot. The fruit is spinous, somewhat ovate or oblong. *Daucus gummifer* furnished what the old pharmacopœias called *Sicilian bdellium*.

dâud, *v.t.* [Ety. doubtful.] To thrash, to abuse.

"I'm hizzle too, and skelpin' at it, But hither, d'audin' showers has wat it."—*Burns: Third Epistle to John Lapraik*.

***daugh** (*gh* silent or guttural), *s.* [A contraction of Gael. *daimh* = oxen, and *ach* = a field.] An old division of land, capable of producing 48 bolls. It contained two ploughgates, each of 104 acres. (Scotch.)

fâte, **fât**, **färe**, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrķ, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, ûnite, cûr, râle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ=ê; ey=â. qu=kw.

‘daugh-tēr (gh silent), * **dochter**, * **doh-ter**, * **doh-tre**, * **doghter**, * **doghtre**, * **daughter**, * **doughtyr**, * **douhter**, s. [A.S. *dōhter*. Cog. with Dut. *dochter*; Icel. *dóttir*; Dan. *datter*, *datter*; O. H. Ger. *tohter*; Ger. *tochter*; Sw. *dotter*; Goth. *dauhtr*; Gr. *θύγάτηρ* (*thugáitēr*).]

I. Literally:

1. A female child (considered in relation to her parents).

* *Crousa, Priames kinges dohter.*—*Layamon*, l. 10.

* 2. A daughter-in-law.

* *And Naomi said, Turn again, my daughters . . .*—*Ruth* l. 11.

* 3. Any female descendant.

* *... the daughters of Israel went yearly to lament the daughter of Jephthah the Gileadite four days in a year.*—*Judges* xi. 40.

4. Used as a paternal form of address by a confessor to a female penitent.

* *My leisure serves me, pensive daughter, now.*—*Shakespeare*: *Romeo & Juliet*, iv. l.

† 5. The female offspring of a plant or animal.

* **II. Fig.**: The offspring.

* *... and left that command
Soie daughter of his voice.*

Milton: *P. L.*, ix. 652, 653.

† daughter-cell, s.

Bot.: A cell proceeding from an original cell called a mother-cell. Its formation is preceded by the generation of fresh nuclei in addition to the nucleus existing in the mother-cell. (*Thomé*.)

daughter-in-law, s. The wife of a son.

* **‘daugh-tēr-lī-nēss** (gh silent), s. [Eng. *daughtery*; *-ness*.] The conduct or actions becoming a daughter.

* *This must assuredly be a considerable accession to the womanishness or daughterliness, if I may so speak, of the church of Rome.*—*More*: *On the Seven Churches* (Fr.).

* **‘daugh-tēr-līng** (gh silent), s. [Eng. *daughter*, and dim. suff. *-ling*.] A little daughter.

* *What am I to do with this daughter or daughterling of mine?*—*Miss Brontë*: *Villette*, ch. xxv.

* **‘daugh-tēr-lī** (gh silent), * **‘daugh-tēr-līe**, d. [Eng. *daughter*; *-ly*.] Becoming a daughter.

* *Sir Thomas liked her natrall and deare daughterlis affection towards him.*—*Cavendish*: *Life of Sir T. More*.

dauk, s. [DAWK.]

* **dauke, s.** [DAUCUS.] The wild carrot, *Daucus carota*. (*Britten & Holland*.)

* **dau-kin, s.** [DAWKIN.]

dau-li-ās, s. [Gr. *Δαυλίος* (*Daulios*) = a woman of Daulia, a city of Phocis; used as an epithet of Philomela.]

Ornith.: A genus of Passerine birds, of which the nightingale (q.v.) is the type.

daunçe, s. & v. [DANCE.]

daun-dēr-īng, dan-dēr-īng, pr. par. or a. [DANDEB, v.] Sauntering; roaming idly from place to place.

* *... was gaud daundering about the wood at e'en to see after the laird's game . . .*—*Scott*: *Antiquary*, ch. xxi.

* **daun-stēr, s.** [Mid. Eng. *daun(se)* = dance, and fem. suff. *-ster*.] A female dancer.

daunt, * dant, * daunte, * daunten, * dawnte, v.t. & i. [O. Fr. *danter*, *donter*; Fr. *dampner*, from Lat. *domito* = to subdue, to tame, a freq. form from *domo* = to tame.]

A. Transitive:

* 1. To tame, to break in.

* *Sum began to dant beystia.*—*Compl. Scotland*, p. 145.

* 2. To intimidate, to frighten, to subdue, to deprive of spirit or courage.

* *Thus oft it haps that, when within
They shrink at sense of secret sin,
A feather daunts the brave.*

Scott: *Marmion*, iii. 14.

* 3. To conquer, to overcome.

* *That which of hein that other daunted
In armes, nym she shude take.*

Gower: *Confessio Amantis*, bk. iv.

* 4. To fondle, to cherish.

* *Vpon the knes men shui daunte you.*—*Wycliffe*: *Jl.* lvi. 12.

* **B. Intrans.**: To be afraid.

† For the difference between to daunt and to dismay, see DISMAY.

* **‘daunt, s.** [DAUNT, v.] A fright, an alarm.

* *Till the crosses dunt yai him a daunt.*
Lights of Holy Rood, p. 145.

daunt-ēd, pa. par. or a. [DAUNT.]

daunt-ēr, s. [Eng. *daunt*; *-er*.] One who daunts or intimidates.

daunt-īng, pr. par., a., & s. [DAUNT, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb)

C. As subst.: The act of taming, intimidating, or discouraging.

* *A doctor of Jesuite, that is, a doctor of five D's as dissimulation, deposing of kingdoms, daunting and deterring of subjects, and destruction.*—*State Trials*, an. 1605; *Henry Garnet*.

* **‘daunt-īng-nēss, s.** [Eng. *daunting*; *-ness*.] The quality of being daunting. (*Daniel*.)

daunt-lēss, a. [Eng. *daunt*; *-less*.] Fearless, bold, not discouraged or timid; intrepid.

* *... the union of dauntless courage and commanding powers of mind with a bland temper and winning manners . . .*—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

daunt-lēss-lī, adv. [Eng. *dauntless*; *-ly*.] In a dauntless, fearless, or intrepid manner.

daunt-lēss-nēss, s. [Eng. *dauntless*; *-ness*.] The quality of being dauntless; fearlessness, intrepidity.

dau-phīn, s. [O. Fr. *daulphin*; Fr. *dauphin*, from Lat. *delphinus* = a dolphin. The crest of the lords of Vienne.] The title of the eldest son of the kings of France or of the heir apparent to the throne. It arose from the circumstance of Humbert II., lord of Vienne, in the ninth century, having bequeathed his lordship as an appanage to the French throne, on condition that the eldest son always bore the title of Dauphin of Viennois. [DOLPHIN, DELPHIN.]

* *Look upon the years
Of Lewis the dauphin and that lovely maid.*

Shakespeare: *King John*, ii. l.

dau-phīn-ēss, s. [Eng. *dauphin*; *-ess*.] The wife of the Dauphin of France.

* *It is now sixteen or seventeen years since I saw the queen of France, then the dauphiness, at Versailles.*—*Burke*: *On the Fr. Revolution*.

daur, v. [DARE.] To dare, to defy, to brave, to challenge.

* *I daur ye to touch him,* spreading abroad her long and muscular fingers garnished with claws which a culture might have envied. —*Scott*: *Waverley*, ch. xxx.

dauw, s. [A native name.]

Zool.: A species of South African Zebra, *Equus burchelli*.

da-vāl-lī-a, s. [Named after Edmund Davall, a Swiss botanist.]

Bot.: A genus of Polypodiaceæ, the typical and only one of the sub-tribe Davallieæ. The sori are globose, inframarginal, the indusium urn or cup-shaped, with the mouth truncated;



DAVALLIA.

1. Part of a frond. 2. Rhizome.

veins pinnate. They are from southern Asia, Australia, South America, &c. *Davallia canariensis* is the Hare's-foot Fern. It and the other species are beautiful; many are cultivated in British greenhouses.

da-vāl-lī-ē-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *davallia*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-æ*.]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of Polypodiaceæ, tribe Polypodeæ.

dāv-en-pōrt, s. [From the name of the original maker.] A kind of small writing-desk with drawers on each side.

Dā-vīd, s. [Heb. *דָּוִד* or *דָּוִד* (*David*).] (See def.) The meaning of the name is, one who loves or one who is beloved.] The second king of Israel, known and venerated by Christians, Jews and Mohammedans.

David's harp, s. (Sam. xvi. 16–23.) *Polygonatum multiflorum*. (*Britten & Holland*.)

Dā-vīd-īst, s. [From the name of the founder.]

Ch. Hist.: One of a sect in the sixteenth century founded by David George, a native of Delft, who gave out that he was the Messiah, denied the resurrection, and interdicted marriage. Also called David-Georgian.

dā-vīd-sōn-ite, s. [Named after the discoverer, Prof. Davidson, of Marischal College, Aberdeen, and Eng. suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A variety of Beryl, found at Rubislaw, near Aberdeen. It is of a greenish-yellow colour.

da-vīl-lā, s. [Named after Henry Catherine Davila, a celebrated Italian historian.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order Dilleniaceæ. *Davilla rigosa* is astringent. A decoction of it is used in Brazil in swellings of the legs and other parts. *D. elliptica*, which is also astringent, furnishes the vulnerary called Saubalbinha.

da-vīn-a, dā-vīnye, s. [Named after Sir H. Davy, and Eng. suff. *-ine, -yne* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A variety of Nephelite from Vesuvius, having a feeble lustre, and 12 to 14 per cent. of carbonate of lime.

dāv-īt, s. [Probably a corruption of David; cf. Fr. *davier* = pincers, to which Littré attributes the same origin.]

Nautical:

1. A beam projecting from a ship's bow, for the attachment of the tackle whereby the



DAVIT.

A. Fish davit. B. Cat-head. C. Anchor-fluke.

anchor-fluke is lifted without dragging against the side of the vessel. The operation is termed fishing the anchor.

2. One of a pair of cranes on the gunwale of a ship, from which are suspended the quarter or other boats. The boat-tackles are attached to rings in the bow and stern of the boat respectively, and the fall is belayed on deck. When the boat is lowered the hooks of the fall-blocks are cast off simultaneously, or great danger results when the ship is under way.

davit-fall hook, s. A hook having a means for instant unclutching or release, and used at the end of a davit-fall to engage a ring-bolt at the stem or stern of a boat. (*Knight*.)

dāv-vīte, s. [After Sir H. Davy.]

Min.: A sulphate of alumina, constituting a variety of Alunogen, if indeed it is really distinct from that species. It was found in a hot spring, containing sulphuric acid, near Bogota, in South America.

Dāv-vŷ, proper name. [DAVY-LAMP.]

Davy-lamp, s.

Mining: The safety-lamp of Sir Hnmphry Davy, in which a wire-gauze envelope covers the flame-chamber and prevents the passage of flame outward to the explosive atmosphere of the mine, while it allows circulation of air.

dā-vīnye, s. [DAVINA.]

bōl, bōy; pōit, jōwī; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bēgh; go, gem; thin, this, sin, aq; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -gion = zhūn. -cious, -tious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl

Dā-vy'-ūm. *s.* [Named after Sir H. Davy.]

Min.: A metal, said to occur in Russian platinum ore. At. wt., 154; sp. gr., 9.39. A hard silver-white, malleable metal, easily dissolved by aqua regia. H₂S gives a brown-black precipitate, soluble in alkaline sulphides. Potassium thiocyanate colours its solution deep red. An acid solution of the chloride gives a brown precipitate with potassium ferrocyanide. Davyium chloride forms crystals soluble in water. The sodium salt is insoluble in water as well as in alcohol. The sodium double chlorides of the other metals of the platinum group are soluble in water.

* **dāw** (1), * **dawe** (1), *s.* [DAY.]

dāw (2), * **dawe** (2), *s.* [An imitative word. Cognate with Ger. *dohle* = a jackdaw, a dimin. from O. L. Ger. *daha*; O. H. Ger. *tāha*; M. H. Ger. *tāhe*.]

1. *Lit.*: A jackdaw (q.v.).

"... the clamour of rooks, *daws*, and kites." *Cooper: Hope, 349.*

2. *Fig.*: An empty-headed fellow.

* **daw-cock**, *s.*

1. *Lit.*: A cock jackdaw.

2. *Fig.*: An empty-headed chatterer.

* **daw-dressing**, *s.* The assuming of a character or quality to which one is not entitled; from the old fable of the jackdaw which dressed itself in peacock's feathers.

* **daw-pate**, *s.* A daw, a simpleton.

* **daw** (3), *s.* [Etyim. doubtful.] A broad-bellied, short, pointless sword.

* **dāw** (1), * **dawen**, * **dawyn**, * **daghen**, * **dagyn**, * **dayyn**, * **daighen**, *v.i.* [A.S. *dagian*; O. H. Ger. *tagēn*; Icel. *daga*; Dan. *dages*; Sw. *dagas* = to dawn.] To dawn, to break. [DAY; DAWN, *v.*]

"Till the day *dawed* these damoseles danned." *P. Ploversman, fol. 103, b.*

* **dāw** (2), *v.t.* [ADAW.] To frighten, to terrify.

"Tyll with good rappes,
And heuy clappes
He *dawde* hym vp agayne."

Sir T. More: Works; These Fewer Things.

dāwd, *s.* [Etyim. doubtful.] A large piece. (Scottish.)

"An *dawed* that day." *Burns: The Holy Fair.*

dāw-dle, *v.t. & i.* [DADDLE.]

A. Intrans.: To trifle, to idle about, to waste time; to gossip.

"Come, some evening, and *dawdle* over a dish of tea with me." *Johnson: Letters.*

B. Trans.: To waste, to spend idly.

* **dāw-dle**, *s.* [DAWDLE, *v.*] A dawdler, an idler.

dāw-dlēr, *s.* [Eng. *dawdl(e)*; -er.] One who dawdles about, an idler.

dāw-dy, *s.* [DOWDY.] A slattern, a slut who affects finery.

* **dāwe**, *s.* [DAY.]

* **dāw-ēn**, *v.i.* [DAW (1), *v.*]

* **dāw-īng**, * **dawunge**, * **dawynge**, * **dayyng**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DAW (1), *v.*]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. As *subst.*: Dawning, dawn; break of day. "He springeth *ase* the *dawunge* after nightes theoster-nesse." *Ancren Rithie, p. 352.*

* **dāw-ish**, * **dāw-īshe**, *a.* [Eng. *daw* (2), *s.*; -ish.] Like a daw; foolish, conceited, empty-headed.

"Such *dawish* dodydols were the parenta of him that was borne blinde. . . ." *Bals: Yet a Course, 80 (1843), fol. 59.*

dāwk (1), *s.* [DALK.] A hollow, crack, or incision in wood.

"Observe if any hollow or *dawks* be in the length." *Mozon.*

dāwk (2), **dauk**, *s.* [Hind. *dāk* = a post.] The East-Indian word for the post, carried by relays of men in stages; also a relay of horses or palanquin bearers.

"There isn't much above 1,000 miles to come by *dauk*." *Hughes: Tom Brown at Oxford, ch. xlv.*

dāwk, *v.t.* [DAWK (1), *s.*] To make a mark, cut, or incision in wood.

"... where a small irregularity of stuff should happen, Jobh edge into the stuff, and so *dauk* it." *Mozon.*

* **dāw'-kīn**, *s.* [A dimin. from *daw* (2), *s.* (q.v.).] A fool, a simpleton.

dāwn, *v.i.* [DAW (1), *v.*]

1. *Lit.*: To grow light, to break.

"... when the first of August *dawned*, . . ." *Maccuslay: Hist. Eng., ch. xii.*

II. *Figuratively*:

1. To become more light or evident; to become less obscure or dark; to break in upon.

"Whether thy hand arise out some free design,
When life awakes and *dawns* at every line." *Pope, Ep. iii. 3, 4.*

† 3. To come into sight; to become gradually visible in increasing daylight.

"I waited underneath the *dawning* hills." *Tennyson: Enone, 44.*

dāwn, *s.* [DAWN, *v.*]

1. *Lit.*: The first appearance of light in the morning; the break of day.

2. *Fig.*: The first beginnings or appearances; the first rise.

"That dims the *dawn* of being here below." *Thomson: Liberty, v. 562.*

dawn-light, *s.* Morning light.

"The return of the beautiful *dawn-light*." *Cox: Aryan Mythol., ii. 5.*

dāwn'-īng, * **dawn-yng**, * **dawn-yng**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DAWN, *v.*]

A. As pr. par.: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. As adjective:

1. *Lit.*: Breaking, becoming more luminous. "A nobler charge shall rouse the *dawning* day." *Pope: Homer's Iliad, viii. 652.*

2. *Fig.*: First appearing; giving the first signs of life, or future eminence.

C. As substantive:

1. *Literally*:

(1) The dawn or break of day; the first appearance of light.

"Nor Tees alone, in *dawning* bright,
Shall rush upon the ravished sight." *Scott: Rokeby, li. 3.*

(2) Used as we now use *day* and *morning*.

"Good *dawning* to thee, friend." *Shakespeare: Lear, ii. 2.*

2. *Fig.*: The dawn or first opening of appearance; the first promise of future eminence or excellence.

"... from the very first *dawning* of any notions in his understanding. . . ." *Locke.*

dāwt, *v.t.* [DOTE.] To fondle, caress.

"An' *dawt*, twal-pint Hawkie's gaen
As yod's the bill." *Burns: Address to the Deil.*

dāy (1), * **dai**, * **dei**, * **dag**, * **daig**, * **dagh**, * **daghe**, * **dawo**, * **dayo**, * **dol**, * **dele**, *s.* [A.S. *dæg*, pl. *dagas*; Dut., Dan., & Sw. *dag*; Icel. *dagr*; Ger. *tag*; Goth. *dags*.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. *Literally*:

1. In the same sense as B. 1.

"... he abode with him three *days*." *Judges xix. 4.*

¶ Among the Jews the day began at sunset. Our practice of commencing it at midnight was borrowed at first from the Romans.

2. The whole time or period of a single revolution of the earth on its axis; a period of twenty-four hours.

"How many hours bring about the *day*?"

"How many days will finish up the year?" *Shakespeare: Henry VI., li. 5.*

3. Daylight, light.

"The west yet glimmers with some streaks of *day*." *Shakespeare: Macbeth, iii. 3.*

4. Daytime; the period during which it is light.

"So some so hit *wes day*." *Old Eng. Miscell., p. 45.*

II. *Figuratively*:

1. Any particular or specified time; an age. (In this sense frequently used in the plural.)

"In the *days* of the Protectorate, he had been a judge." *Maccuslay: Hist. Eng., ch. xiii.*

2. The best time of life, the prime.

3. (PL.): Life, lifetime.

"Honour thy father and thy mother: that thy *days* may be long upon the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee." *Exod. xii. 12.*

4. An appointed or fixed time.

"Or if my debtors do not keep their *day*." *Dryden.*

5. A day appointed for the commemoration of any event.

"Then call we this the field of Agincourt."

Fought on the *day* of Crispin Crispianus." *Shakespeare: Henry V., iv. 7.*

6. A contest, a battle, an engagement.

"To quit the plunder of the slain."

"And turn the doubtful *day* again." *Scott: Marmion, vi. 32.*

B. *Technically*:

1. *Astron.*: The time taken by the earth to revolve once on its axis. This varies according to the method adopted in making the calculation.

¶ A *solar day* is the interval between the time of the sun's coming to the meridian and returning to it again. Similarly a *sidereal day* is the interval between the time of a star's coming to the meridian and again returning to it on the immediately subsequent night. A *mean solar day* is twenty-four hours long. A *mean sidereal day* is about 23 hours, 56 minutes, and 4 seconds. The reason of the difference is that the sun appears to go slowly to the east through the stars, which makes them reach the meridian in a shorter time than he does, if the estimate be made by sun-time. (*Prof. Airy: Pop. Astron. (6th ed.), pp. 120, 121.*) An *apparent day* is the interval which exists between two successive transits of the sun across the meridian. An *astronomical day* is a day beginning at one p.m. and continuing to one p.m. again. It is divided into 24 hours, not into two periods of 12 hours each.

2. *Scripture Harmony*: Some harmonists, comparing Gen. i. with the teachings of geology, consider *day* in that chapter to mean an indefinitely long period of time. Hugh Miller, modifying this view, and combining with it the visium hypothesis of Mr. James Sime, made the days the times taken for the successive visions given to Moses of the sequence of events in the geological period of the earth's history.

C. *Special phrases and compounds*:

1. *A dog will have his day*: [See C. 5.]

"Let Hercules himself do what he may."

The cat will mew, and dog will have his *day*." *Shakespeare: Hamlet, v. 1.*

2. *Day in bank, Day in bank*:

Law: A day in which appearance may be made in the Court of Common Pleas. Several such days exist at intervals of about a week. On some one of them all original writs must be made returnable. They are therefore often called the returns of that term. (*Blackstone: Comment., bk. iii., ch. xviii.*)

3. *Day of the Lord* (literally *Jehovah's*), *Day of God*:

(1) *Generally*:

Script.: Any day during which some striking judgment or other awe-inspiring Divine operation is witnessed. In Joel ii. 1 the reference is to the destruction of the crops by locusts. See verses 2-11, also 20, 25.

"Behold, the *day* of the Lord cometh, and thy spoil shall be divided in the midst of thee." *Zech. xiv. 1.*

(2) *Specially*:

(a) The first advent of Christ (Matt. iv. 5, 6).

(b) The second advent (2 Thess. v. 2) or the day of judgment. It is sometimes called shortly "that day" (2 Tim. iv. 1, 8).

(c) The day or time when all things shall be dissolved (2 Peter iii. 10-12).

4. *Day of Grace*:

(1) *Law*: A day given as a favour beyond the time when an appearance in court or other legal act ought in strict propriety to be carried out.

(2) *Comm. (Pl.)*: A certain number of days allowed over and above the time specified on the face of a bill (payable otherwise than on demand). In England three days of grace are allowed, so that a bill becomes due upon the third day of grace, and not earlier, unless it fall upon a Sunday, Christmas Day, Good Friday, or a day of public fasting or thanksgiving, in which cases the bill becomes due the day before; if on a Bank Holiday, the day after. In Austria three, and in Russia ten, days of grace are allowed; no other countries in Europe allow them.

5. *Every dog has his day*:

(1) *Lit.*: Every dog has a period during which he is in his prime and has a certain sphere. [C. 1.]

(2) *Fig.*: The phrase, though spoken of dogs, is meant of men, and signifies that every person has a time during which he lives, flourishes, and makes more or less noise in the world; after which it is only in exceptional cases that one hears of him any more. [C. 1.]

fāte, **fāt**, **fāre**, **amidst**, **whāt**, **fāl**, **father**; **wē**, **wēt**, **hēre**, **campl**, **hēr**, **thēre**; **pīn**, **pīt**, **sīre**, **sīr**, **marine**; **gō**, **pōt**, **or**, **wōre**, **wōlf**, **wōrk**, **whō**, **sōn**; **mūte**, **cūb**, **cūre**, **unite**, **cūr**, **rūle**, **fūl**; **trȳ**, **Sȳrian**. æ, œ = ē. cy = a. qu = kw.

6. To gain the day: The same as to win the day (q.v.).

7. To win the day: To gain the battle; to succeed in any enterprise. [A. II. 6.]

"If, striking first, you were to win the day!" *Dryden.*

day-bed, s. A couch, a sofa.

"Having come from a day-bed, where I have left Olivia sleeping."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, II. 5.

day-blindness, s. Nyctalopia, a defect of sight, owing to which objects can be seen distinctly only by night, and not in the daytime. [NYCTALOPIA.]

*** day-blush, s.** The dawn or break of day.

"... when the day-blush bursts from high." *Byron: Bride of Abydos*, II. 28.

*** day-daw, s.** The dawn.

"... we may rise with the day-daw."—*Tennant: Card, Beaton*, p. 28.

*** day-devourer, s.** A waster of time.

"A day-devourer, and an evening spy!" *Pope: Homer's Odyssey*, xix. 88.

day-distracting, a. Causing distraction or trouble during the day.

"The night renews the day-distracting theme." *Pope: Homer's Odyssey*, xx. 102.

*** day-fever, s.** The sweating sickness. So called from its short duration, it proving fatal in a few hours.

"That pestilent day-fever in Britaine."—*Holland: Camden*, p. 24.

day-flier, s. An animal that flies by day.

*** day-god, s.** The sun.

"Full of the Day-god's living fire." *Moore: Fire Worshippers.*

day-labour, s. Daywork; labour done daily.

"Doth God exact day-labour, light denied?" *Milton: On his Blindness.*

day-labourer, s. One who works by the day.

"His shadowy flail hath thresh'd the corn, That ten day-labourers could not end." *Milton: L'Allegro.*

day-lily, s.

Botany:

1. *Sing.*: [HEMEROCALLIS.]

2. *Pl.* (Day-lilies): The Hemerocallææ, a tribe of Liliaceæ.

† **day-mare, s.** An incubus experienced in the daytime, similar in its nature and symptoms to the nightmare (q.v.).

day-reflection, s. A daydream.

"The day-reflection and the midnight dream." *Pope: Homer's Odyssey*, IV. 1,062.

day-room, s. A room in a prison, asylum, &c., in which the inmates are kept during the day.

*** day-rule, * day-writ, s.**

Old Law: A rule or order of court, allowing a prisoner of the King's Bench to leave the prison for one day.

day-school, s.

1. A school which the scholars attend every day, but at which they are not boarded.

2. A school held in the daytime, as opposed to a night-school.

† **day-shine, s.** Daylight.

"Naked in open day-shine."

Tennyson: Gareth & Lynette.

day-sight, s. Hemeralopia, a defect of the sight, owing to which objects can only be seen distinctly in the daylight, and but dimly or confusedly in the dusk.

day-sky, s. The appearance of the sky at break of day or at twilight.

"It was a while before the day-sky—when I thought I saw something white."—*Perils of Man*, II. 286.

day-tale, a. Hired by the day. (*Sterne: Frisbam Shandy*, III. 143.)

day-times, adv. By the day, in the daytime. (*American.*) (*The Lamplighter*, p. 116.)

*** day-wearied, a.** Wearied with the occupation of the day.

"The old, feeble, and day-wearied sun." *Shakesp.: King John*, v. 4.

day-were, s. [Eng. day, and Mid. Eng. were = work.] Day's-work. Used only in the subjoined phrase—

* *¶ Day-were of land:*

Law: As much arable land as can be ploughed up in a day's work. (*Wharton.*)

day-work, day's-work, s. [DAY-WORK.]

day-writ, s. [DAY-RULE.]

day (2), s. [DEVE.] A term used only in the subjoined compound.

day-nettle, s. A plant, *Galeopsis Tetrahit*.

day-beam, s. [Eng. day, and beam.] A beam or ray of daylight.

"After the day-beam's withering fire."

Moore: Fire Worshippers.

day-bēr-rý, s. [Eng. day, and berry.]

Bot.: The Wild Gooseberry.

day-book, s. [Eng. day, and book.]

1. *Lit.*: A book in which a merchant enters all the transactions of each day, and from which they are afterwards posted into the ledger, &c.

2. *Fig.*: The "books" which will be opened at the day of judgment.

"The other keeps his dreadful day-book open Till sunset, that we may repent..."

Longfellow: The Golden Legend, VI.

day-break, s. [Eng. day, and break.] The dawn, the first appearance of day.

"As men for daybreak watch the Eastern skies."

Dryden.

day-coal, s. [Eng. day, and coal.]

Mining: The upper stratum of coal, so called by miners from its being nearest the surface or the light.

day-dream, s. [Eng. day, and dream.] A reverie, the indulgence of fancies while awake; a castle in the air.

"... the mere daydreams of a feeble mind."—*Maccubay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

day-dream-ēr, s. [Eng. daydream; -er.] One who is given to daydreams; a dreamer.

*** day-dream-ý, a.** [Eng. daydream; -y.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of daydreams; given to daydreams.

day-flow-ēr, s. [Eng. day, and flower.]

Bot.: A popular name for a genus of plants, the Commelina.

day-flý, s. [Eng. day, and fly.]

Entom.: A popular name for insects belonging to the genus Ephemera. [EPHEMERIDÆ.]

day-light (*gh* silent), *s.* [A.S. *dæglicht*.]

1. *Lit.*: The light of the sun, as opposed to that of the moon, a candle, &c.; the light of day.

"They, by daylight passing through the Turks' fleet, recovered the haven..."—*Knolles: Historie of the Turks*.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Open or public view; not secrecy or privacy.

"He stands in daylight, and disdains to hide An act, to which by honour he is tied."

Dryden.

2. The space left in a partly-filled glass between the liquor and the brim. (*Slang.*)

* 3. The eyes.

† **day-lōng, a.** [Eng. day, and long.] Lasting all day. (*Tennyson.*)

day-lý, a. & adv. [DAILY, a. & adv.]

*** day-mäid, * dey-maid, s.** [Mid. Eng. *dey, deie* = a dairymaid.] A dairymaid.

day-man, s. [Eng. day, and man.] A day-labourer.

day-nēt, s. [Eng. day, and net.] A net for catching small birds, as larks, &c.

*** day-peep, s.** [Eng. day, and peep.] The dawn or break of day. (*Milton.*)

*** days'-man, * dayes-man, s.** [Eng. day, and man.]

1. An umpire, an arbitrator, a mediator.

"Neither is there any dayman betwix us, that might lay his hand upon us both."—*Job* ix. 33.

2. A day-labourer.

"He is a good dayman or labourer."—*Ward: Sermons*, p. 105.

† **day-spring, s.** [Eng. day, and spring.] The dawn or break of day; daybreak.

"So all, ere day-spring, under conscious night, Secret they finish'd."

Milton: P. L., VI. 521, 522.

*** dāy-star, s.** [Eng. day, and star.]

1. The morning-star.

"Sunk to a curve, the daystar lessens still." *Wordsworth: Evening Walk.*

2. The sun.

"So sinks this daystar in the ocean bed."

Milton: Lycidas, 168.

dāy-time, s. [Eng. day, and time.] The time during which there is daylight; the day as opposed to night.

"And there shall be a tabernacle for a shadow in the daytime from the heat..."—*Isa.* IV. 6.

*** dāy-wom-an, s.** [Mid. Eng. *dey, deie* = a dairymaid; Eng. *woman*.] A dairymaid.

"For this damsel, I must keep her at the park: she is allowed for the day-woman."—*Shakesp.: Love's Lab.*, Lost, I. 2.

dāy-wōrk, * da-werk, s. [Eng. day, and work.]

1. Work done by the day; day-labour.

"True labour in the vineyard of thy lord, Ere prime thou hast th' imposed daywork done."

Fairfax.

2. Work done in the daytime.

3. The amount of work done in a day.

"... fift daywerk of hay, price xx markis."—*Act. Audit.* A. 1489, p. 140.

dāze, * dāse, v.t. & i. [Icel. *dasask* = to become weary or exhausted; Sw. *dasa* = to lie idle. Cf. A.S. *dwets, gedwets* = stupid, foolish.] [Doze.]

A. Transitive:

† 1. To stun, to stupefy.

"The drede of his dynt dasit hym but litle." *Deistr. of Troy*, 7, 662.

† 2. To dazzle, to overpower with light.

"While flashing beames do daze his feeble eyes." *Spenser: F. Q.* I. iv. 9.

* 3. To addle, to spoil.

"But than she minds when from the nest they're rais'd, They stay not too long off, lest th' eggs be dazed." *Money Masters All Things* (1698), p. 103.

*** B. Intrans.**: To become dazed, stunned, or stupefied.

"I daz and I dedir for ferd of that taylle."

Towneley Myst., p. 28.

dāze, s. [DAZE, v.]

Min.: A glittering stone. (*Opilvie.*)

*** dā-zēd-lý, * da-sed-li, adv.** [Eng. *dazed; -ly*.] In a dazed, stupid manner.

"When a man God dasedli loves..."—*Hampole: Pricks of Conscience*, p. 289 (ed. Morris).

*** dā'-zēd-nēss, * da-sed-nēs, s.** [Eng. *dazed; -ness*.] Foolishness, stupidity.

"Agayn the dasednes of charite."

Hampole: Pricks of Consc., 4, 904.

*** dā'-zied, a.** [DAISIED.]

dāz'-zle, * daz-le, v.t. & i. [A freq. form from *daze* (q.v.).]

A. Transitive:

1. *Lit.*: To dazzle or overpower the sight by an excess of light.

"But the glare of the sepulchral light Parchance had dazzled the Warrior's sight."

Scott: Lay of t. e. Last Minstrel, II. 21.

2. *Fig.*: To overpower or confuse by glitter, splendour, or brilliancy.

B. Intransitive:

1. *Literally:*

1. To be so bright as to overpower the sight.

* 2. To become dazzled, dimmed, or overpowered; to lose the power of sight.

"Upon his hurt she looks so steadfastly, That her sight dazzling makes the wound seem three." *Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis*, 1,060, 1,061.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To confound or overpower with brilliancy or splendour.

"As pleasures in this vale of pain,

"That dazzle as they fade."

Scott: Lord of the Isles, I. 22.

* 2. To mislead, to deceive.

"Thus I hurl

My dazzling spells into the spongy air."

Milton: Comus, 183, 184.

*** dāz'-zle, s.** [DAZZLE, v.]

1. *Lit.*: An overpowering or dazzling light.

2. *Fig.*: Meretricious show or display.

dāz'-zled, pa, par, or a. [DAZZLE.]

*** dāz'-zle-mēnt, s.** [Eng. *dazzle; -ment*.] A dazzling; a dimming or overpowering of the sight.

"ft beat back the sight with a dazzlement."—*Donne: Hist. of the Septuagint* (1633), p. 55.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, cōll, chorus, chīn, bench; go, gēm; thin, thīs; sin, aš; expect, Xēnophon, exist. -īng. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tīon, -sion = zhūn. -cious, -tious, -sious = shūs. -dle, -zle, &c. = dēl, zēl.

†**dáz'-zler**, *s.* [Eng. *dazzle*(*r*); -*er*.] One who or a thing which dazzles by brilliancy or splendour.

dáz'-zling, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DAZZLE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: The act of overpowering or confounding by excess of light, splendour, or brilliancy. (*Lit. & fig.*)

dáz'-zling-ly, ***dazelingly**, ***dazzel-ingly**, *adv.* [Eng. *dazzling*; -*ly*.]

1. In a dazzling manner; so as to dazzle.
2. In a dazzled or confused manner; as though dazzled.

dbk. A contraction for *drawback* (q.v.).

d-block, *s.*

Naut.: A block bolted to the ship's side in the channels, to reeve the lifts through.

D.D. An abbreviation for Doctor of Divinity.

de, *pref.* [Lat. or Fr.] A prefix largely used in English, and representing generally the Lat. *de* = down from, away from; but sometimes representing the Latin *dis* = apart, through the O. Fr. *des*; Fr. *dé*. Sometimes, however, the force of this prefix is intensive, as in *declare*, *deprave*, &c.

deā, *s.* [DEVE.]

dea nettle, *s.* (1) Various species of *Lamium*, (2) *Galeopsis versicolor*, (3) *G. Tetrahit*, (4) *Stachys palustris*. All these are labiate plants. (*Britten & Holland*.)

dea-on (pron. *dōkn*), ***deakne**, ***decon**, ***decoun**, ***dekene**, ***dekyn**, ***diakne**, *s.* [A.S. *deacon*, *diacon*; Dut. *diaken*; Sw. & Dan. *diakon*; Ger. *diakon*; Fr. *diacre*; Prov. *diacre*, *diaque*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *diacono*; Lat. *diaconus*, all from Gr. *δίακονος* (*diakonos*)=(*as subst.*), (1) a servant, a waiting-man, . . . (2) a minister of the church, especially a deacon, a deaconess; (*as adj.*) serving, servicable; probably from *δίακω* (*diōkō*) = to cause to run, to pursue.]

1. The president of an incorporated trade in Scotland.

2. *Ecclesiast.* & *Ch. Hist.*:

(1) *In Scripture*: Omitting the passages in which *δίακονος* (*diakonos*) has a general meaning, three portions of the New Testament refer to the ecclesiastical officers so denominated. In Phil. i. 1 they are mentioned in conjunction with the "bishops," and were evidently of inferior authority to them, for they are mentioned last. In 1 Tim. iii. 6–13 the proper qualifications requisite for their office, as well as the character which their wives should possess, are pointed out, but no mention is made of the precise duties which they had to discharge. In Rom. xvi. 1, Phebe is described as a servant or deaconess of the church at Cenchrea, and in commendation of her it is stated that she had been a succourer of many, the Apostle Paul himself being among the number. There is a very general opinion that the first institution of the order of deacons is narrated in Acts vi., but as the functionaries there elected are not specially called deacons some doubt must remain upon the identification. If the officers whose election is described in Acts vi. were deacons, then the special duty of that order of men was the distribution of the church alms to the poor. A "daily ministration" took place in the early apostolic times to widows who could not support themselves unaided. The majority of these could speak only Aramaic; a minority, Jewish by descent like the former, were Grecians, i.e., spoke Greek, or at least their husbands had done so. The majority monopolised all the attention of the alms-givers, and the representatives of the minority had to complain of neglect. The apostles, being appealed to, felt that it would interfere with the success of their spiritual work if they became mixed up with disputes about the apportionment of money, and, expressing their unwillingness "to leave the Word of God to serve tables," they advised or commanded that seven men of honest report, i.e., of honourable reputation, full of the Holy Ghost and wisdom, should be sought and appointed almsmen to the church. Their acceptance of this office did not preclude them from discharging higher functions, for of the seven men elected one was Stephen, the first martyr. (Acts vi. 5, 8–11, &c.)

(2) *In modern churches*:

(a) *In the Churches of Rome and England*: A deacon is a spiritual officer ranking beneath the bishops and priests or presbyters. The diaconate may be held at twenty-three years of age [DIACONATE], the priesthood not till twenty-four.

(b) *In the Presbyterian Churches*: The orders here are teaching elders, or ministers, ruling elders, generally called simply elders (these two orders looking over the spiritual affairs of the congregation); and deacons (now gradually being displaced in many places by managers), to attend to the more secular matters.

(c) *In the Congregational, Baptist, and some other Churches*: Deacons are spiritual officers ranking immediately under the minister, and looking after both the spiritual and the temporal concerns of the congregations.

***dēa'-cōn-ēss**, ***dea-con-isse**, *s.* [Eng. *deacon*; -*ess*.]

Ecclesiastical:

1. A female deacon in the early Christian Church.

2. A term sometimes applied to a sister-of-mercy or those ladies who live in community and follow the rule of the Lutheran deaconesses.

¶ Deaconesses existed in the first century, and were generally respectable matrons or widows charged to look after the poor and perform other offices of utility to the church. (*Moshelm*; *Ch. Hist.*, cent. i., pt. ii., ch. ii., § 10.) The office of deaconess lapsed in the Western Church in the fifth and sixth centuries, and in the Greek Church about the twelfth. It has been recently revived in Germany, and to a certain extent in England.

***dēa'-cōn-hood**, *s.* [Eng. *deacon*, and *hood*.]

1. The same as DEACONSHIP (q.v.).

2. A number of deacons taken collectively.

†**dēa'-cōn-rŷ**, *s.* The office or dignity of a deacon.

"... the deacons of all those churches should make up a common deaconry . . ."—*Goodwin*: *Works*, vol. iv., pt. iv., p. 188.

dēa'-cōn-ship, *s.* [Eng. *deacon*, and *ship*.] The office, dignity, or ministry of a deacon.

"... a common deaconship . . ."—*Goodwin*: *Works*, vol. iv., pt. iv., p. 188.

dēad, ***dēd**, ***dēd**, ***dēde**, ***dēed**, *deade*, ***dēade**, ***dyad**, ***dyead**, *a., s., & adv.* [A.S. *dēd*; Icel. *dauhr*; Goth. *dauhtis*; Dut. *dood*; Dan. & Sw. *död*.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Literally*:

(1) Deprived of life; lifeless.

"... he hath been dead four days."—*John xi. 39*.

¶ With of before the cause of death.

"... the crew, all except himself, were dead of hunger."—*Arbuthnot*.

(2) Destitute of or without life; inanimate.

(3) Temporarily deprived of life or power of action. [DEAD-DRUNK.]

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) Resembling death; motionless.

"... cast into a dead sleep."—*Ps. lxxvi. 6*.

(2) Causing or threatening death; deadly, mortal.

"So should a murderer look, so dead, so grim."

Shakspeare: *Mids. Night's Dream*, iii. 2.

(3) Without life or spirit.

"Dead for two years before his death was he."

Tennyson: *Aylmer's Field*, 337.

* (4) Deadly pale; pale as death.

"Houest Iago, that look'd dead with grieving."

Shakspeare: *Othello*, ii. 3.

(5) Still, motionless, perfectly calm.

"... dead calms are in the ocean."

When not a breath disturbs the drowsy main." *Lee*.

(6) Having lost the power of procreation, growth, or vegetation; as, A *dead branch*.

"Being not weak in faith, he considered not his own body now dead, . . ."—*Rom. iv. 19*.

† (7) Without natural force, power, or efficacy; as, A *dead fire*.

(8) Flat, stale, tasteless, vapid; having lost the natural life.

"Pale wyne wyche is deade and vinewed . . ."
Mucedum vivum.—*Huot*.

(9) Destitute of ardour or warmth; cooled down, abated.

"... my love to her is dead."
Shakspeare: *Two Gent. of Ver.*, ii. 6.

(10) Dull, frigid; wanting in animation or spirit.

"How cold and dead does a prayer appear, that is composed in the most elegant forms of speech, . . ."—*Addison*.

(11) Not presenting the resemblance of life or spirit; dull, flat.

"... I must touch the same features over again, and change the dead colouring of the whole."—*Dryden*.

(12) Dull, heavy; not sharp or clear.

"... the bell seemed to sound more dead than it did when just before it sounded in the open air."—*Boyle*.

(13) Dull, gloomy, melancholy.

"... a view of the most gay season in the midst of that which is the most dead and melancholy."—*Addison*.

(14) Deep, still, undisturbed.

"... the dead darkness of the night."—*Hayward*.

(15) Useless, unprofitable, unempowered.

"... he will take care not to let so glorious an attribute lie dead and useless by him."—*Addison*.

(16) Empty, vacant.

"Nought but a blank remains, a dead void space."—*Dryden*.

(17) Certain or unerring as death; as, A *dead shot*, a *dead certainty*. (*Colloquial*.)

(18) No longer in use, unspoken, disused; as, A *dead language*.

II. Technically:

1. *Mech.*, *Building*, &c.:

(1) Lustreless (as of some kinds of unpolished or unburnished metallic surfaces). Also of colour without brilliancy; as, A *dead colour*. [DISTEMPER.]

(2) False (as of imitation doors and windows, put in as architectural devices to balance parts).

(3) Motionless; as, The *dead spindle* of a lathe, which does not rotate; a *dead-lock*; the *dead-centre* of a crank.

(4) Opaque; as, a *dead-light* or shutter over a cabin window.

(5) Solid, without light or opening; as, A *dead-wall*, a *dead-plate*, or unperforated portion of a furnace-grate; the *dead-wood* of a ship.

(6) Useless; as, *Dead steam*—that is, exhausted; a *dead-head*, a feeding-head or sillage-piece; a *dead-weight*; *deads* in mining, the useless substances which enclose the ore.

(7) Soundless; as, A *dead-floor*, which absorbs the sound.

(8) Flat; as, A *dead-smooth* file, having the least possible height of teeth. [DEAD-LEVEL.] (*Knight*.)

2. *Law*: Accountant as one civilly dead; deprived of all rights of citizenship.

3. *Theology*:

(1) In a state of spiritual death.

"... dead in trespasses and sins."—*Ephes. ii. 1*.

(2) Not productive of good works; not springing of a true and lively faith.

"... purge your conscience from dead works, . . ."—*Heb. ix. 14*.

¶ (3) Crabb thus discriminates between *dead*, *deceased*, and *departed*: "As an epithet, *dead* is used collectively; *departed* is used [generally] with a noun only; *deceased* generally without a noun, to denote one or more according to the connection. There is a respect due to the *dead*, which cannot be violated without offence to the living. It is a pleasant reflection to conceive of *departed* spirits as taking an interest in the concerns of those whom they have left. All the marks on the body of the *deceased* indicated that he had met with his death by some violence." (*Crabb*: *Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between *dead* and *lifeless*, see LIFELESS.

B. As substantive:

1. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Lit. (PL.)*: Those who have died or are dead; the departed.

2. *Fig.*: Depth, stillness; the height or acme of any period of time; as, The *dead* of night, the *dead* of winter.

"He reached the camp-fires at dead of night, . . ."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

II. Mining (PL.): Non-metalliferous rock excavated around a vein or in forming drifts, levels, shafts, cross-courses, &c. Many veins are too narrow for working and the walls have then to be cut into to afford space. Such work, as yielding nothing, is called *dead-work* or *tut-work*, and the proceeds are

fāte, **fāt**, **fāre**, amidst, **whāt**, **fāl**, father; **wē**, **wēt**, **hēre**, camel, **hēr**, **thēre**; **pīne**, **pīt**, **sīre**, **sīr**, marine; **gō**, **pōt**, or, **wōre**, **wōlf**, **wōrk**, **whō**, **sōn**; **mūte**, **cūb**, **cūre**, unite, **cūr**, **rūle**, **fūll**; **trŷ**, **Sŷrian**. æ, œ = ē. ey = a. qu = kw.

deads or attle, to be got rid of as economically as possible, by sending up to the surface, or filling up the gunnies and goafs of old workings. (*Knight.*)

C. As adv.: Completely, quite, entirely; as in dead-drunk, dead-beat, dead-ripe, dead-against, &c.

dead account, s.

Bank.: An account standing in the name of a person deceased.

"When the probate of a will is lodged at the Bank, the stock specified only is placed at the command of the executors. But should there be any other funds in the name of the deceased party, the word 'deceased' is placed against his name; and this prevents unauthorised persons from receiving the interest. By the rules of the Bank also no more stock can be added to that which is technically termed a dead account."—*Francis: History of the Bank of England.*

dead-alive, dead-and-alive, a. Without spirit or animation; dull, spiritless.

dead-angle, s.

Fort.: The space in front of a parapet which is out of view of the soldiers in the work, and which they cannot fire upon.

dead arsesmart, s. *Polygonum Persicaria*, of which Gerard says "It doth not bite as the other doth." The other is *P. Hydropter*. (*Britten & Holland.*)

dead-axe, s. An axe which runs but does not communicate motion, as is distinguished from a driving axe, which is a live axe.

dead-beat, a. & s.

A. As adj.: Quite exhausted; unable to move.

S. As subst.: A worthless, lazy fellow who sponges on others. (*American.*)

¶ Dead-beat escapement:

Hor.: An escapement also known as the escapement of repose, invented by Graham about 1700, and intended to isolate the going works more completely from the pendulum. The seconds-hand in the dead-beat stands still after each drop, whereas in the recoil escapement there is a back-lash to the train. The working surfaces of the pallets of the anchor in this escapement are curved concentrically with the axis of oscillation of the anchor. When a pallet escapes from one tooth and allows a partial rotation of the scape-wheel, a tooth on the opposite side is arrested by the other pallet, but without giving any back-lash to the wheel, which would cause a recoil to the train of gearing. The term dead-beat is to contradiistinguish it from the recoil escapement, in which the working faces are curved eccentrically in relation to their axis of oscillation so as to offer a slight impediment to the motion of the wheel. This impediment causes a slight recoil of the scape-wheel, which is communicated to the train. The pallets in the recoil escapement are both check and impulse, but in the dead-beat one is simply check and the other gives a slight impulse at the moment of escaping. The impulse given to the pallet is communicated to the pendulum, to overcome the friction on the pendulum bearing and the resistance of the air, and thereby keep the beats of the pendulum isochronous. The cylinder or horizontal escapement is a dead-beat escapement for watches, and was also invented by Graham. (*Knight.*)

*** dead-bed, * ded-bed, * dede-bed, s.** A death-bed.

"On his dead-bed he lay."
Child of Bristowe.

dead-bell, * dede-bell, s.

1. The passing-bell.

2. A ringing in the ears. So called from the superstition that it forebodes death.

dead-born, a. Falling flat or spiritless; dull, not spirited or animated.

"All, all but truth, drops dead-born from the press."
Pope: Epit. to Sat., ll. 26.

dead-candle, * dede-candle, s. A light seen by the superstitious, and believed by them to presage death.

dead-centre, s.

Mach.: One of the two points in the orbit of a crank, in which it is in line with the connecting-rod. It is also called a Dead-point (q.v.).

dead-colouring, s.

Painting: A first layer of colour forming a basis for that which succeeds it. It is called dead because it has no gloss, and is to be hidden by the finishing coats. (*Knight.*) [*DISTEMPER.*]

*** dead-deal, * dede-deal, s.** A stretching-board for a dead-body.

dead-dipping, s. The process of giving by the action of an acid a dead pale yellow colour to brass. (*Weale.*)

*** dead-doing, a.** Destructive; causing death; fatal, mortal.

"Make up some fierce dead-doing man."
Butler: Hudibras.

*** dead-dole, * dede-dole, s.** A dole given away at funerals.

dead-door, s.

Ship-building: A door fitted in exterior rabbits, to protect a cabin-window or cover an opening when the lights are carried away. (*Knight.*)

dead-drunk, a. So drunk as to be insensible and incapable of action.

dead-eye, s.

Nautical:

1. A block without a sheave, probably so named from a fancied resemblance to a death's head or skull. Such are those flat, round blocks fixed in the channels, and having eyes for the lanyards by which the shrouds are set up. The circumferential groove for the shroud is called the score. The dead-eye is also known as a ram-block.

2. The crow-feet dead-eyes are cylinders with a number of holes for the lines composing the crow's-foot. Also called a Euphroe or Uvrow.

3. The eye-bolt or staple on the gunwale of a canal-boat to which the towing-line is bent. The line is retained by a key of wood, which passes through the eye and is cast loose by pulling out or breaking the key. (*Knight.*)

dead-fall, s.

Machinery:

1. A dumping-platform at the mouth of a mine.

2. A trap in which a falling gate, board, or log drops upon the game and kills it. Used especially for vermin. (*Knight.*)

dead-file, s. A file which cuts so fine and close that its operations are practically noiseless. [*DEAD-SMOOTH FILE.*]

dead-flat, s. The midship bend or frame having the greatest breadth.

dead-floor, s. [*DEADENING, C. II. 1.*]

dead-flue, s. A flue bricked up at bottom and discontinued.

dead-freight, s.

Comm. Law: The freight or hire paid by a charterer for unoccupied space in a ship, when he has not supplied sufficient cargo to fill the whole ship.

dead-gold, s. The unburnished surface of gold or gold-leaf, from the electro bath or the hands of the gilder. Parts of objects are frequently left unburnished as a foil to the brilliant and lustrous burnished portions. Gilders call it matt. [*GILDING.*] (*Knight.*)

dead-ground, s.

Mining: A body of non-metalliferous rock dividing a vein, which passes on each side of it. The vein is said to take horse, in allusion to its straddling the intervening rock.

dead-head, s.

1. **Ordnance:** An extra length of metal cast on the muzzle end of a gun in order to contain the dross and porous metal which floats on the sounder metal beneath. When cooled and solid the dead-head is cut off.

3. **Founding:** That piece on a casting which fills the ingate at which the metal entered the mould; a feeding-head or sillage-piece.

3. **Lathe:** The tail-stock of a lathe containing the dead-spindle and back-centre; in contradistinction to the live-head or head-stock at the other end of the sheers, which contains the live-spindle.

4. **Naut.:** A block of wood used as an anchor-buoy. (*Knight.*)

5. One who habitually obtains admission to places of entertainment, &c., without payment; one who is on the free list, a sponger. (*American slang.*)

"Poor hopelessly-abandoned loafers, wearing plainly the stamp of deadhead on their shameless features."—*A. C. Grant: Bush-life in Queensland, 1861, ll. 235.*

*** dead-hearted, a.** Spiritless, dull, lifeless, listless.

"There are dead-hearted patients. . . ."—*Sp. Hall: Select Thoughts, § 63.*

*** dead-heartedness, s.** Want of spirit or life, lifelessness, listlessness.

"This meets with my dead-heartedness and security . . ."—*Sp. Hall: Dev. Soul, § 25.*

dead-heat, s.

1. **Racing:** A race in which two or more of the contestants reach the winning-post so closely together that the judge cannot say which has won.

2. **Fig.:** A state or position of exact equality.

Dead-hedge, s. A hedge or fence made of dead wood, that is, not growing.

dead-horse, s. Work paid for before it is executed.

"¶ To pull the dead-horse: To do work which has been paid for before it is finished. (*Slang.*)

dead-house, s. A room or place in which dead bodies are kept; a mortuary.

dead-killing, a. Fatal, mortal.

"Here with a cockatrice dead-killing eye."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 540.

dead-latch, s. A kind of latch whose bolt may be so locked by a detent that it cannot be opened from the inside by the handle or from the outside by the latch-key. The detent is usually capable of locking the bolt in or out, so that the device forms a latch, a dead-lock, or is made inoperative, as desired. (*Knight.*)

dead-letter, s.

1. **Ordinary Language:**

1. A letter which from some reason or other, such as imperfect or illegible address, removal, &c., cannot be delivered by the postal officials to the person to whom it is addressed. Such letters are after a time opened in the Dead-letter office, and then returned to the senders.

2. **Fig.:** Anything inoperative, of none effect or influence, or not put into force.

"The Hatti Humayan was from the first a dead-letter."—*Mr. Forsyth, M.P., Parl. Deb. (Times, Feb. 17, 1871.)*

¶ **II. Print.:** Type which has been used for printing, and is ready for distribution. Also called Dead-matter. (*Knight.*)

dead-level, s. A perfect level.

*** dead-lift, s.** A hopeless chance, the last extremity.

"And have no power at all, nor shift.
To help itself at a dead-lift." *Butler: Hudibras.*

dead-light, s.

1. **Naut.:** A shutter placed over a cabin window in stormy weather, to defend the glass against the blows of the waves.

"The dead-lights are letting the spray and the rain in."
Barham: Brothers of Birchington.

2. (*Pl.*) The name given by the peasantry to the luminous appearance which is sometimes observed over putrescent animal bodies, and which arises probably from the disengagement of phosphuretted hydrogen gas.

"At length, it was suggested to the old man, that there were always dead lights hovered over a corpse by night, if the body was left exposed to the air. . . ."—*Blackwood's Magazine, March, 1823, p. 313.*

dead-lock, s.

1. **Locksmithing:** A lock operated on one side by a handle and on the other by a key.

2. **Fig.:** A position or state of affairs so complicated that no progress can be made with them, a complete standstill being the result; a hopeless entanglement or complication.

dead-lown, a. Completely still or calm. (*Said of the air.*) (*Scotch.*)

dead-man, s.

1. **Ordinary Language:**

1. **Lit.:** One who is dead.

bell, boy; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f
-clan, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -clon, -sion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -die, &c. = bel, del

2. *Fig.*: A bottle emptied at a dinner or carouse.

II. Naut.: The reef or gasket-ends carelessly left dangling under the yard when the sail is furled, instead of being tucked in.

¶ (1) *Dead-man's bell*: The foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea*.

(2) *Dead-man's bellows*:

Bot.: *Ajuga reptans*.

(3) *Dead-man's bones*:

Bot.: A name given to several plants, as the *Orchis mascula*, *O. Morio*, *O. maculata*, &c.
"Our cold maids do dead-men's fingers call them,"
Shaksp.: *Hamlet*, iv. 7.

(4) *Dead-man's hand*:

(a) Botany:

(i) [*Dead-man's fingers*.]

(ii) Applied to several ferns, from the appearance of the young fronds before they begin to open, resembling a closed fist. (Britt. & Holland.)

(iii) *Laminaria digitata*.

(b) Zool.: *Alecyonium digitatum*. It is called also *dead-man's fingers* and *dead-man's toes*.

(5) *Dead-man's neeshin*: The spores of *Lycoperdon*, and especially those of *L. Bovista*. (Scotch.) (Jamieson.) (Britten & Holland.)

(6) *Dead-man's part*:

Law: The remainder of an intestate person's movables, beyond that which of right belongs to his wife and children. [DEAD'S PART.]

(7) *Dead-man's thumb*:

Bot.: *Orchis mascula*.

(8) *Dead-man's toe*:

Bot.: *Laminaria digitata*.

dead-march, s.

Mil.: A march, or piece of slow solemn music played at a funeral, but specially at that of a soldier.

dead-matter, s.

Print.: [DEAD-LETTER, II.]

dead-metal, s. Metal, such as gold or silver, left with dead or lustreless, that is, unburnished or unpolished, surface. [MATT.]

dead-neap, s.

Naut.: A low tide.

dead-nettle, s. [DEADNETTLE.]

dead-oil, s. The heavy oil obtained in the distillation of coal-tar, also called krensote oil. It contains phenol, cresol, aniline, naphthalene, and other hydrocarbons. It has powerful antiseptic properties, is used for the preservation of timber for railway sleepers, &c., and is burnt in lamps and employed for heating purposes.

dead-on-end.

Naut.: Exactly opposite to the ship's course. (Applied to the wind.)

* **dead-pale, a.** Deadly pale; as pale as death.

dead-pay, s.

Mil.: The continued pay of soldiers actually dead, which dishonest officers took for themselves.

"Number a hundred forty-nine *dead-pays*,"
Davenant: *Siege of Rhodes*, iii.

dead-plate, s.

Furn.: An ungrated portion of a furnace floor, on which coal is coked previously to being pushed into the fire above the grates. It was introduced by Watt in his patent of 1785. (Knight.)

dead-pledge, s.

Law: A mortgage on lands and goods. (Wharton.)

dead-point, s.

Mach.: One of the points at which the crank assumes a position in line with the pitman or the rod which impels it. In steam-engines with vertical cylinders, the dead-points are the highest and lowest positions of the crank; a dead-centre (q.v.). (Knight.)

dead-reckoning, s.

Naut.: The estimation or calculation which sailors make of their position by keeping an account of the ship's way as shown by the log, the course steered, and by making the

necessary allowances for driftway, leeway, &c.; so that this reckoning is without any observation of the sun, moon, and stars, and must be rectified as often as any good observation can be had.

* **dead-ripe, a.** So ripe that all growth has ceased.

"... others are of opinion that it should be *dead-ripe*, in other words that the circulation in both straw and corn, should be over before it is cut down."
—Agr. Surv. E. Loth., p. 115.

dead-rising, s. The portion of the ship's bottom formed by the floor timbers. (Knight.)

dead-ropes, s. pl.

Naut.: Such ropes as do not run in any block or pulley.

Dead-sea, a. & s.

A. As adjective:

1. Lit.: Of or pertaining to the Dead Sea.

"Like *Dead Sea* fruits that tempt the eye
But turn to ashes on the lip."
—Scott: *Fire Worshipers*.

¶ *Dead Sea Fruit*, or *Apples of Sodom*, are the fruit of *Asclepias procera*, a plant which grows on the borders of the Dead Sea. They are beautiful on the outside, but are bitter to the taste, and when mature are filled with fibre and dust.

2. *Fig.*: Deceptive, illusory.

B. As subst.: The name given to that inland sea in the Holy Land covering the sites of Sodom and Gomorrah. It is about forty-six miles long by ten and a third broad. Its waters are intensely bitter. Asphalt is found along its shores, whence it acquired the name of *Lacus Asphaltites*. It is 1,317 feet below the level of the Mediterranean.

dead-set, s.

1. *Shooting*: The set or point of a dog at game.

2. A preconceived attack or plot against any one.

dead-sheave, s.

Naut.: A scored channel for the run of a rope; destitute of a sheave.

dead-shoar, dead-shore, s.

Building: A timber strut worked up in brick-work to support a superincumbent mass, till the brick-work which is to carry it has set or become hard.

dead-shot, s. A marksman who seldom misses his aim.

dead-smooth, a. Perfectly smooth.

Dead-smooth file:

Mech.: A file whose teeth are of the finest and closest quality. The grades are—rough, middle-cut, bastard, second-cut, smooth, dead-smooth. The number of the teeth to the inch of a dead-smooth file varies with its length in inches. (Knight.)

dead's-part, * deadis-part, s.

Scots Law: That part of a man's movables which remains besides what is due to the wife and children; or which he has a right to dispose of before his death in whatever way he may please.

"... it is called the *dead's part*, because the deceased had full power over it."—*Erskine's Inst.*, B. iii. T. ix. sec. 18.

dead-spindle, s.

Lathe: The non-rotating spindle in the tail-stock or dead-head of a lathe.

dead-stand, s.

1. A determined opposition.

* 2. A difficulty, a dilemma, a standstill.

"I am at a *dead-stand* in the course of my fortunes."
—Howell: *Letters*.

dead-steam, s. Steam destitute of energy, inactive from want of heat, from having attained its ultimate expansion, or from being so placed as to have no effective value in any given case. (Knight.)

dead-stroke, a. A stroke unattended by any recoil.

Dead-stroke hammer: A power-hammer which delivers its blow without being affected by the recoil of the shaft on which the ram or hammer is stocked. (Knight.)

dead-thraw, s. The death agony, the death-throe. (Scotch.)

"... my lady's in the *dead-thraw*."—Scott: *Guy Mannering*, ch. x.

dead-top, s. A disease which sometimes befalls young trees.

dead-use, s.

Law: A future use. (Wharton.)

dead-wall, s.

1. A blank wall, unrelieved by windows or other openings.

"... scrawled upon every *dead wall*."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

2. [DEADENING, C. II. 1.]

dead-water, s.

Naut.: The eddy water immediately at the stern of a ship while under way.

dead-weight, s.

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: The weight of the vehicle of any kind; that which must be transported in addition to the load.

2. *Fig.*: A heavy burden or weight.

II. Naut.: A cargo which pays freight according to its weight, not its bulk.

dead-well, s. A well dug through a stratum impervious to water and penetrating porous strata; used to allow surface water to pass away, or to carry off by infiltration refuse water of factories, dye-houses, &c. An absorbing-well. [DRAIN-WELL.] (Knight.)

dead-wind, s.

Naut.: A wind blowing dead-on-end against a ship.

dead-wire, s. An electrically useless wire on a dynamo, or a disused electric wire.

dead-wood, s.

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Branches, &c., which have lost the power of vegetation.

2. *Shipbuilding*: The solid mass of built-up timbers at the narrow portions of the extremities of a ship's frame, fore and aft, above the keel, and continued as high as the cutting-down-line. In arctic vessels the dead-wood is in unusual quantity, to give solidity to a structure liable to contact with ice-floes and drifts. (Knight.)

dead-wool, s.

Comm.: Wool taken from sheep which have been slaughtered or have died.

dead-work, s.

1. *Min.*: [DEAD, *adj.*, B. II.]

2. *Naut. (PL.)*: The parts of a vessel above the load water-line. (Knight.)

* **deád, * dede, v. i. & t.** [DEAD, *a.*]

I. Intransitive:

1. To die, to lose vital power.

"The holde tre bygan to *dede*."—Seven Sages, 623.

2. To lose force or life.

"Iron, as soon as it is out of the fire, *deadeth* straight ways."—Bacon: *Natural History*.

II. Transitive:

1. To kill.

"After that the body is *dedid*,"
Chaucer: *Boethius*, p. 127.

2. To destroy or weaken the force of.

3. To deprive of life, vigour, or sharpness; to deaden.

"... the laxness of that membrane will certainly *dead* and damp the sound."—Holler.

4. To deprive of freshness or liveliness; to make dull or stale.

"The beer and the wine ... have not been palled or *deaded* at all."—Bacon: *Nat. Hist.*, § 385.

* **dead-bote, * daed-bote, * ded-bote, s.** [A.S. *deaðbōte*.] A penalty or compensation paid for any crime or offence.

"Bothamnesse line dede, thet is amendinge and *deadbote*."—*Ayenbite*, p. 33.

deád-en, v. t. [Eng. *dead*; -en.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To deprive of sense or sensibility.

"... what *deadens* the sensation of the brain, by procuring sleep."—Arbuthnot: *On Diet*.

2. To abate or lessen the force or power of anything.

"This motion would be quickly *deadened* by counter-motions."—Glanville: *Sepeis Scientifica*.

3. To retard, to delay.

4. To deprive of freshness; to make dead or stale.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, there; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

II. Gilding: To diminish the glitter, gloss, or brilliancy of; to tone down.

dead-ened, *pa. par. or a.* [DEADEN.]

dead-en-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DEADEN.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. As substantive:

I. Ord. Lang. The act of depriving of force, life, or vigour.

II. Technically:

1. Carp. Packing in a floor, ceiling, or wall, to prevent conduction of sound. Such provision constitutes it a *dead-floor* or *dead-wall*.

2. Gilding:

(1) A thin coat of glue, slightly warmed, smeared over a surface that is gilded in dis-temper, and is not to be burnished.

(2) Roughening a surface to diminish the glitter.

dead-ing, *s.* [Eng. *dead*, *v.*; *-ing*.]

Steam-engine: The clothing or jacket put around a steam boiler or cylinder to prevent radiation of heat. Called also *Cleadding* or *Jagging*.

*** dead-ish**, *a.* [Eng. *dead*; *-ish*.] Death-like, resembling death.

"The lips put on a *deadish paleness*."

Shakespeare: Niobe, pt. ii. (1611), p. 186.

*** dead-li-hood**, *s.* [Eng. *deadly*; *-hood*.] The state of being dead; death.

"... the state or condition of the dead, in *deadli-hood*."—*Pearson: On the Creed*, art. v.

dead-li-ness, *** dead-lic-ness**, *** dede-ly-ness**, *** Eng. deadly; -ness.** The state or quality of being dead.

"*Dedelyness. Mortalitas*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

"He that had formerly denied the *deadliness* of Lazarus his sickness, would not suddenly confess his *dead*."—*Up. Hall: Contempt*, bk. iv.

dead-lŷ, *** deade-ly**, *** dead-lich**, *** deed-li**, *** dede-lik**, *** ded-li**, *** dede-ly**, *** ded-ly**, *** ded-lich**, *** dyad-lich**, *a. & adv.* [A.S. *deadlic*; Icel. *daudhligr*; Sw. *dödlig*; Dan. *dödelig*; M. H. Ger. *tödtlich*.]

A. As adjective:

I. Literally:

1. Of old that which suffered no less than that which inflicted death; subject or liable to death, mortal.

"Elye was a *deedli* man like us."—*Wycliffe: James* v. 7.

2. Suffering death; punished by death.

"Al *dal dedelik* er we for the."—*E. Eng. Psalter: Ps. xliii. 22*

3. Causing or procuring death, fatal, mortal.

(1) Of death of the body.

"*deit drynke*, yif the taken it, anoieth hem not."—*Wycliffe: Select Works*, i. 361.

(2) Of spiritual death.

"This syns that er cold *deadly* . . . that sal be punyst as in hell."—*Hilgote: Fricke of Conscience*, 3.58.

II. Fig. Implacable, mortal, irreconcilable.

"Dionise, which was her *dedlich* enemy."

Gower: iiii. 320.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *deadly*, *fatal*, and *mortal*: "*Deadly* is applied to what is productive of death; *mortal* to what terminates in or is liable to death; *fatal* applies not only to death, but everything which may be of great mischief. A poison is *deadly*; a wound or a wounded part is *mortal*; a step in walking, or a step in one's conduct, may be *fatal*. Things only are *deadly*; creatures are *mortal*. Hatred is *deadly*; whatever has life is *mortal*. There may be remedies sometimes to counteract that which is *deadly*; but that which is *mortal* is past all cure; and that which is *fatal* cannot be retrieved." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

B. As adv. [A.S. *deadlice*.]

I. Literally:

1. Mortally, fatally, so as to cause or procure death.

(1) *Of the death of the body:*

"He wonded the kyng *deadly* felle sore."—*Langtoft*, p. 33.

(2) *Of spiritual death:*

"He zenegeth *adadliche*."—*Ayenbite*, p. 86.

2. Like death, so as to resemble death.

"And ask'd him why he look'd so *deadly* wan?"

Dryden.

*** II. Figuratively:**

1. Mortally, implacably, irreconcilably.

"Thus hate I *deadly* thilke vice."

Gower: Confessio Amantis, bk. iii.

2. Used as an intensive: very, extremely, excessively.

"Lewis was so *deadly* cunning a man."—*A. Routhnot.*

deadly-carrot, *s.*

(*Bot.*) A common name for the genus *Thapsia*

(q. v.).

deadly-feud, *s.*

Ord. Lang. & Law: A feud so bitter that those engaged in it seek the death of their antagonist or antagonists.

*** deadly-handed**, *a.* Sanguinary, murderous.

"The *deadly-handed* Clifford slew my steed."

Shakespeare: 2 Henry VI., v. 2.

deadly-nightshade, *s.*

Botany:

1. The popular name of the plant *Atropa Belladonna*. [BELLADONNA, NIGHTSHADE.]

2. Sometimes misapplied to *Solanum dulcamara*.

dead-ness, *s.* [Eng. *dead*; *-ness*.]

I. Lit. The state or quality of being dead or without life; absence of life or vital power.

II. Figuratively:

1. A loss or absence of the power of procreation, growth, or vegetation.

"... he manifested his power, by cursing it to *deadness* with a word."—*South*, vol. vii., ser. i.

2. Weakness of the vital powers; languor, dullness.

"Your gloomy eyes, my lord, betray a *deadness*, And inward languishing."

Dryden & Lee: Edipus, iv. 1.

3. A state of indifference or carelessness.

"... a time of chillness and numbness, and of *deadness* of the faculties for repentance."—*Pearce*, vol. iii., ser. 16.

4. Frigidity, absence of ardour, energy, or warmth of affection.

"... our natural *deadness* and disaffection towards them."—*Rogers*

5. Flatness, dullness, vapidness.

"*Deadness* or flatness in cyder . . ."—*Mortimer*.

6. Inactivity, dullness, want of animation.

"By the *deadness* of trade they did want employment."—*Clarendon: Civil War*, i. 412.

7. Flatness, dullness, want of clearness or sharpness. (Said of sound.)

dead-nēt-tle, *s.* [Eng. *dead* (i. e., inactive, not stinging), and *nettle*.]

Bot. A popular name for several species of *Lamium*, especially *L. album* and *L. purpureum*. Although *nettle*-like in foliage, they do not sting. [ARCHANGEL, *LAMIAM*.]

¶ (1) *Red deadnettle: Lamium purpureum*.

(2) *Yellow deadnettle: Lamium Galeobdolon*.

*** dead-plēdge** (pledge as plēj), *s.* [Eng. *dead*, and *pledge*.] A pawning or mortgaging of goods; also that which is mortgaged or pawned.

deads, *s. pl.* [DEAD, *s.*, II.]

*** dead-struck**, *a.* [Eng. *dead*, and *struck*.] Struck with horror, confounded, dismayed, thunderstruck.

"The *deadstruck* audience."

Up. Hall: Sat. i. 3.

dead-wōrt, *s.* [Eng. *dead*, and suff. *-wort*.] The elder tree, *Sambucus Ebulus*.

deaf, *** dæfe**, *** deave**, *** deaf**, *** defe**, *** deffe**, *** dyaf**, *a. & s.* [A.S. *deaf*; Icel. *davfr*; Goth. *davbs*; Ger. *taub*; Dan. *døv*; Sw. *döf*; Dut. *doof*.]

A. As adjective:

I. Literally:

1. Destitute of the sense of hearing, either wholly or in part; not capable of receiving sounds.

"*Deaf* men he made *so* here."—*Wycliffe: Mark* vii. 37.

2. Deprived temporarily of the sense of hearing; deafened.

"*Deaf* with the noise I took my hasty flight."

Dryden.

II. Figuratively:

1. Unwilling to hear, inattentive, disregarding; refusing to listen.

"... they are like the *deaf* adder that stoppeth her ear."—*Ps. lviii. 4.*

¶ With the prep. *to* before that which should be heard or listened to.

"I will be *deaf* to pleading and excuse."

Shakespeare: Romeo, iii. 1.

2. Applied to inanimate objects, as destitute of all sense.

"Infected minds To their *deaf* pillows will discharge their secrets."

Shakespeare: Macbeth, v. 1.

*** 3.** Obscure, dull; not easily heard or distinguished, stifled.

"No silence is within, nor voice express, But a *deaf* noise of sounds that never ceases."

Dryden.

*** 4.** Flat, not sharp, applied to soil. (*Scotch*.)

*** 5.** Dead, having lost the power of vegetation.

B. As subst. (Pl.): Those who are destitute of the sense of hearing, wholly or in part.

"To heale the *deafe* and the dumb."

Townely Mss., p. 192.

deaf-mute, *s.* One who is both deaf and dumb.

deaf-nettle, *s.* (a) *Lamium purpureum*; (b) *L. album*. (*Prompt. Parv.*, &c.)

deaf-nut, *s.*

1. Lit. A nut the kernel of which is rotten.

2. Fig. Anything which disappoints expectation and turns out worthless.

"He is but a *deaf-nut* that hath outward service without inward fear."—*Up. Hall: Works*, v. 81.

*** deaf**, *** deave**, *** deeffe**, *** deve**, *v. t. & i.* [A.S. *adefian* = to become deaf; Icel. *deyfa* = to stupefy; Dan. *døve*; Sw. *döfva*; Ger. *betäuben*; Dut. *dooven*.]

1. Trans. To deprive of the power of hearing; to deafen; to stupefy with clatter.

"This eager river seems outrageously to roar, And, counterfeiting Nile, to *deaf* the neighbouring shore."

Drayton: Polyolbion, song 3.

2. Intrans. To become deaf.

"I *deeffe*, I begyn to wante my heryng."—*Palagrace*.

deaf-en, *v. t.* [Eng. *deaf*; *-en*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To deprive of the power of hearing; to make deaf.

2. To stun with a loud noise.

"Heard far and wide, and all the host of hell With *deafening* shout return'd them thud acclaim."

Milton: P. L., ii. 519, 520.

II. Building: To prevent the passage of sound through wooden partitions by the use of pugging.

deaf-ened, *pa. par. or a.* [DEAFEN.]

deaf-en-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DEAFEN.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. As subst. The act of making deaf, wholly or in part.

¶ *Deafening-sound boarding:* The pugging used to prevent the passage of sound through wooden partitions. (*Weale*.)

*** dö-af-för-ēst-ēd**, *a.* [Pref. *de*, and *af-forested* (q. v.).]

Old Law: Discharged from being a forest; disforested.

*** deaf-ŷng**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DEAF, *v.*]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. As substantive:

1. The act of making deaf, or deafening.

2. The state of being or remaining unwilling to hear.

"It is enough, my hearing shall be punish'd. With what shall happen, 'gainst the which there is No *deafing*, but to hear."

Beaumont & Fletcher: Two Noble Kinsmen, v. 1.

deaf-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *deaf*; *-ly*.]

1. Lit. Without sense of sounds.

2. Fig. Obscurely, dimly, not clearly.

deaf-ness, *** def-nes**, *s.* [Eng. *deaf*; *-ness*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit. The state or quality of being deaf, or without a sense of sounds; inability to receive sounds, wholly or in part.

"Those who are deaf and dumb, are dumb by consequence of their *deafness*."—*Holder*.

2. Fig. Unwillingness or refusal to listen to another.

"I found such a *deafness*, that no declaration from the bishops could take place."—*King Charles*.

II. Path. Deafness is found in all degrees ranging from a total inability to receive

böll, **böy**; **pöut**, **jöwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **az**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **-ŷng**. **-cian**, **-tian** = **shan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shün**; **-ñion**, **-ñion** = **zhün**. **-tious**, **-siuous**, **-ciuous** = **shūs**. **-ble**, **-tle**, &c. = **bəl**, **təl**

sounds, the sense of hearing being entirely absent, to a defect in that sense by which the ear is unable accurately to distinguish or appreciate slight or faint sounds. Dumbness is a frequent consequence of total deafness, even when there is no natural defect in the organs of speech. Those who are deaf and dumb generally communicate their thoughts by means of a manual alphabet. Of late years, however, Profs. Melville and Graham Bell, the inventors of "Visible Speech," have succeeded in teaching them to communicate by the motion of the lips. This system is now largely adopted in America in the government schools.

déal, *daelen, *deale, *dealen, *dalen, *dele, *deilen, v.t. & f. [A.S. *dēlan*: O.S. *dēlan*; Dut. *delen*; O. H. Ger. *teilan*; Goth. *deilan*; Icel. *deila*; Dan. *dele*. Originally to deal and to dole were but two different ways of writing the same word (Trench).] [DOLÉ, v.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To divide, to distribute, to break up.

"Deil it so on sundri del." Gen. & Exod., 8, 238.

*2. To separate, to sunder, to put apart.

"The man . . . deleth him fro gode."—Aenbite, p. 74.

*3. To share, to part, to distribute.

"Tha delt de thaim mi schroudes ilkan." E. Eng. Poetster, p. xxi. 19.

(1) Frequently with the adverb out.

"Lithral in all things else, yet Nature here With stern severity deals out the year." Cooper: Table Talk, 208, 209.

* (2) Sometimes followed by *with* (mid).

"Delen mid ham thet god thet he hefde."—Aenren Eriola, p. 248.

*4. To scatter about, to hurl, to distribute.

"One with a broken trunchion deals his blows." Dryden: Palamon & Arcite, iii. 612.

*5. To arrange, to ordain.

"This thing was deled and dight So hem thought best." Arthur & Merlin, 5, 439.

II. Cards: To distribute, as the cards to the players previous to the commencement of a game.

B. Intransitive:

I. Ordinary Language.

*1. To share, to participate.

*2. To separate one's self, to part from, to withdraw.

"Julius . . . here dalden from than flite." Layamon, i. 323.

*3. To have intercourse or society with.

*4. To have sexual intercourse with.

"The woman that ye with deale." P. Floeman, 4, 664.

*5. To have business or traffic, to trade, to transact business.

"They huy and sell, they deal and traffic."—South.

*6. To behave, to act, to conduct oneself towards others.

"But thus shall ye deal with them: ye shall destroy their altars, and break down their images."—Deut. vii. 5.

*7. To have to do with, to be concerned with.

" . . . in bows he deale." Pope: Homer's Odyssey, xxi. 433, 434.

*8. To act between two parties; to intervene.

"Sometimes he that deals between man and man, miseth his own credit with both."—Bacon.

*9. To fight, to contend.

"Thus heo gannen deelen these dæl longe." Layamon, iii. 221.

II. Cards: To distribute the cards to the players before the commencement of a game.

¶ (1) To deal by: To act towards, to treat.

"Such an one deals not fairly by his own mind, nor conducts his own understanding aright."—Locke.

(2) To deal in: To be engaged in, to follow as a pursuit, to practise.

" . . . those who deal in political matters."—Addison.

(3) To deal out: To distribute, to share.

(4) To deal with:

(a) To have to do with.

"Dealing with witches and with conjurers."—Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., ii. 1.

(b) To make a secret agreement with.

(c) To treat, to behave towards.

"As man deals with the inferior animals the Cromwellian thought himself at liberty to deal with the Roman Catholic."—Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xix.

"No have they dealt with my potheary to poison me."—Ben Jonson: Poetaster, iv. 2.

déal, *dale, *dæl, *dæle, *deale, *del, *dele, *deille, *dello, *dole, s. [A.S. *dāl*; Dut. & Dan. *deel*; O. H. Ger. *teil*; Ger. *teil*; *theil*; Goth. *dails* = a part, a portion.] [DEAL, v., DOLE.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. A share, a division, a part, a portion.

"Dele or parte. Porcio"—Prompt. Parv.

*2. A share, a participation in, a portion.

"Their tresour and their meies He toke to his own deles." Rich. Cœur de Lion, 2, 221.

3. The act of distributing or sharing; a dole. [DOLÉ.]

4. An indefinite quantity more or less; generally qualified by the adj. *great*, and is then equivalent to a considerable degree, proportion, or extent.

"Sorting and puzzling with a deal of glee Those needs of science called his a B.C." Cooper: Conversation, 13, 14.

¶ A great deal is also used adverbially, with the sense of greatly, considerably.

5. Any secret bargain or understanding exclusively beneficial to those engaged in it. (U.S.)

II. Technically:

1. Cards: The act or process of dealing cards to the players.

2. Carpentry:

(1) In America: A plank 12 feet long, 11 inches wide, and 2½ inches thick. Deals are sawn of other sizes, but are reduced to that cubic dimension in computing them.

(2) In England: Lumber not exceeding 3 inches in thickness and 9 inches wide. (Knight.) The word is applied especially to the wood of the fir. If the planks are 7 inches or less in width, they are called battens [BATTEN], and if less than 6 feet long, deal-ends. Fifty cubic feet of deals are a load, and 100 feet superficial is a square.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *deal*, *portion*, and *quantity*:—"Deal always denotes something great, and cannot be coupled with any epithet that does not express much: *quantity* is a term of relative import; it either marks indefinitely the how, or so much of a thing, or may be defined by some epithet to express much or little; *portion* is of itself altogether indefinite, and admits of being qualified by any epithet to express much or little: *deal* is a term confined to familiar use, and sometimes substituted for *quantity*, and sometimes for *portion*. It is common to speak of a *deal* or a *quantity* of paper, a *great deal* or a *great quantity* of money; likewise of a *great deal* or a *great portion* of pleasure, a *great deal* or a *great portion* of wealth; and in some cases *deal* is more usual than either *quantity* or *portion*, as a *deal* of heat, a *deal* of rain, a *deal* of frost, a *deal* of noise, and the like; but it is altogether inadmissible in the higher style of writing. *Portion* is employed only for that which is detached from the whole; *quantity* may sometimes be employed for a number of wholes. We may speak of a large or small *quantity* of books; a large or a small *quantity* of plants or herbs; but a large or small *portion* of food, a large or small *portion* of colour." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)

deal-apple, s. The cone of *Pinus sylvestris*.

deal-end, s. [DEAL, s. II. 2, (2).]

deal-fish, s. [So named from its likeness to a deal or board.]

Ich.: A fish, *Trachypterus arcticus*, sometimes found on the coasts of Orkney and Shetland.

deal-frame, s.

Carp.: A gang-saw for slitting deals or balks of pine-timber.

* **deal-taking, s.** Participation, sharing.

* **deal (2), s.** [Etym. doubtful.] A kind of Rhenish wine.

* **dē-āl'-bāte, v.t.** [Lat. *dealbatus*, pa. par. of *dealbo* = to whiten: *de* = intensive; *albus* = white.] To whiten, to bleach.

dē-āl'-bāte, a. [Lat. *dealbatus*, pa. par. of *dealbo* = to whiten, to bleach.]

Botany:

1. Whiten; covered with a very opaque white powder, as the leaves of many cotyledons.

2. Slightly covered with white upon a darker ground.

* **dē-āl-bā-tion, s.** [Lat. *dealbatio*.] The art or process of making white or bleaching.

"All seed is white in viviparous animals, and such as have preparing vessels, wherein it receives a manifold dealbation."—Broune: *Vulgar Errors*.

* **dēaled, pret. & pa. par. of v.** [DEAL, v., DEALT.]

dēal'-ēr, s. [Eng. *deal*; -er.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. *Lit.*: One who deals or traffics in any particular goods; a trader, a merchant, a trafficker.

"Where fraud is permitted and connived at, the honest dealer is always outdone."—Swift: *Guilford's Travels*.

II. Figuratively:

1. One who concerns himself with or practices anything; a meddler in.

" . . . these small dealers in wit and learning . . ."—Swift.

*2. One who acts or behaves himself in any particular way (now obsolete, except in the uses a plain dealer, a double dealer).

"Why, then didst conclude hairy men plain dealers without wit."—Shakesp.: *Comedy of Errors*, ii. 2.

B. Cards: The player who deals out the cards to the other players.

dēal'-yng, *deal-yng, pr. par., a., & s. [DEAL, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

I. Literally:

1. Distributing, sharing, dividing out.

2. Scattering, giving out.

"Glorious in arms, and dealing deaths to Troy." Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, xvii. 443.

II. Figuratively:

1. Having to do or concerned with; practising.

*2. Acting or behaving in any particular manner (obsolete, except in the compounds plain-dealing and double-dealing).

C. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: The act of distributing, parting, or sharing.

2. Figuratively:

(1) Conduct towards others; behaviour, actions, practice.

"Sobriety, and order, and chaste love, And honest dealing, and unstained speech." Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. viii.

(2) Intercourse or connection in matters of business. (Gen. in pl.)

"His dealings with foreign powers."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

(3) Traffic, trade. (Gen. in pl.)

"With an avaricious mind we seldom lose in our dealings."—Goldsmith: *The Bee*, No. 3.

II. Cards: The act of distributing the cards to the players before the commencement of a game.

dēalt, pa. par. of a. [DEAL, v.]

* **dē-km'-bu-lāte, v.i.** [Lat. *deambulo*, from *de* = from, away, and *ambulo* = to walk.] To walk abroad.

* **dē-am-bu-lā-tion, *de-am-bu-la-ci-on, s.** [Lat. *deambulation*.] The act of walking abroad.

" . . . deambulations or moderate walkynges."—Sir T. Elyot: *Governor*, bk. i, ch. 15.

* **dē-ām'-bu-lā-tōr-ŷ, *de-am-bu-la-tour, a. & s.** [Lat. *deambulatorius* = fit for walking out in.]

A. As adj.: Walking abroad, strolling, wandering.

"The deambulatory actors used to have their quietus est."—By. Norton: *Epicopacy Asserted*, p. 142.

B. As subst.: A covered place in which to walk for exercise; an ambulatory. Also the aisles or cloisters of a church.

" . . . deambulatories, for the accommodation of the citizens in all weathers."—Warren: *Hist. of English Poetry*, ii. 93.

dēan (1), *deen, *deene, *dene, s. [O. Fr. *deien*; Fr. *doyen*; Lat. *decanus* = (1) an officer over ten men, (2) a prior set over ten monks, (3) a dean; *decan* = ten.]

1. *Eccles.*: A certain ecclesiastical officer or dignitary usually attached to a cathedral.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thère; pine, pit, sīre, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; try, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē. ey = ā. qu = kw.

Though the great body of the clergy are connected with parishes, yet some are retained in cathedrals for the assistance of the bishop in the celebration of divine service, and in other offices. [CHAPTER.] Over these the dean presides. There are four sorts of deans and deaneries recognized by the English law. The first is a dean who has a chapter, consisting of canons, as a council assistant to the bishop in matters spiritual, relating to religion, and in matters temporal, relating to the temporalities of his bishopric. They are also responsible for the fabric and maintenance of the cathedral over which they have jurisdiction, and for the management of the cathedral estates. To them belongs also the right of electing the bishop, under a *Congé d'élire*. [CONGÉ D'ÉLIRE.] But this first class does not include deans of collegiate churches, as Westminster and Windsor, who yet have no connection with episcopal sees, nor does it include the deans of the Chapels Royal. The second sort is a dean who has no chapter and yet is presentative, and has cure of souls; he has a peculiar, and a court wherein he holds ecclesiastical jurisdiction, but he is not subject to the visitation of the bishop or ordinary: such is the dean of Battle in Sussex. The third dean is ecclesiastical also, but the deanery is not presentative but donative, nor has it any cure of souls. The fourth dean is he who is usually called the rural dean, having no absolute judicial power in himself, but he is to order the ecclesiastical affairs within his deanery and precinct, by the direction of the bishop or of the archdeacon, and is a substitute of the bishop in many cases. (Stephens: *Laws relating to the Clergy*, &c.)

"Pride may be pampered while the flesh grows lean,
Humility may clothe an English dean."
Couper: *Truth*, 118.

¶ *Dean of the Province of Canterbury:* The Bishop of London, by whom under a mandate from the Archbishop, the Bishops of the Province are summoned to meet in Convocation.

2. Universities:

(1) *English:* The head of a faculty. At Oxford and Cambridge the dean of a college is a resident Fellow, usually in Holy Orders, who is responsible for the performance of divine worship in the college chapel, and also for the discipline of the undergraduates. If the dean is a layman he appoints a chaplain.

(2) *American:* The secretary or registrar of a faculty or department.

3. Law:

(1) *Dean of Faculty:* The president of an incorporation of barristers. Specially the president of the incorporation of Advocates, in Edinburgh.

(2) *Dean of a Guild:*

Scots Law:

* (a) A magistrate of a royal burgh, who was also head of a guild or merchant company.

(b) The magistrate to whom it belongs to take care that all buildings within the burgh be agreeable to law, neither encroaching on private property nor on the public streets or passages; and that houses in danger of falling be thrown down. (Erskine.) He has his court, the Dean of Guild Court, over which he presides, and which has jurisdiction over all matters relating to buildings, weights and measures, police, &c.

(3) *Dean of the Arches:* The lay judge of the Court of Arches.

4. *Mining:* The end of a level or gallery.

déan (2), s. [DENÉ.] A sandy valley; a narrow valley.

"A broad . . . separated from the sea by a narrow strip of low sand-banks, and sandy downs or *deans*."—*Blackwood's Magazine*, No. 364, April, 1845, p. 424.

déan-ër-ÿ, * **denerye**, s. [Eng. dean; ry.]

1. The office or appointment of a dean.

" . . . he went to kiss hands for his new *deanery* . . ."
—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

2. The revenue of a dean.

"Instead of the *deans* make the *deanery* double."
—*Swift*.

3. The jurisdiction of a dean.

"Each archdeaconry is divided into rural *deaneries*, and each *deanery* is divided into parishes."—*Blackstone*.

4. The official residence of a dean.

"He lay that night at the *deanery* . . ."
—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

* **déan'-éss**, s. [Eng. dean; -ess.] The wife of a dean; a female dean.

"The prioress, the *deaness*, the subchautress."—*Sterne: Tristram Shandy; Tale of Skaukenbergius*.

† **déan'-ship**, s. [Eng. dean; -ship.] The personality or position of a dean; a deanery.

"In spite of his *deanship* and journeyman Waters."
—*Swift: An Excellent New Song*.

déar, * **dcere**, * **dere**, * **deore**, * **deir**,

* **dier**, a., adv., & s. [A.S. *deôre*, *dyre*; Icel. *dýrr*; Dut. *daur*; Dan. & Sw. *dýr*; O. H. Ger. *tiurt*; M. H. Ger. *tiure*; Ger. *theuer*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Beloved, loved.

" . . . the *dear* isle in distant prospect lies."
—*Pope: Homer's Odyssey*, l. 76.

2. Highly valued, precious.

" . . . from thy *dear* friendship torn."
—*Pope: Homer's Iliad*, xliii. 675.

* 3. Important, weighty.

And *dear* import " . . . full of charge

Shakespeare: Romeo & Juliet, v. 2.

4. Heartfelt, sincere, earnest.

"So *dear* the love my people bore me."
—*Shakespeare: Tempest*, l. 2.

5. Valuable, costly, precious, of a high price.

"The *dearest* ring in Venice will I give you."
—*Shakespeare: Merchant of Venice*, iv. 1.

6. Not plentiful, characterised by dearth or scarcity.

"I trowe ther be a *deere* year."
—*Lydgate: Minor Poems*, p. 133.

7. Charging a high price; exorbitant.

"The *dearest* chandler's in Europe."—*Shakespeare: Henry IV.*, iii. 3.

¶ It appears in Shakespeare to bear a meaning of *own*, *private*; " . . . let thy folly in, And thy dear judgment out."—*Lear* l. 4. (Cf. the use of the Gr. *philos* (*philos*) = *dear*, as in *philon kápa* (*philon kara*) = one's own head, *phila heimata* (*phila heimata*) = one's own clothes).

B. As adverb.

1. Dearly, with great affection.

"I could not love you *dearer*."
—*Shakespeare: Sonnets*, 115.

2. At a high price.

"To zelle the things as *dyere* use me may."—*Aeneas Silvius*, p. 44.

C. As substantive:

1. One who is dear or highly beloved; a darling, a favourite.

"A guide, a goddess, and a sovereign,
A counsellor, a traitress, and a *dear*."
—*Shakespeare: All's Well*, l. 1.

* 2. Dearnness, scarcity, dearth.

"A strong *dere* higan to rise of korn of bred."
—*Havelock*, 824.

¶ Obvious compounds: *Deare-bought*, *dear-purchased*.

dear-loved, a. Dearly beloved; greatly or dearly loved.

"Above the *dear-loved* peaceful seat
Which once contained our youth's retreat."
—*Byron: To Edward Noel Long*, Eng.

* **déar**, * **dere**, v.t. [DEAR, a.]

1. To make dear, to endear.

"Deprived of his *deared* conversation."
—*Shelton: Trans. of Don Quixote*, pt. 4, ch. vi.

2. To raise in price.

"That na vittalla, maunys met, na horse met, be *deyrt* apou our lordie the kynigis men in any place vithin the kynryk."—*Acts Ja. V.*, A. 1424, ed. 1814, p. 7.

déar'-born, s. [From the name of the inventor.]

Vehicles: A light four-wheeled family carriage of moderate pretensions.

* **deare**, s. & v. [DERE.]

déar'-ic, **déar'-ÿ**, s. [Eng. *dear*; -ic, -y.] A diminutive of *dear*; a little dear or darling.

"Wilt thou be my *dearie*!"

—*Burns: Wilt Thou be My Dearie*!

* **déar'-ling**, * **dere-lyng**, s. [Eng. *dear*; -ling.] [DARLING.] A darling, a pet.

"Were we neuer so *dere* *dere*lynges to him."—*Str. T. More: Works*, p. 700.

déar'-ly, * **deor-liche**, * **deor-ly**, * **dere-ly**, * **dere-lych**, **der-like**, adv. [A.S. *deorlice*.]

1. With great fondness or affection.

" . . . if you did love him *dearly*."
—*Shakespeare: Antony & Cleopatra*, l. 3.

* 2. Heartily, earnestly.

" . . . we *dearly* grieve
For that which thou hast done."
—*Shakespeare: Hamlet*, iv. 3.

3. At a high price, expensively.

"It is rarely bought, and then also bought *dearly* enough with such a fine."—*Bacon*.

* 4. Finely, exquisitely.

"I . . . dighte me *dearly*."
—*P. Flowman*, 12, 962.

dearly-loved, a. Greatly beloved, held in great affection.

"For so Apollo, with unweeting hand,
Whilom did slay his *dearly-loved* mate."
—*Milton: On the Death of a Fair Infant*.

* **déarn**, a. [DERNE.]

* **dearn**, v. [DARN.]

déarn, s. [Etym. doubtful.] [DERN.]

Arch.: A doopost or threshold.

déar'-ness, s. [Eng. *dear*; -ness.]

1. Fondness, great affection or love.

"My brother . . . holds you well, and in *dear*ness of heart hath help to effect your ensuing marriage."
—*Shakespeare: Much Ado About Nothing*, iii. 2.

2. An act of affection or love.

"The peace between the two kings, whatever mutual *dear*nesses there had appeared, was but short."
—*Shakespeare: Memorials*, anno 1611.

3. The state of being dear or greatly beloved.

"Could he hut come to see the king's face again, he should be re-loved in his former *dear*ness."—*State Trials: Sir L. Overbury* (anno 1615).

4. High price, scarcity, dearth.

" . . . the *dear*ness of corn."—*Swift*.

* **déarn'-ly**, adv. [DERNLY.] Secretly, unseen; sadly, mournfully.

"At last, as chaunt them by a forest side
To passe, for succour from the scorching ray,
They heard a rueful voice, that *dearly* cried
With piercing shrieks."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, II. l. 38.

* **déarn'-ful**, a. [DERNFUL.]

déarth, s. [Eng. *dear*; -th.]

1. A scarcity, causing a dearthness of food.

"And *Eli*ah came again to Gilgal: there was a *dearth* in the land."—*2 Kings* iv. 38.

* 2. High price.

" . . . his infusion of such *dearth* and rareness . . ."
—*Shakespeare: Hamlet*, v. 2.

3. Want, need, famine, lack.

"Eat freely with glad heart; fear here no *dearth*."
—*Milton: P. L.*, viii. 322.

4. Absence, barrenness, sterility, poorness.

"Her last companion, in a *dearth*,
Of love, upon a hopeless case."
—*Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone*, II.

dearth-cap, s. The name given in the Carse of Gowrie to a species of fungus which in its form resembles a bowl, or what is in Scotland called a cap, containing a number of seeds.

¶ It must have received its name from its being supposed to afford a supply in a time of scarcity. (Jamieson.) Probably *Nidularia campanulata*. (Britten & Holland.)

* **déarth**, **deart**, v.t. [DEARTH, s.] To raise the price of anything.

"That they *dearth* the mercat and countrey of eggis buying."—*Chalm: Air, Balfour's Pract.*, p. 583.

déarth'-ful, a. [Eng. *dearth*; -ful.] Dear, high-priced.

* **dé-ar-tic'-n-lâte**, v.t. [Lat. pref. *de* = away from, and *articulo* = to joint; *articulus* = a joint.] To disjoint.

* **déar'-wôrth**, * **deore-wurthe**, * **dere-wôrth**, * **dere-wurth**, * **der-wôrth**, * **dire-werthe**, s. [A.S. *deorwyrðe*.] Worthy of being loved; dear, beloved.

"This is my *deorwôrth* sone . . ."
—*Wycliffe: Matt.* xvii. 8.

* **déar'-wôrth-ly**, * **deore-wurth-liche**, * **dere-wurth-liche**, adv. [Eng. *dearworth*; Mid. Eng. *deorworth*, &c.; Eng. -ly, Mid. Eng. -liche.] Dearly, with fondness or affection.

"That heo with the wolle of bote *deorworthliche* dele."
—*Wright: Lyric Poems*, p. 54.

déar'-ÿ, s. [DEARIE.] A dear, a pet, a favourite.

"But to return to my *deary*."—*Johnson: Rambler*, No. 15.

* **deas**, s. [DAIS.]

déa'-sûl (s as sh), s. [Gael.] Motion from east to west. (Scotch.)

déath, * **dæth**, * **deeth**, * **deth**, * **dethe**, * **dede**, s. [A.S. *deað*; Icel. *daud*; Goth. *dautus*; Dut. *dood*; Dan. & Sw. *död*; Ger. *tod*.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

1. The state of being dead; that state of any animal, being, or plant in which the vital functions have totally and permanently ceased to act; the extinction of life.

"Warm'd in the brain the smoking weapon lies.
The purple death comes floating o'er his eyes."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, xii. 551, 552.

2. This state personified.

"... his name that sat on him was Death, ..."
Rev. vi. 8.

3. The act or state of dying; the manner of dying; decease.

"Thou shalt die the death of them that are slain in the midst of the sea."
—Ezek. xxviii. 8.

4. The state or condition of the dead.

"In swinish sleep
Their drenched natures lie, as in a death."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, I. 7.

5. That which causes death; the agent or instrument of death.

(1) Of persons:

"All the endeavours Achilles used to meet with Hector, and be the death of him, ..."
—Broome: View of Epic Poetry.

(2) Of things:

"And there the quiver, where now guiltless slept
Those winged death that many a matron wept."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, xii. 15, 16.

6. Mortality, destruction.

"In riddles and affairs of death."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iii. 5.

II. Figuratively:

1. A skeleton or figure of a skeleton.

"I had rather be married to a death's head, with a bone in his mouth, than to either of these."
—Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, I. 2.

* 2. Murderous proclivities or actions; murder.

"... in this, not to suffer a man of death to live."
—Bacon.

† 3. Destruction; anything deadly.

"... they cried out, and said, O thou man of God, there is death in the pot."
—2 Kings iv. 40.

4. Capital punishment; as, to be sentenced to death.

5. The state of being considered civilly dead. [CIVIL, B. 3 (2).]

* 6. Total loss or extinction, a death-blow; as, "This was the death of all his hopes."

7. Anything exceedingly dreadful or dreaded.
"It was death to them to think of entertaining such doctrines."
—Atterbury.

B. Technically:

I. Theology:

1. A state of spiritual alienation from God; the state of being spiritually dead.

2. Eternal separation from God, and condemnation to everlasting punishment, called the "second death" in *Rev. ii. 11*.

"We pray that God will keep us ... from everlasting death."
—Church Catechism.

II. Physiol.:

Death sometimes happens from decay of nature, as in old age, but more frequently from accident or disease. Death has been divided into somatic and interstitial, *i. e.*, death of the whole body, and death of a part. Somatic death is said to begin at the heart, the brain, or the lungs. (1) (a) By syncope, when the action of the heart stops from loss of blood, or decline of aortic pressure, indicated by anemia (q.v.). (b) By asthenia, when the contractile movements of the heart stop from loss of nerve-power, indicated by fainting, as distinct from syncope. (c) By starvation, in which fainting and syncope become united. (2) Death by coma commences at the brain, indicated by profound stupor, with stertorous breathing. (3) Death by asphyxia, or suffocation, commences at the lungs, when the respiratory functions are suspended, as when the entry of air into the lungs is impeded or prevented, accompanied generally by convulsions, finally tremor of the limbs, relaxation of the muscles and splinters. The heart may not cease beating for three minutes and fifteen seconds, and the pulse may be even felt, after every other sign of life is gone. The physiological cause of sudden death is still very imperfectly understood. Molecular death (of the individual tissues and organs) follows more closely on somatic death in warm-blooded than in cold-blooded animals. In man the duration of the powers of the brain, generative system, and other organs and structures, is longest when they have been exercised in moderation, and is curtailed by excess; but their entire or partial disuse does not lead to increased duration of activity, as atrophy is induced, which is injurious. When the organization has lost its vitality, and all power

of action has gone, then death ensues, so that it is entirely untrue that "the dead body may have all the organization it ever had whilst alive." Death, then, is the cessation of vitality or organization in action.

† (1) *The death*: Generally means either a violent death, or one in accordance with judicial sentence.

"He that curseth father and mother, let him die the death."
—Matt. xv. 4.

(2) *To death, To the death*: Mortally, fatally, so as to cause or be followed by death.

"A vengeful canker eat him up to death."
Shakesp.: Sonnets, 99.

† *Death* is frequently found used as an imprecation.

"Death and damnation!" *Shakesp.: Othello*, iii. 3.

† *Crabb* thus discriminates between *death*, *decease*, *demise*, and *departure*: "Death is a general or a particular term: it marks in the abstract sense the extinction of life, and is applicable to men or animals, to one or many. *Departure*, *decease*, and *demise* are particular expressions, suited only to the condition of human beings. *Departure* is a Christian term, which carries with it an idea of a passage from one life to another; *decease* is a technical term in law, which is introduced into common life to designate one's falling off from the number of the living; *demise* is substituted for *decease* sometimes in speaking of princes. *Death* of itself has always something terrific in it; but the Gospel has divested it of its terrors: the hour of *departure*, therefore, for a Christian, is often the happiest period of his mortal existence. *Decease* presents only the idea of leaving life to the survivors. Of *death* it has been said, that nothing is more certain than that it will come, and nothing more uncertain than when it will come. Knowing that we have here no resting place of abode, it is the part of wisdom to look forward to our *departure*; property is in perpetual occupancy; at the *decease* of one possessor, it passes into the hands of another." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

death-adder, *s.* *Acanthophis tortor*, a viperine snake found in Australia.

death-agony, *s.* The agony or struggle immediately preceding death.

death-angel, *s.* The messenger or instrument of death sent by God.

"Then straight into the city of the Lord
The Rahib leaped with the Death-Angel's sword."
Longfellow: Spanish Jew's Tale.

death-bed, *s.* & *a.*

A. *As substantive*:

1. The bed on which a person dies, or lies in his last illness.

"By many a death-bed I have been,
And many a sinner's parting seen, ..."
Scott: Marmion, vi. 82.

2. A last illness; a fatal sickness.

B. *As adj.*: Of or pertaining to a death-bed or a last sickness; especially used in the phrase, "A death-bed repentance."

"A death-bed repentance ought not indeed to be neglected, ..."
—Atterbury.

death-bell, *s.* A passing-bell.

"'Tis death-bells' clang, 'tis funeral song,
The body to the clay."
Scott: William & Helen, xl.

death-blow, *s.*

1. *Lit.*: A blow which causes death; a fatal blow.

2. *Fig.*: Anything which causes utter ruin or destruction; as, "A death-blow to one's hopes."

death-boding, *a.* Foreboding death.

"No noise but owls' and wolves' death-boding cries."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 165.

death-bolt, *s.* A bolt or arrow scattering death abroad.

"... and when showered
The death-bolts deadliest the thinn'd flies along."
Byron: Child Harold, iii. 29.

death-candle, *s.* The appearance of what is viewed by the vulgar as a preternatural light, giving warning of death; a death-fire.

death-chair, *s.* A specially constructed chair occupied by the victim during an electrocution (q.v.).

† *death-cord*, *s.* The rope of a gallows.

death-counterfeiting, *a.* Imitating or counterfeiting sleep; death-like.

"Till o'er their brows death-counterfeiting sleep
With leaden legs and batty wings doth creep."
Shakesp.: Mid. Night's Dream, iii. 1.

death-cry, *s.* The cry of a dying man.

"Every twanging of the bow-string
Was a war-cry and a death-cry."
Longfellow: Song of Hiawatha, ix.

death-damp, *s.* & *a.*

A. *As subst.*: The cold clammy sweat which breaks out before death.

B. *As adj.*: Covered with cold clammy sweat.

"... with death-damp hand
The corpse upon the pyre he lays."
Moore: Fire Worshippers.

death-dart, *s.* A fatal dart, a death-bolt.

"Struck by a thousand death-darts instantly."
Moore: Veiled Prophet of Khorassan.

death-darting, *a.* Causing death with a glance; shooting out death.

"... the death-darting eye of cockatrice."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, iii. 1.

death-deafened, *a.* Rendered deaf in death.

"... shrieked in his death-deafened ear."
Scott: Lady of the Lake.

death-defiance, *s.* An utter disregard or absence of fear of death.

"Death-defiance on the one hand, and such love of music on the other: I could call these two opposite poles of a great soul, ..."
—Curly: Heroes, Lect. iv.

death-devoted, *a.* Devoted or consigned to death.

death-die, *s.* The die or lot of life and death.

"... the tremendous death die cast!"
Moore: Fire Worshippers.

death-divining, *a.* Presaging its own death.

"Be the death-divining swan."
Shakesp.: Phoenix and Turtle, 15.

death-doomed, *a.* Doomed or devoted to death.

death-drink, *s.* A fatal draught.

"A death-drink salt as the sea."
Longfellow: Musician's Tale.

death-drum, *s.* A drum acting as a signal of death.

"And quick—I hear the dull death-drum
Tell Denzil's hour of fate is come."
Scott: Rokeby, vi. 21.

death-feud, *s.* A deadly feud; war to the death.

"I stanch'd thy father's death-feud stern,
With stout De Vaux and grey Glencairn."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, vi. 27.

death-fire, *s.* A kind of ignis fatuus or luminous appearance, supposed to presage death.

death-firman, *s.* A firman or Turkish sentence of death.

"Will laugh to scorn the death-firman."
Byron: Bride of Abydos, I. 7.

death-flames, *s. pl.* Flames causing death.

"The death-flames which beneath him burned."
Moore: Fire Worshippers.

death-flash, *s.* A flash causing or accompanied by death.

"More red, more dark, the death-flash broke."
Scott: Rokeby, v. 31.

death-game, *s.* A game, struggle, or contest to the death.

"When stubborn Russ, and metalled Swede,
On the warped wane their death-game played."
Scott: Marmion, iii. (introd.).

death-grapple, *s.* A struggle for life or death.

"... the death-grapple between the two hostile nations was at hand, ..."
—Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xiv.

death-groan, *s.* The groan of a dying person.

"Now sink beneath an unexpected arm,
And in a death-groan give their last alarm."
Moore: Veiled Prophet of Khorassan.

death-halloo, *s.* The shout of a victor over his slain antagonist.

"For the death-wound, and death-halloo,
Mustered his breath, his whinyard drew."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, I. 1.

death-hour, *s.* The hour or moment of death.

"Yet shall his death-hour leave a track
Of glory, permanent and bright."
Moore: Fire Worshippers.

death-hymn, *s.* A funeral hymn.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, ūnite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē. ey = ā. qu = kw.

"For a departing being's soul
The death-hymn peals and the hollow bells knoll."
Byron: *Parisina*, v. 15.

death-ill, *s.* Mortal sickness.

death—kingdom, *s.* The kingdom or region of death.

"... at the foot of it, in the *Death-kingdom*, sit three *Nornas*."—*Carlyle: Heroes*, Lect. I.

death-knell, *s.* A knell rung for the dead.

"I must not *Moray's death-knell* hear!"
Scott: *Lord of the Isles*, vi. 18.

death-light, *s.* A death fire.

"That just has caught upon her side
The *death-light*, and again is dark."
Moore: *Fire Worshippers*.

death-marked, *a.* Marked out for death; destined or doomed to perish.

"The fearful passage of their *death-mark'd* love."
Shakespeare: *Romeo & Juliet* (Prolog.).

death-note, *s.* A battle-cry or blast.

"Of late, before each martial clan,
They blew their *death-note* in the van."
Scott: *Lay of the Last Minstrel*, vi. 3.

death-pang, *s.*

1. *Lit.*: The pangs or agony of a dying person.

2. *Fig.*: The pangs accompanying utter ruin or destruction.

"With bitter drops were raining o'er
The *death-pangs* of long cherished hope."
Scott: *Lady of the Lake*, II. 83.

death-peal, *s.* A death-knell.

"Is it not strange, that, as ye sung,
Seemed in mine ear a *death-peal* rung?"
Scott: *Marmion*, III. 13.

death-practised, *a.* Threatened with death by conspiracy.

"With this ungracious paper strike the sight
Of the *death-practised* duke."
Shakespeare: *Lea*, IV. 6.

death-prayer, *s.*

1. A prayer said for the soul of a dying person.

2. A prayer said for the repose of the soul of a dead person.

"The mass and the *death-prayer* are said for me,
But, lady, they are said in vain."
Scott: *Eve of St. John*.

death-rattle (*Eng.*), **death-ruckle** (*Scott.*), *s.* A rattling or gurgling sound in the throat of a person on the point of death.

"That was the *death-ruckle*—he's dead."
Scott: *Guy Rannering*, ch. xxvii.

death's-door, *s.* The very gates of death; a near approach to death.

"I myself knew a person of sanctity, who was afflicted to *death's-door* with a vomiting."
Taylor: *Worthy Communicant*.

death-shadowed, *a.* Dark and dismal as death.

"With dreary sound doth pierce through the *death-shadowed* wood."
More: *Song of the Soul*, I. III. 21.

death's-head, *s.*

1. A human skull or a picture or figure of one. [A. II. 1.]

* 2. A ring with a death's-head carved upon it. Such rings were usually worn by procuresses in the time of Queen Elizabeth.

"Sell some of my cloths to huy thee a *death's head*."
Massinger: *Old Law*, IV. 1.

death's-head moth, *s.* [So named from having on the thorax certain markings which to the imaginative are suggestive of a human skull.]

Entom.: A species of Hawk-moth or Sphinx, the *Acherontia atropos*. The upper wings are black, with black and red freckles, while the under ones are yellow, bordered with a double bar of black. The body is banded with yellow



DEATH'S-HEAD MOTH.

and black, with grey down its centre. It can squeak like a mouse. The larvæ feed upon the flowers and leaves of the potato, without, however, injuring the crop, even when they are in large numbers. The chrysalis is of a

mahogany colour; the larvæ are full grown, some in July and others in October, and the perfect insect is found in September and October.

death-shot, *s.* A fatal shot.

"The *death-shot* parts—the charger springs."
Scott: *Cadyow Castle*.

death-shriek, *s.* The shriek of a dying person.

"It was the last *death-shriek*."
Wordsworth: *To the Daisy*.

death's-man, *s.* An executioner, a headsman, a hangman.

"The very *death's-men* paused to hear."
Scott: *Rokeby*, vi. 32.

death-song, *s.* A song or hymn said over a dead person.

"Amid the rushing and the waving of the whirlwind element come tones of a melodious *death-song*."
Carlyle: *Sartor Resartus*, ch. vii.

death-sough, *s.* The last inspiration of a dying person. (*South of Scotland*.)

"Heard nae ye the lang drawn *death-sough*? The *death-sough* of the Morisons is as hollow as a groan frae the grave."
Blackwood's Magazine, Sept. 1820, p. 652.

death-stroke, *s.* A fatal stroke; a death-blow.

"For the *death-stroke* my brand I drew."
Scott: *Marmion*, vi. 8.

death-struck, *a.* Having received a fatal stroke; mortally wounded.

"Though *death-struck*, still his feeble frame he rears."
Byron: *Childe Harold*, I. 71.

death-swimming, *a.* Becoming glazed or glassy in death.

"Short time had Count Albert in horror to stare
On those *death-swimming* eyeballs."
Scott: *The Fire-King*.

death-thirst, *s.* The thirst of death.

"Deep in the tide of their warm blood lying,
Scorch'd with the *death-thirst*, and writhing in vain."
Byron: *Siege of Corinth*, v. 17.

death-throe, *s.* A death-agony or pang.

death-tick, *s.* The death-watch (*q.v.*).

"... *death-ticks* (*Anobium tessellatum*) are well known to answer each other's ticking."
Darwin: *Descent of Man* (1871), pt. II, ch. x, vol. I, pp. 384, 385.

death-token, *s.* A sign or token of approaching death.

"He is so plenary proud that the *death-tokens* of it
Cry 'No recovery!'"
Shakespeare: *Titus & Cress*, II. 3.

death-train, *s.* A funeral procession.

"Meanwhile the Bruce, with steady eye,
Sees the dark *death-train* moving by."
Scott: *Lord of the Isles*, v. 28.

death-warrant, *s.*

1. *Lit.*: A warrant or order for the execution of a criminal.

"Ingoldshy, whose name was subscribed to the memorable *death-warrant*."
Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

2. *Fig.*: A death-blow.

death-watch, *s.*

Entomology:

1. The name commonly applied to certain species of wood-boring Beetles, belonging to the genus *Anobia*, that produce a clicking sound by striking the walls of their burrows with the head or mandibles. They are mostly found in old wood, and the sound produced is by the superstitious still thought to be a forewarning of death in the house. The species which have been proved to produce it are *Anobium tessellatum* and *A. striatum*.

"Chambermalds christen this worm a *death-watch*,
Because like a watch it always cries 'Click!'"
Swift.

2. A minute wingless insect, *Atropus pulsatorius*, belonging to the family *Psocidae* (*q.v.*). It is of the order *Dictyoptera*. It is often seen in collections of dried plants, in neglected books, &c. The name *Atropus*, which is that of one of the Greek Fates, points to the superstition mentioned under 1.

death-winged, *a.* Bearing death on its wings.

"Had braved the *death-wing'd* tempest's blast."
Byron: *To Florence*.

death-worthy, *a.* Deserving or worthy of death.

"This guilt would seem *death-worthy* in thy brother."
Shakespeare: *Rape of Lucrece*, 685.

death-wound, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A death-blow; a fatal wound.

2. *Naut.*: The springing of a fatal leak in a vessel.

* **death-fül**, *a.* [Eng. *death*, and *ful*(l).]

1. Full of death or destruction; **deadly**, fatal.

"That fatal bait hath lured thee back,
In *death-fül* hour, o'er dangerous track."
Scott: *Lady of the Lake*, IV. 17.

2. Liable to death; mortal.

"The deathless gods and *death-fül* earth."
Chapman: *Homer: Hymn to Hermes*.

* **death-fül-nëss**, *s.* [Eng. *deathful*; -ness.] An appearance of death; an association with death.

"... we may study to adorn our looks, so as may be most remote from a *death-fül-nëss*."
Bp. Taylor: *Artificial Bandwomans*, p. 73.

* **death-í-nëss**, *s.* [Eng. *deathly*; -ness.] An atmosphere of death.

"With the air around
Its dead ingredients mingle *deathiness*."
Southey: *Thalaba*, v.

death-lëss, *a.* [Eng. *death*; -less.]

1. *Lit.*: Not liable to death; immortal, undying.

"O thou! whose glory fills th' ethereal throne,
And all ye *deathless* powers! protect my son."
Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, VI. 604, 605.

2. *Fig.*: That cannot be destroyed or overcome; imperishable.

"Ne'er shall oblivion's murky cloud
Obscure his *deathless* praise."
Sir W. Jones: *From the Chinese*.

death-like, *a.* [Eng. *death*; -like.] Resembling death; still, gloomy, unmoved, motionless.

"Who from the anarchy of dreaming sleep
Or from its *death-like* void."
Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. IV.

* **death-lí-nëss**, *s.* [Eng. *deathly*; -ness.] The quality or state of being deathly; deadliness.

* **death-líng**, *s.* [Eng. *death*, and dimin. suff. -ling.] A child of death; one subject to death.

"That *Death* should get a num'rous breed:
Young *deathlings*."
Swift: *Death & Daphne*.

* **death-ly**, *a. & adv.* [Eng. *death*; -ly.]

A. *As adj.*: Deadly, fatal, mortal.

B. *As adv.*: Like death; so as to resemble death.

* **death-ward**, *adv.* [Eng. *death*; -ward.] Towards death.

"Alas, the sting of conscience
To *death-ward* for our faults."
Boswell and Fleet: *Love's Pilgrimage*, IV. 3.

* **death-y**, *adv.* [Eng. *death*; -y.] Deadly, death-like.

"The cheeks were *deathly* pale."
Southey: *Thalaba*, II.

* **dé-âu-râte**, * **dé-au-rat**, *a.* [Lat. *deauratus*, pa. par. of *deaurare* = to gild; *de*, intens., and *aureum* = gold.] Gilded, gilt, golden. (*Bailey*.)

"And while the twilight and the rows rede
Of Phœbus light were *deaurat* alite
A penne I took."
Chaucer: *The Blacke Knight*.

dēave, **dēve**, *v.t.* [Icel. *deyfa*.] To deafen; to stupefy or stun with noise. [DEAF.]

"... it was better set you to be nursing the gude-man's balms than to be *dēaving* us here."
Scott: *Warley*, ch. xxx.

* **dé-a-wār-rén**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dé*=away, from, and *eng-warren* (*q.v.*).] (For definition see extract.)

"*Deawarred* is when a warren is diswarrened or broke up and laid in common."
W. Nelson: *Laws conc. Game*, 1727, p. 32.

* **dē-bác-châte**, *v.i.* [Lat. *debacchari*, pa. par. of *debacchari* = to celebrate the rites of Bacchus.] To rave or rage as a bacchanal or drunkard.

* **dē-bác-chā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *debacchatio*, from *debacchari*.] A revelling, a raving.

"... most impure pollutions, most wicked *debacchations*, and sacrilegious excretations."
Prynne: *Historia-Maximæ*, pt. I, vi. 12.

dē-ba-cle, *s.* [Fr.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Lit.*: A breaking up of ice in a river, &c.

2. *Fig.*: A sudden flight, a stampede.

II. *Geol.*: A sudden outburst and rush of water, carrying with it stones, &c.; a great aqueous torrent; a breaking up and transport of massive rocks and gravel by an enormous rush of water.

"Geologists would have formerly brought into play the violent action of some overwhelming *debacle*."
Darwin: *Voyage round the World* (1870), ch. IX, p. 181.

bôl, **bôy**; **pôut**, **jôwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exstô**. —**îng**.
—**clan**, —**tian** = **shan**. —**tion**, —**sion** = **shün**; —**tion**, —**sion** = **zhün**. —**cious**, —**tious**, —**sious** = **shüs**. —**ble**, —**die**, &c. = **bpl**, **dpl**.

***de-bait**, *s. & v.* [DEBATE.]

dē-bar, *v.t.* [Pref. *de*, and Eng. *bar* (q.v.).] 1. To shut out, to exclude, to preclude, to hinder.

"Precinde forgiveness, from the praise *debar'd* Which else the Christian virtue might have claim'd." Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. vi.

* 2. To prevent, to stop, to oppose.

"Whether God . . . oppose the felicities of his enemies, and *debar* their injustice to his adherents." —Montaigne: *Devoute Essayes*, pt. II, Treat. iv., § 2.

¶ For the difference between to *debar* and to *deprive*, see *DEPRIVE*.

***dē-barb**, *v.t.* [Lat. *de* = away, from, and *barba* = a beard.] To deprive a man of his beard.

***dē-bār'e**, ***de-bayre**, *a.* [Pref. *de* (intens.), and Eng. *bare* (q.v.).] Bare, stripped.

"As woodes are made *debayre* of leaves, . . ." Drant: *Horace*; *Art of Poetry*

†**dē-bark**, *v.t. & t.* [Fr. *débarquer*.] **A.** *Intrans.*: To disembark; to pass from a ship to the land.

"With speed *debarcking*, land the naval stores." Pope: *Homér's Odyssey*, xvi. 346.

B. *Trans.*: To cause to disembark; to land.

dē-bark-ā-tion, *s.* [DEBARK.] The act or process of disembarking.

" . . . the Indian troops, in part at least, have reached the point of *debarcation*." —Daily Telegraph, Aug. 26, 1892.

dē-bark'ed, *pa. par. or a.* [DEBARK.]

dē-bark'ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DEBARK.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: Debarcation, disembarking.

***dē-bark'mēt**, *s.* [Eng. *debar*; -*ment*.] Debarcation, disembarking.

"In the open field at the place of *debarment*." —Jarvis: *Don Quixote*, pt. I, bk. iv., ch. xii.

***dē-bār-rass**, *v.t.* [Fr. *débarrasser*.] To clear or set free from embarrassment; to disembarass.

"Clement had time to *debarass* himself of his boots and his hat." —Reade: *Cloister & Hearth*, ch. lxxxiv.

dē-bar'ed, *pa. par. or a.* [DEBAR.]

dē-bar'ring, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DEBAR.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: The act of shutting out, excluding, or precluding.

dē-bāse, *v.t.* [Pref. *de* (intens.), and Eng. *base*, *a.* (q.v.).]

1. To lower in state, condition, quality, or position; to degrade.

"Exalt the lowly or the proud *debase*." Pope: *Homér's Odyssey*, xvi. 233.

2. To make mean or despicable; to degrade in character.

" . . . all that the discipline . . . of James's army had done for the Celtic kerne had been to *debase* and enervate him." —Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

3. To vitiate, to adulterate.

"He ought to be careful of not letting his subject *debase* his style, . . ." —Addison.

4. To lessen in value by an addition of baser admixtures; to adulterate.

"He reformed the coin, which was much adulterated and *debased* . . ." —Hale.

dē-bāsed, *pa. par. or a.* [DEBASE.]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb).

B. *As adjective*:

I. Ord. Lang.: Lowered in condition, quality, or position; degraded, vitiated, adulterated.

" . . . restore a *debased* currency, . . ." —Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

II. Her.: Inverted, turned over.

dē-bāse'mēt, *s.* [Eng. *debase*; -*ment*.]

1. The act of debasing or degrading.

"It is a wretched *debasement* of that sprightly faculty, the tongue, thus to be made the interpreter to a goat or boar." —Government of the Tongue.

2. A state of degradation.

dē-bās'ēr, *s.* [Eng. *debas(e)*; -*er*.] One who or that which debases or degrades.

***dē-bāsh'ed**, *a.* [Pref. *de* (intens.), and Eng. *abashed* (q.v.).] Abashed, confounded, confused.

"Fell prostrate down, *debas'd* with reverent shame." Nicols: *England's Eliz.*, Induction.

dē-bās'ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DEBASE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: The act of lowering in value, condition, or position; degrading, debasement.

dē-bās'ing-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *debas(e)*; -*ly*.] So as to *debase*.

dē-bāt'a-ble, **dē-bāte'a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *debate*(e); -*able*.] That may be debated; subject or open to debate or question.

" . . . the possession of the debatable land of Thyræ." —Lewis: *Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ch. xiv., § 4.

dē-bāte, ***de-baat**, *s.* [Fr. *débat*.]

1. A discussion of a question; a contest of arguments or reasoning.

"Vernon acquitted himself well in the *debate*." —Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

2. A quarrel, contention, or controversy.

"He would not waken old *debate*, For he was void of rancorous *hate*." Scott: *Lay of the Last Minstrel*, v. 28.

* 3. A delay.

dē-bāte (1), ***de-bait** (1), *v.t. & t.* [O. Fr. *debatre*; Fr. *débat* = debate.]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To contend about in words or arguments; to dispute, to argue, to discuss, to deliberate, to consider.

" . . . the error that you hear *debated*." Shakesp.: *Much Ado about Nothing*, v. 4.

† 2. To strive or contend for with arms.

* 3. To strive or seek for diligently.

" . . . commandit na vagebound nor ydill pepyll to the resault in owt town without theyr mad craft to *debat* their leyving." —Bellendene: *Cron. B.* xv., c. 1.

* 4. To protect.

" . . . sa vehement weit & hailt, that he mycht skarely *debat* hym self & his army vnperit be storme of wedder." —Bellendene: *Cron. B.* xv., c. 12.

* **B.** *Intransitive*:

1. To deliberate, discuss, or argue.

"Nay, stay, Sir John, awhile, and we'll *debate* By what safe means the crown may be recover'd." Shakesp.: *3 Henry VI.*, iv. 7.

* 2. To fight or contend with arms.

"Over that his cote-armour in which he would *debate*." Chaucer: *C. T.*, 15, 21.

3. To dispute, to contend.

"To *debate* with fruitless choier." —Pletcher: *False One*, III. 1.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *debate* and to *deliberate*: "Both these words mark the act of pausing or withholding the decision, whether applicable to one or many. To *debate* supposes always a contrariety of opinion; to *deliberate* supposes simply the weighing or estimating the value of the opinion that is offered. Where many persons have the liberty of offering their opinions, it is natural to expect that there will be *debating*; when any subject offers that is complicated and questionable, it calls for mature *deliberation*. It is lamentable when passion gets such an ascendancy in the mind of any one, as to make him *debate* which course of conduct he shall pursue; the want of *deliberation*, whether in private or public transactions, is a more fruitful source of mischief than almost any other." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

***dē-bāte** (2), ***de-bait** (2), *v.t. & t.* [Pref. *de* = down, and Eng. *abate* (q.v.).]

A. *Trans.*: To abate, to lower, to bring down.

"The same wyse thir Rutulians, as he wald, Gan at command *debat* thair voce and ceice." Doug.: *Virgil*, 489, 11.

B. *Intrans.*: To fall off, to abate.

"When they are at the full perfection *do debate* and decrease againe." —Webbe: *Eng. Poetrie*, p. 94.

dē-bāt'ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [DEBATE, *v.*]

***dē-bāte'fūl**, ***dē-bāte'fūll**, *a.* [Eng. *debate*; -*ful*(l).]

1. Of persons: Quarrelsome, contentious.

" . . . if ye be so *debatfull*, and contentious, . . ." *Vind.*: 1 *Corinthians*, vi.

2. Of things: Subject to or causing debate or contention.

"*Debatefull* strife, and cruel enmitie." Spenser: *F. Q.*, II. vi. 85.

***dē-bāte'fūl-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *debateful*; -*ly*.] With debate or contention.

***dē-bāte'mēt**, *s.* [Eng. *debate*; -*ment*.] Controversy, debate, discussion, consideration.

"Without *debatment* further, more or less, He should the bearers put to sudden death." Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, v. 2.

dē-bāt'ēr, *s.* [Eng. *debate*(e); -*er*.]

* 1. A quarrelsome person.

"Prius backhiteria, detractouris, hateful to God." —Wycliffe: *Romayne*, I.

2. One who takes part in a debate; a disputant, an arguer.

"He was not likely to find any equal among the *debaters* there." —Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

dē-bāt'ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DEBATE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: The act of deliberating, discussing or arguing on a point; debate.

" . . . a *debating* of the several enterprises, . . ." —Stair: *Trials*, Sir C. Glent (an. 1600).

¶ *Debating Club or Society*: A society or club established for the purpose of holding debates on important points, with a view to enlarge the views and improve the extempore speaking of the members.

"But what army commanded by a *debating club* ever escaped discomfiture and disgrace?" —Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

***dē-bāt'ing-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *debating*; -*ly*.] In manner of a debate.

***dē-bāt'ous**, ***de-bat-ouse**, *a.* [Eng. *debate*(e); -*ous*.] Quarrelsome, contentious.

"*Debatouse*: contentious, contumelious, dissidius." —Cathol. Angl.

dē-bāuch, ***de-bauch**, ***de-bosh**, *v.t. & t.* [O. Fr. *desbaucher*; Fr. *débaucher*.]

A. *Transitive*:

† 1. To corrupt, to lead astray.

" . . . his conscience thoroughly *debauched* and hardened, . . ." —South.

2. To lead astray from chastity; to seduce.

3. To degrade, to *debase*.

" . . . to *debauch* himself by intemperance and brutish sensuality." —Tillotson.

* 4. To spoil, to render useless or unserviceable.

"Last year his barks and galleys were *debauch'd*;" This spring they apout again." —Folens: *Robinson Crusoe* (Doddsley, vii. 503).

* 5. To squander, to dissipate.

" . . . her husband had *debauched* all, and left nothing to her." —Ford: *Suppl. Dec.*, p. 599.

B. *Intrans.*: To indulge in intemperance or excess, especially of drinking.

dē-bāuch's, *s.* [DEBAUCH, *v.*]

1. An excessive indulgence in eating and drinking; intemperance, drunkenness.

"With shallow shifts and old devices, worn And tatter'd in the service of *debauch*." Cowper: *Task*, v. 632, 633.

2. An act of debauchery; a carouse, a drunken fit.

" . . . half slept off his *debauch*, his cheeks on fire, his eyes staring like those of a maniac." —Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

dē-bāuch'ed, *pa. par. & a.* [DEBAUCH, *v.*]

† **dē-bāuch'ēd-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *debauched*; -*ly*.] In a debauched or profligate manner.

† **dē-bāuch'ēd-ness**, ***de-baucht-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *debauched*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being debauched; profligacy, intemperance.

"A strange kind of loose *debauchedness* hath possessed too many of the young gallants of our time." —Sp. Hall's: *Rem.*, p. 45.

dēb'āu-ghēe, ***de-bau-che** (au as ô), *s.* [Fr. *debauché*, *pa. par. of debauch* = to debauch.] A man given to excess or intemperance, a rouse, a profligate.

"The Marquis d'Argens attempts to add the character of a philosopher to the vices of a *debauché*." —Goldsmith: *on Poetic Learning*, ch. viii.

dē-bāuch'ēr, *s.* [Eng. *debauch*; -*er*.] One who debauches or seduces others; a corrupter, a seducer.

dē-bāuch'ēr-ry, *s.* [Eng. *debauch*; -*ry*.] Excess, intemperance, profligacy.

" . . . brought scandal on the Christian name by gross fraud and *debauchery*." —Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

dē-bāuch'ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DEBAUCH, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: Debauchment, debauchery.

***dē-bāuch'mēt**, *s.* [Eng. *debauch*; -*ment*.] The act of debauching or seducing; corruption, seduction, debauchery.

***dē-bāuch'nēsse**, *s.* [Eng. *debauch*; -*ness*.] Debauchery.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, cāmel, hēr, thēro; pīno, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīno; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, ūnite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē. cy = ā. qu = kw.

"By their own debauchness and distempers."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 390.

de-bauch-ness, *s.* [DEBAUCHEDNESS.]

de-baurd, *s.* [DEBORD.] A going out of the way.

"... the ground of all our sinful debaurds, (viz.) our unbelief, ..."—*Amann: Mysticism Pietatis*, p. 118.

dē-bēl, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *débeller*; Lat. *debello*.] To beat in war. [DEBELLATE.]

"Him long of old
Thou didst debel, and down from heaven cast
With all his army." *Milton: P. R.* iv. 604-6.

dē-bōl-lāte, *v.t.* [Lat. *debellatus*, *pa. par.* of *debello* = to beat in war; *bellum* = war.] To beat in war, to overcome, to conquer.

dē-bel-lā-tion, * **dē-bel-la-ci-on**, *s.* [Lat. *debellatio*, from *debello*.]

1. The act of overcoming or conquering in war; conquest.

"The debellation of Salem and Bizance made by Syr Thomas More, ..."—*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 925.

2. A putting an end or stop to war.

"*Seditio et sedatio*: an insurrection and a debellation."—*Adams: Works*, iii. 281.

dē-bēl-līsh, *v.t.* [Pref. *dē* = away, from; Lat. *bellus* = pretty.] [EMBELLISH.] To disfigure.

"What blast hath thus his flowers debellished!"
G. Fletcher: *Christ's Triumph*.

dē bō-nē ēs-sē, *phrase*. [Lat.]

Law: At or for its present value; for what it is worth; as, to take a thing *de bene esse*, i.e., to allow it for the present without prejudice, until the point can be more fully discussed.

dē-bēn-ture, **dē-ben-ter**, **dē-ben-tur**, *s.* [Lat. = they are owed, third pers. pl. pr. ind. pass. of *debeo* = to owe.]

1. *Finance*: A certificate or document signed by a legally authorized officer, as an acknowledgment of a debt due to some person; a deed or bond of mortgage on certain property for the repayment to a certain person of a certain sum of money advanced by such person, together with interest thereon at a certain stated rate. Debentures are frequently issued by public companies, for the purpose of raising money for the completion or carrying on of their undertakings.

2. *Customs*: A certificate entitling the person to whom it is granted to a drawback on certain goods exported, the duties on which had been paid.

3. *Public Offices*: In some government departments a term used to denote a bond or bill by which the government is charged to pay a creditor or he assigns the money due on auditing his account. (*Ogilvie*.)

dē-bēn-tured, *a.* [Eng. *dehntur(e)*; *-ed*.] Secured by or subject to a dehenture; entitled to a drawback.

dē-bēt, *phrase*. [Lat. = he owes, third pers. sing. pr. indic. of *debeo* = to owe.]

Law: The form of a writ, &c., stating that the defendant owes (*debet*) and keeps back (*detinet*) the sum or thing due.

dē-bīle, *a.* [Lat. *debilis*.] Weak, feeble, impotent, imbecile.

"For that I have not wash'd
My nose that bled, or foil'd some debile wretch."
Shakesp.: *Coriolanus*, i. 9.

dē-bīl-i-tant, *a. & s.* [Lat. *debilitans*, *pr. par.* of *debilito* = to weaken.]

A. *As adj.*: That weakens; having the property of reducing excitement.

B. *As subst.*: A medicine administered to allay or reduce excitement.

dē-bīl-i-tāte, *v.t.* [Lat. *debilitatus*, *pa. par.* of *debilito* = to weaken, to cripple; *debilis* = weak, feeble.] To weaken, to enfeeble; to make weak or feeble; to enervate; to impair; to reduce the strength or force (of).

"Inordinate watch drieth to moeth the body, and doth debilitate the powers animal."—*Sir T. Elyot: Castel of Helth*, bk. ii.

dē-bīl-i-tāte, *a.* [Lat. *debilitatus*.] Weak, feeble, debilitated.

"Debilitate, or feble or without synowes. *Eneruus*, *eneruus*."—*Isidore*.

dē-bīl-i-tā-tēd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DEBILITATE.]

dē-bīl-i-tā-tīng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DEBILITATE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: The act or process of weakening, enfeebling, or enervating; debilitation.

"... the taking quite away or the debilitation of the resistance from within, ..."—*Boyle: Works*, vol. i, p. 18.

dē-bīl-i-tā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *debilitatio*.] The act or process of debilitating or weakening.

"The weakness cannot return any thing of strength, honour, or safety to the head, but a debilitation and ruin."—*King Charles: Eikon Basilica*.

dē-bīl-i-tŷ, * **dē-byl-y-te**, *s.* [Fr. *débilité*; Lat. *debilitas*.] The word is explained in the Glossary to Philemon Holland's Translation of Pliny's Natural History, A.D. 1601, as if then of recent introduction into English.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Weakness, loss or want of strength; feebleness, faintness, imbecility.

"... the men being quite jaded, we were obliged, by mere debility, to desist, ..."—*Anson: Voyage round the World*, bk. iii, ch. iv.

2. *Astrol. (Pl.)*: Certain affections of the planets, whereby they are weakened, and their influences become less vigorous or more depraved; and they are either essential, as when a planet is in his Detriment, Fall, or Peregrine; or Accidental, as when he is in the 12th, 8th, or 6th houses; or Combust, or beheld of the Infortunes, &c.: by each of which circumstances, as he is comparatively more or less affected, so he is said to have in such a case so many or so few *Debilities*. (*Mozon*.)

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *debility*, *infirmit*, and *imbecility*: "The two former, particularly the first, respect that which is physical, and the latter that which is physical or mental. *Debility* is constitutional, or otherwise; *imbecility* is always constitutional; *infirmit* is accidental, and results from sickness, or a decay of the frame. *Debility* may be either general or local; *infirmit* is always local; *imbecility* always general. *Debility* prevents the active performance of the ordinary functions of nature; it is a deficiency in the muscular power of the body: *infirmit* is a partial want of power, which interferes with, but does not necessarily destroy, the activity: *imbecility* lies in the whole frame, and renders it almost entirely powerless." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

dēb-īt, *s.* [Lat. *debitum*, *nent. sing.* of *debitus*, *pa. par.* of *debeo* = to owe.]

1. An amount which is set down as a debt or owing.

"... casting up their debits and credits."—*Burke: On a Regicide Peace*.

2. That side of an account in which are set down the sums owing by any person; the debit-side.

debit-side, *s.*

Bookkeeping: The left-hand side of an account.

dēb-īt, *v.t.* [DEBIT.]

1. To charge with, to set down to the account or debit of.

2. To enter or set down on the debit or debtor side of a ledger.

* **dēb-īte**, * **debyte**, *s.* [DEPUTY.] A deputy.

"... the vicar and debyte of Christ."—*Udal: Reuelacion*, xvii.

dēb-īt-ēd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DEBIT, *v.*]

dēb-īt-īng, *pr. par. & s.* [DEBIT, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb).

B. *As subst.*: The act of setting down to the debit of any person.

* **dēb-īt-ōr**, *s.* [Lat., from *debeo* = to owe.] A debtor.

¶ *Debitor and creditor*: An account-book.

"You have no true debtor and creditor but it."—*Shakesp.: Cyrilline*, v. 4.

dē-bī-tū-mīn-iz-ā-tion, *s.* [Pref. *dē* = away, from, and Eng. *bituminization* (q.v.).] The act or process of freeing from bitumen.

dē-bī-tū-mīn-ize, *v.t.* [Pref. *dē* = away, from, and Eng. *bituminize* (q.v.).] To free or clear from bitumen.

dē-bī-tū-mīn-ized, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DEBITUMINIZE.]

dē-bī-tū-mīn-iz-īng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DEBITUMINIZE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: Debituminization.

déblai (as *dā-blā*'), *s.* [Fr.]

Fort.: Earth excavated from a ditch to form a parapet.

* **dē-blāt-ēr-āte**, *v.i.* [Lat. *deblateratum*, *sup. of deblatero*.] To baffle. (*Cockeram*.)

* **dē-boise**, * **debolish**, * **dē-boist**, * **dē-bosh**, *v.t.* [DEBAUCH, *v.*]

* **dē-boise**, * **dē-boys**, *s.* [DEBAUCH, *s.*]

1. A debauch.

2. A debauchee, a profligate. (*Butler: Rem Character of a Clown*.)

† **dēb-ōn-āir**, * **dē-bō-nāire**, *a.* [Fr. *débonnaire*.] Of good manners or breeding; affable, courteous, agreeable, accomplished.

"Courtiers as free, as *debonair*, unarm'd,
As beuding angels; that's their fame in peace."
Shakesp.: *Titulus, i. 3*.

* **dēb-ōn-āir-lŷ**, * **dē-bon-ayr-ly**, * **dē-bon-er-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *debonair*; *-ly*.] With good breeding or manners; courteously, affably, winningly, elegantly.

"And up his look *debonairly* he caste."
Chaucer: *Troilus*, i. 1, 259.

* **dēb-ōn-āir-nēss**, * **dē-bō-nēr-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *debonair*; *-ness*.] Good manners or breeding; courtesy, elegance, affability.

"For treuthe and *deboneriness* and righteounesse."
Wycliffe: *P. xlv. 4*.

* **dēb-ōn-āir-tŷ**, * **dē-bō-nāir-i-tŷ**, * **debonelrete**, * **debonerte**, *s.* [O. Fr. *debonaire*; Fr. *débonnaire*.] The same as *DEBONAIRNESS* (q.v.).

"... the *debonairty* and facility of the king."
Dunne: *Hist. of the Septuagint* (1633), p. 24.

* **dēb-ōn-nāir**, *a.* [DEBONAIR.]

* **dēb-ōn-nāir-lŷ**, *adv.* [DEBONAIRLY.]

* **dēb-ōn-nāir-nēss**, *s.* [DEBONAIRNESS.]

dē-bōrd, * **dē-board**, * **dē-baurd**, *v.t.* [Fr. *déborder*.] To depart from the right way, to go to excess, to go beyond bounds.

"It is a wonder that men should take pleasure to *deboard* in their clothing, ..."—*Durham: Ten Command.*, p. 362.

* **dē-bōrd**, * **dē-baur**, *s.* [DEBORD, *v.*] A going beyond bounds or to excess.

* **dē-bōrd-mēnt**, *s.* [Eng. *deboard*; *-ment*.] Excess.

"To cleanse it of all those *deboardments* and defilements."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, 214.

* **dē-bōsh**, *v. & s.* [DEBAUCH.]

* **dē-bōsh-ed**, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DEBAUCHED.]

* **dē-bōsh-mēnt**, *s.* [DEBAUCHMENT.]

dē-bōuch, *v.i.* [Fr. *déboucher* = to issue out; *dē* = from, *bouche* = a mouth.] To march or issue from a narrow place into a more open ground.

"We watched them *déboucher* from the forest."—*H. Kingsley: Jeffry Hamlyn*, ch. xviii.

dē-bōu-chē, *s.* [Fr.]

1. An opening, a mouth.

2. A mart, a market.

dē-bōu-chūre, *s.* [Fr.] A mouth or opening of a river.

* **dē-bout**, *v.t.* [Fr. *débouter*.] To thrust from.

"Yet his fraud was detected before they came home, and he *debouted*, and put from that authority."—*Hume: Hist. Doug.*, p. 264.

* **dē-break**, * **dē-breke**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dē*, and Eng. *break* (q.v.).] To agitate, to tear.

"The viciene goost *debreke*ng hym, wente away fro hym."—*Wycliffe: Mark* i. 25.

dē-bride-mēt (ment as *mân*), *s.* [Fr. *débrider* = to unbride.]

Surg.: The act of enlarging or opening up a gunshot wound, by cutting the parts affected.

dē-bris (*s* silent), *s.* [Fr., from O. Fr. *desbriser* = to tear asunder: *des* = Lat. *dis* = apart; *briser* = to break.]

1. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Lit.*: Broken rubbish, fragments, ruins.

2. *Fig.*: Any remains or relics.

"... the supposed renegades at Mtea's capital were the debris of the slave-hunting borderes whose power he broke."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 30, 1875.

bōl, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **aş**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**.
-**clan**, -**tian** = **shan**. -**tion**, -**sion** = **shün**; -**tion**, -**sion** = **zhün**. -**ci-ous**, -**tious**, -**sious** = **shüs**. -**ble**, -**dle**, &c. = **bēl**, **dēl**.

II. Geol.: Any accumulation of fragmentary or broken matter, such as fragments of rocks, boulders, gravel, sand, trunks of trees, &c., detached from the summits or sides of mountains, hills, &c., by a rush of water.

* **dē-brūise** * **de-brise**, * **de-bruse**, *v.t.* [Fr. *debruiser*, *debruser*.]

1. *Trans.*: To break; to bruise.

"Our givies *debrused* al his bones."—*Legends of Holy Rood*, p. 40.

2. *Intrans.*: To be bruised or hurt.

"He *trupte and debrused*, and deide *in a stounde*."—*Rob. of Gloucester*, p. 537.

dē-brūsed, *a.* [Pref. *de* = down; Eng. *bruised* (q.v.)]

Her.: An epithet applied to a bend or other ordinary placed over some animal, in such a manner as to appear to restrain its freedom of action.



DEBRUSED.

dēbt (*b* silent), * **dēt**, * **dette**, * **deytte**, *s.*

[Fr. *dette*; Lat. *debita* = a sum due, *debeo* = to owe. The *b* was introduced under the false idea that the word was derived directly from the Latin. It was never sounded.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: Anything owing from one person to another, either in money, goods, or services; a sum of money due by certain and express agreement.

"Increasing taxes and the nation's debt."—*Cowper: Table Talk*, 177.

II. Figuratively:

1. Any obligation due, a claim, a liability or penalty incurred.

"Fly not; stand still: ambition's debt is paid."—*Shakespeare: Julius Caesar*, iii. 1.

2. A duty or liability neglected, a trespass.

"And forgive us our debts, as we forgive our debtors."—*Matt. vi. 12*.

B. Law: An action which lies when one man owes a sum of money to another.

¶ 1. *To pay the debt of nature*: To die.

2. *Debts and Credits*:

Mil.: The monthly accounts given in by the captain of a troop or company.

3. *A debt of honor*: A debt the payment of which cannot be enforced by law, but must depend upon the good faith or honor of the debtor; specifically, a debt incurred in gambling.

4. *National Debt*: The debt which a nation owes in its corporate capacity. In the case of England the creditors are mainly capitalists, born and carrying on their occupations within the country itself. From a remote period of antiquity the kings of England were accustomed temporarily to borrow money on the security of their revenues, faith, as a rule, being honorably kept with those who lent them money. The first national securities were negotiated in 1664. In 1672, Charles II., or his government, broke faith, and professed inability to pay either principal or interest. The fraud thus attempted amounted to £1,321,000, but, better thoughts prevailing, interest again began to be paid on this same debt; in 1684 and in 1699 an Act of Parliament was passed making that interest permanent, and fixing it at three per cent. The foundation of the funded debt was then laid, and the arrangement which still obtains with respect to that portion of the national debt is, that the creditor cannot claim the principal back from the borrowers, but he may rest assured that he will regularly receive the interest. If he wish for the principal he may sell out the stock which he possesses—that is, his claims upon the government—to some one else, a transaction which is regarded as quite legal. The wars in which William III. or his generals were engaged in the years succeeding the Revolution of 1688, increased the national obligations, and at the peace of Ryswick, in 1697, the debt amounted to £21,500,000. In 1714, when George II. ascended the throne, it was £54,000,000. At the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748, it was above £78,000,000. When the seven years' war began in 1756, it was £75,000,000; when it was ended by the peace of Paris, in 1763, the debt stood at £139,000,000. At the end of the American war of independence, in 1783, it was £268,000,000, which was reduced only by £8,000,000 in the years of peace intervening

between that date and the breaking out of the war arising from the French Revolution. On January 5, 1816, when that war had closed, it was £385,186,324, which was the highest point it ever reached. In 1893, it was £171,042,842. Goschen's Conversion Act (1888) provided for a reduction of interest from 3 to 2½, and ultimately to 2½ per cent. By this it is estimated that the yearly saving between 1889 and 1903 will be £1,400,000, and after 1903 £2,800,000.

The National debt of the United States has experienced sudden and great fluctuations. At the close of the Revolutionary War it was, while its sum would now be deemed trifling, almost sufficient to bankrupt the country. At a later date, in the third decade of the present century, this country attained the enviable state of being free from debt and having a surplus to distribute among the states. During the Civil War, on the contrary, the debt increased with startling rapidity, and reached, at the end of the war, the sum of more than \$2,800,000,000. This debt has been reduced with a rapidity that has been the admiration of the world, and to-day more than half of it has been paid, while the interest has been reduced much more than one-half, the rate of interest having been decreased from six per cent., and even more, to three and four per cent. Since 1893, however, there has been a material addition to the national debt, the increase to date (February, 1896) approximating \$262,000,000.

The Franco-Prussian War, with the immense subsidy exacted by Germany after its close, increased the debt of France until it won the distinction, if such it can be called, of carrying the greatest debt of any nation in the world, its burden in 1880 being \$1,829,982,399, while that of England at the same date was \$50,000,000 less. During the recent period the debts of the other civilized nations have steadily and rapidly grown, until now the total sum is something frightful to contemplate.

¶ *Crabb* thus discriminates between *deb* and *debt*: "*Debt* is used always as a substantive; *due*, either as a substantive or an adjective. A person contracts *debts*, and receives *his due*. The *debt* is both obligatory and compulsory; it is a return for something equivalent in value, and cannot be dispensed with: what is *due* is obligatory, but not always compulsory. A *debtor* may be compelled to discharge *his debts*: but it is not always in the power of a man even to claim that which is *his due*. *Debt* is generally used in a mercantile sense: *due* either in a mercantile or moral sense." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

* **dēbt—bind** (debt as *dēt*), *v.t.* [Eng. *debt*, and *bind*.] To oblige, to put under an obligation.

"Banish'd by them whom he did thus *debtbind*."—*Sackville: Duke of Buckingham*, st. 43.

* **dēbt—bound** (debt as *dēt*), *a.* [Eng. *debt*, and *bound*.] Under an obligation or engagement.

* **dēbt—ēd** (*b* silent), * **dēt—tid**, *a.* [Eng. *debt*; -*ed*.]

1. In debt, indebted.

"Which doth amount to three odd ducats more Than I stand *dēd* to this gentleman."—*Shakespeare: Comedy of Errors*, iv. 1.

2. Owning, owed.

"To whom any thing is *dettid* ethir *owid*."—*Wycliffe: Deut. xv. 2*.

* **dēbt—ēe** (*b* silent), *s.* [Eng. *debt*; -*ee*.]

Law: One to whom a debt is due; a creditor.

* **dēbt—fūl** (*b* silent), *a.* [Eng. *debt*; -*ful*(l).]

1. Due, honest.

"... gail his ayth for *debtfull* administration *theatrol*."—*Act. Dom. Con. A.* (1567); *Keith's Hist.*, p. 653.

2. Indebted.

"... *debtful* to him in greater sums," &c.—*Forde: Suppl. Dec.*, p. 434.

* **dēbt—less** (*b* silent), * **dette—les**, *a.* [Eng. *debt*, and *less*.] Free from debt or obligation.

dēbt—ōr (*b* silent), * **dēt—tour**, * **dēt—ur**, *s.* & *a.* [O. Fr. *debtur*; Lat. *debitor*.]

A. As substantive:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: One who owes anything to another; one who is indebted to another for goods received or services done.

2. Figuratively:

(1) One who is under an obligation to another.

"I am *debtur* both to the Greeks, and to the Barbarians."—*Rom. i. 14*.

(2) One who fails in any duty or obligation.

"As we forgive ours *dettours*."—*Wycliffe: Select Works*, iii. 94.

II. Law: During many centuries the law of England, like that of most other countries, was that a debtor should be imprisoned. This was changed in November, 1861, when an Act came into operation by which none were to be imprisoned except fraudulent debtors, and those in confinement up to that date were released. The 32 and 83 Vict. c. 62, passed on August 9, 1869, abolished the penalty of imprisonment even for fraudulent debtors unless in special circumstances, and those in prison were set free.

B. As adj.: Of or pertaining to a debt, as the *debtor side* of an account = the *debit-side* (q.v.).

"When I look upon *debt* side, I find such innumerable articles, that I want arithmetic to cast them up."—*Addison*.

debtor—executor, s.

Law: One who is at once a person's debtor and his executor when he dies. At law his appointment releases him from his debt, but equity requires him to add it to the assets of the testator's estate. (*Wharton.*)

* **dē-būl-lī-tion**, *s.* [Formed as if from a Lat. *debullitio*, from *de* (intens.), and *bullio* = to boil over.] A bubbling or boiling over. (*Bailey.*)

* **dē-būrsē**, *v.t.* [Lat. *de* = away, from, and *bursa* = a purse.] To pay out of the purse, to expend, to disburse.

"... the charges, whiche the cytie had *deburied* for that preparation."—*Nicoll: Thucydides*, fol. 157.

dē-bū-scōpe, *s.* [From the inventor, M. Denis, a French optician; and Gr. *skopeō* (skopeō) = to see.]

Optics: A modification of the kaleidoscope. It consists of two highly polished silvered plates, set at an angle of 70° with each other. When placed before a picture or design, an assemblage of flower petals, or other small colored objects, beautiful designs are formed by their reflected images. The instrument is held stationary while these are copied, and by successively moving it over the object, different combinations of figures are shown, which may be added to the first. It is particularly intended for the use of draftsmen who are required to design ornamental patterns for fabrics. (*Knight.*)

dēb—ūt (*t* silent), *s.* [Fr.] A first entrance or appearance, a first attempt. (Specifically applied to the first appearance in public of an actor or other public performer.)

"To-night you throng to witness the *dēbūt* Of embryo actors to the Drama new."—*Byron: An Occasional Prologue*.

dēb—ū-tant (*mas.*), **dēb—ū-tante** (*fem.*), *s.* [Fr.] One who makes his or her *débüt*; specifically a male or female performer making his or her first appearance before the public.

* **de-bylle**, *s.* [DIBBLE.]

"A *Debylle*: *pastinacum, subterratorium*."—*Cathol. Angl.*

dec., *s.* & *adv.* [See definition.]

Music:

1. *As subst.*: *AD.* abbreviation for *decant* (q.v.).

2. *As adv.*: An abbreviation for *decreasing* (q.v.).

dēc—ā, *pref.* [Gr. = ten.] A prefix largely used in composition, with the force of ten, ten times.

† **dēc—ā-chord**, * **dēc—ā-chord—ōn**, *s.* [Gr. *dekachordos* (dekachordos) = ten-stringed, *dēka* (deka) = ten, and *chordē* (chordē) = a string.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A collection or set of ten.

"A *decechordon* of ten quodlibetted questions concerning religion and state."—*Watson: Quodlibets of Religion and State* (1602).

2. *Music*: A Greek musical instrument of ten strings. It was triangular in shape.

"It signifies *decechord*, or instrument of ten strings."—*Bammond: Works*, vol. iv, p. 91.

* **dē-cā-cū—mīn—ā-tēd**, *a.* [Lat. *deacuminatus*, from *de* = away, from, and *acuminatus* = topped, *acumen* = a top.] Having the top cut off.

dēte, **fāt**, **fāre**, **amidst**, **whāt**, **fāl**, **father**; **wē**, **wēt**, **hēre**, **camel**, **hēr**, **there**; **pine**, **pīt**, **sīre**, **sīr**, **marine**; **gō**, **pōt**, **or**, **wōre**, **wōlf**, **wōrk**, **whō**, **sōn**; **mūte**, **ōub**, **ōire**, **qnite**, **cūr**, **rūle**, **fūll**; **trȳ**, **Sȳrian**. æ, ð = ē. ey = a. qu = kw.

***dec'-ad-al**, *a.* [Eng. *decad(e)*; -*al*.] Pertaining to or consisting of ten.

dec'-ade, dec'-ad, *s.* [Fr., from Gr. *dekada* (*dekada*), accus. sing. of *dekás* (*deka*) = a company of ten. (*Skeat*.)]

1. A company or group of ten; specially applied to works written in ten books, as the *Decades* of Livy, &c.

"All rank'd by tens: whole *decade*, when they dine,
Must want a Trojan slave to pour the wine."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, II. 157, 158.

2. A period or aggregate of ten years.

"... through the two stormy *decades* interposed between 1861 and 1881."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 10, 1882.

***dec'-denço, * dec'-cā-den-çy**, *s.* [Fr. *decadence*, from Low Lat. *decadentia* = decay, from *de* = down, away, and *cadentia* = a falling.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A state of decay or ruin.

"... long since abandoned by its princes to obscurity and *decadency*."—*Swinnburne: Spain*, Lett. 44.

2. *Art.*:

(1) A declension from the standard of excellence.

(2) *Ancient*: A term applied to the works of the ages which succeeded the fall of Rome until the revival of classical researches in the fourteenth century.

(3) *Modern*: Applied to that art which succeeded the Renaissance, and began to assume the rococo of Louis Quinze. (*Fairholt*.)

***dec'-cā-dent**, *a.* [Lat. *de* = away, down, and *cadens* = falling.] In a state of decay or ruin.

***dec'-ad-ist**, *s.* [Eng. *decad(e)*; -*ist*.] One who writes a work in decades.

dec'-a-gōn, *s.* [Gr. *deka* (*deka*) = ten, and *γωνία* (*gonia*) = a corner.]

Geom.: A plane figure having ten angles and ten sides. A regular decagon is one which has all the sides and angles equal.

† **de-cag'-ōn-al**, *a.* [Eng. *decagon*; -*al*.] Of or pertaining to a decagon; ten-sided.

dec'-a-gram, dec'-a-gramme, *s.* [Fr. *décagramme*, from Gr. *deka* (*deka*) = ten; Fr. *gramme* = a weight (q.v.).]

Weights: A French weight of ten grammes, or 5/644 drams avoirdupois; each gramme being equal to 15/43249 grains.

dec'-a-gyn, *s.* [Gr. *deka* (*deka*) = ten, and *γυνή* (*gune*) = a woman, a female.]

Bot.: An epithet applied to a plant which has ten pistils.

dec'-a-gy-ni-a, *s. pl.* [Eng. *decagyn*, and Lat. pl. adj. suff. -*ia*.]

Bot.: Linnæus's name for those orders of plants which are decagyns.

dec'-a-gy-ni-an, *a.* [Eng. *decagyn*; -*ian*.]

Bot.: Having ten pistils.

dec'-ag'-yn-ous, *a.* [Eng. *decagyn*; -*ous*.]

Bot.: The same as DECAGYNIAN (q.v.).

dec'-a-hē-dral, *a.* [Gr. *deka* (*deka*) = ten, and *ἑδρα* (*hedra*) = a seat, a base.]

Geom.: Of or pertaining to a decahedron; having ten sides.

dec'-a-hē-drōn, *s.* [Gr. *deka* (*deka*) = ten, and *ἑδρα* (*hedra*) = a seat, a base.]

Geom.: A solid figure having ten sides.

***de-cald**, *v.i.* [Lat. *de* = away, from, and *cadere* = to fall.] To fail, to decay. [DECAV.]

dec'-cals-nō-a (*a* silent), *s.* [Named after M. Decaisne, a French botanist.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, natives of the Himalayas, remarkable as being the only genus of the order *Lardizabalaceæ*, which are not climbers. They have pinnate leaves, racemose inflorescence, with greenish flowers, having six sepals, no petals, six stamens, three ovaries developing into follicles, with parietal placentæ and many seeds. The leaves are at times two feet long; the fruit resembles a cucumber, and is edible.

dec'-cāl-çy-fi-cā-tion, *s.* [Pref. *de* = away, from, and Eng. *calcification* (q.v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The removal or clearing away of calcareous matter.

2. *Dentistry*: The removal of the hardening matter of the teeth by chemical process.

dec'-cāl-çy-fy, *v.t.* [Pref. *de* = away, from, and Eng. *calcify* (q.v.).] To free or clear of calcareous matter; to deprive of lime.

dec'-cāl-cō-mā-nia, *s.* The transferring of prints from paper to glass, porcelain, &c.

dec'-a-lī-tre, *s.* [Fr., from Gr. *deka* (*deka*) = ten; Fr. *litre* = a measure of capacity.] A French measure of capacity, containing 10 litres or 610/27 cubic inches, and so nearly equal to 2½ imperial gallons.

***dec'-cāl-ō-gist**, *s.* [Eng. *decalogue*; -*ist*.]

One who treats on or explains the decalogue.

"... Mr. Dod, the *decalogist*."—*Account of J. Gregory: Pref. to his Poethuma* (1680).

dec'-a-lōgue, * de-ca-loge, *s.* [Fr. *décalogue*, from Lat. *decalogus*; Gr. *dekálogos* (*dekálogos*), from *deka* (*deka*) = ten, and *lógos* (*logos*) = a word, a discourse.] The Ten Commandments given by God to Moses on Mount Sinai. They were first introduced into the Liturgy of the Church of England in the Prayer-book of Edward VI., in 1552.

"The commands of God are clearly revealed both in the *décalogue* and other parts of sacred writ."—*Hammond*.

dec'-cām-ēr-ōn, *s.* [Fr., from Gr. *deka* (*deka*) = ten, and *ἡμέρα* (*hēmera*) = a day.]

1. *Literally*:

*1. *Gen.*: Anything of ten days' occurrence.

2. *Spec.*: The title given to the collection of tales by Boccaccio, written in ten parts, each part containing ten stories, and being supposed to occupy one day in the narration. Boccaccio represents the stories as being told by seven ladies and three gentlemen, who had fled from Florence into the country to escape the fearful plague of 1348, and who had no other means of passing the time.

"A tale of the *hecameron*, told
In Falmer's garden old."

Longfellow: Tales of a Wayside Inn, Interlude.

*II. *Fig.*: Apparently used to express a revel in which ladies and gentlemen took part.

"... such a *decameron* of sport fallen out, Boccaccio never thought of the like."—*B. Jonson: The Silent Woman*, I. 3.

dec'-a-mē-tre, *s.* [Fr., from Gr. *deka* (*deka*) = ten, and *μέτρον* (*metron*) = a measure.] A French measure of length, containing ten metres or 393/7 English inches = 32/3 English feet.

dec'-camp, *v.i.* [Fr. *décamper*, from Lat. *prof. dis* = away, apart, and *campus* = a field.]

1. To move a camp from one place to another; to shift a camp; to march away from a camp or camping-ground.

"... the army of the King of Portugal was at Elvas on the 22nd of the last month, and was to *decamp* on the 24th."—*Tatler*, No. 11.

2. To depart quickly or suddenly, especially with an implied idea of secrecy or slyness; to move or take oneself off.

***dec'-camp-ment**, *s.* [Eng. *decamp*; -*ment*.] The act of decamping; a shifting or moving from one camp to another.

***dec'-an-al**, *a.* [Lat. *decan(us)*; Eng. adj. suff. -*al*.] Of or pertaining to a dean or a deanery.

"In his rectorial, as well as deanial residence..."—*Churton: Life of A. Nowell*, p. 78.

***dec'-can-āte**, *s.* [Lat. *decem* = ten.]

Astrol.: Third part, or ten degrees, of each sign, attributed to some particular planet, who being therein, shall be said to have one Dignity, and consequently cannot be Peregrine. (*Moxon*.)

dec'-ān-dēr, *s.* [Gr. *deka* (*deka*) = ten, and *άνδρ* (*andr*), genit. *άνδρός* (*andros*) = a man, a male.]

Bot.: A plant which has ten stamens.

dec'-cān-dri-a, *s. pl.* [Eng. *decander*, and Lat. adj. pl. suff. -*ia*.]

Bot.: The name given by Linnæus to the tenth class of plants in his system. They are distinguished by having ten stamens.

dec'-ān-dri-an, dec'-ān-drou, *a.* [Eng. *decander*; -*ian*, -*ous*.]

Bot.: Having ten stamens.

dec'-cāne, *s.* [Lat. *decem* = ten; suff. -*ane* (*Chem.*)]

Chem.: A hydrocarbon (C₁₀H₂₂), boiling between 155° and 162°. Obtained by heating turpentine oil to 275° for twenty-four hours with sixty parts of hydriodic acid. It can also be obtained from Cubebene (q.v.).

dec'-ān-gu-lar, *a.* [Gr. *deka* (*deka*) = ten, and Eng. *angular* (q.v.).]

Geom.: Having ten angles.

dec'-cant, *v.t.* [Fr. *décarter*, from Ital. *decantare*, from *de* = down, and *canto* = a side, a corner; hence, to lay or lower a bottle on its side.] To pour out gently; to pour wine from the bottle into another vessel, as a decanter (q.v.).

"They attend him daily as their chief,
Decant his wine, and carve his beef." *Swift*.

***dec'-cant-āte** (1), *v.t.* [Ital. *decantare*.] To decant, to pour out.

***dec'-cant-āte** (2), *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *decantatus*, pa. par. of *decanto*.]

1. *Trans.*: To speak much of, to celebrate.

"Yet were we not able sufficiently to decantate, sing, and set forth his praises."—*Bacon: Works*, I. 168.

2. *Intrans.*: To speak much or often.

"These men impudently decantate against the ceremonies."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 98.

***dec'-cant-ā-tion**, *s.* [Fr.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of decanting or pouring a liquid from one vessel to another; the pouring of a clear liquid from the sediment. In starch-making and operations on a similar scale it is performed by siphons.

2. *Chem.*: The separation of a clear liquid from a precipitate or deposit by inclining the vessel and suffering the liquid to run out. The glass should not be filled above three-quarters of its depth, as otherwise the stream of liquid which runs out on inclining the vessel makes too sharp an angle with the side, and a portion of it may run down the edge. A wet glass rod should be held, in a nearly vertical position, against the edge of the glass, so as to cause the stream of liquid to run down it. This prevents the liquid from running down the sides of the vessel, and also causes it to fall into the lower vessel without splashing.

dec'-cant-ēd (1), *pa. par. or a.* [DECANT.]

***dec'-cant-ēd** (2), *a.* [Lat. *decanto* = to speak much of.] Commonly spoken or reported.

"This decanted notion of a popular action."—*Forbes: Suppl. Decrees*, p. 29.

dec'-cant-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *decant*; -*er*.]

1. One who decants liquors.

2. A large glass vessel used to contain wine which has been decanted from the lees, &c., and from which it can be poured into the wine-glasses.

dec'-cant-īng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DECANT.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of pouring liquors gently from one vessel into another, so as to free them from the lees, &c.

dec'-āph-yl-loūs, *a.* [Gr. *deka* (*deka*) = ten, and *φύλλον* (*phullon*) = a leaf.]

Bot.: An epithet applied to those flowers, the perianths of which have ten leaves.

† **de-cāp'-it-ā-ize**, *v.t.* [Pref. *de* = away, from; Eng. *capital*; suff. -*ize*.] To reduce from the rank or position of capital.

"... if Rome could not be decapitated without war..."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 13, 1882.

de-cāp'-it-āte, *v.t.* [Low Lat. *decapitatus*; Lat. *de* = away, and *caput* (genit. *capitis*) = the head.] To cut off the head or top; to behead.

"Hedge-row ashes may the oftener be decapitated,"—*Keats: Spenser*, l. 7, § 2.

de-cāp'-it-āt-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [DECAPITATE.]

de-cāp'-it-āt-īng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DECAPITATE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of cutting off the head or top; decapitation.

de-cāp'-it-ā-tion, *s.* [Fr.] The act of cutting off the head; beheading.

bōil, boy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thīn, thīs; sin, a; expect. Xenophon, exist. -īng. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tīon, -tīon = zhūn. -cious, -tious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl

"... corporal punishment and decapitation."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1885), ch. xl., § 1, vol. I, p. 418.

dēc'-a-pōd, *a. & s.* [Gr. *dēka* (*dēka*) = ten, *poús* (*pous*), genit. *podós* (*podos*) = a foot.]

A. As adj.: Of or pertaining to the Decapoda (q.v.).

"Associated with the skeletons of the fishes are the remains of some new phytopod and decapod crustaceans."—*Times*, Nov. 2, 1881, p. 8.

B. As subst.: One of the Decapoda.

dē-cāp'-ō-dā, *s. pl.* [DECAPOD.]

Zoology:

A section of one of the great classes (Cephalopoda) into which the sub-kingdom Mollusca is divided. The Decapoda have eight arms, and two tentacles, originating within the circle of the arms, making ten so-called feet or cephalic processes. The tentacles are longer than the arms, are more or less retractile, and serve to seize prey which may be beyond the reach of the latter, or to moor the animal safely in a stormy sea. The shell is horny and translucent in the Calamari, when it is termed the pen or *gladius*, a calcareous bone, so called, or *sepia* in the Cuttle-fishes, and a delicate spiral-chambered tube in Spirula. In all it is internal, and, with the exception of Spirula, unattached to the body by any muscles, but merely loosely lodged in the mantle. The shells of the fossil forms present various modifications in shape. The Decapods chiefly frequent the open sea, appearing periodically, like fishes, in great shoals on the coasts and banks, either in pursuit of food or, in the case of females, when seeking for favourable spawning places. The families are (1) Teuthidae, (2) Belemnitidae, (3) Sepiidae, (4) Spirulidae (q.v.), (S. P. Woodward, etc.)

2. The highest order of Crustaceans. [CRUSTACEA.] Members of this order have five pairs of ambulatory thoracic legs, of which the first pair is modified to form nipping-claws, some of the other pairs behind this being chelate as well. The whole of the thoracic segments are united with those of the head into a single piece (*cephalothorax*), and the gills are contained in cavities at the sides of the thorax. The order Decapoda includes the greater number of the stalk-eyed Crustaceans. Their earliest appearance in geological time is in the Carboniferous formation, where they are represented by the genus *Anthracoalemon*, whilst the higher forms of the order are very abundant in Tertiary rocks, and especially in the London clay.

3. Decapoda are subdivided into (1) Brachyura, Crabs, (2) Anomura, Hermit Crabs, (3) Macrura, Lobsters and Shrimps. (*Nicholson, Woodward, etc.*)

dē-cāp'-ō-dal, *a.* [Eng. *decapod*; -al.] Of or belonging to the order of Decapoda; ten-footed.

dē-cāp'-ō-dōus, *a.* [Eng. *decapod*; -ous.] The same as DECAPODAL (q.v.).

dē-car'-bōn-āte, *v.t.* [Pref. *de* = away, from, and Eng. *carbonate* (q.v.).] To rid or clear of carbonic acid.

dē-car-bōn-iz-ā-tion, *s.* [Pref. *de* = away, from, and Eng. *carbonization* (q.v.).] The act or process of riddling or clearing of carbon; as in the process of conversion of cast-iron into malleable iron or steel. [CARBONIZING-FURNACE.] Cast-iron particles are exposed to a strong heat in contact with some peroxide of iron, by which it is deprived of its carbon and rendered tough.

dē-car'-bōn-ize, *v.t.* [Pref. *de* = away, from, and Eng. *carbonize* (q.v.).] To rid or clear of carbon.

dē-car'-bōn-ized, *pa. par. or a.* [DECARBONIZE.]

dē-car'-bōn-iz-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DECARBONIZE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The act or process of freeing from carbon; decarbonization.

decarbonizing-furnace, *s.* A furnace in which superfluous carbon is burned out of a metal. The term is a very general one, and may include the boiling and puddling furnaces in which cast-iron is heated to make the metal malleable. (*Knight*.)

dē-car-būr-iz-ā-tion, *s.* [Pref. *de* = away, from, and Eng. *carburation* (q.v.).] The act or process of freeing from carbon; decarbonization.

"A new process for the production of steel by the partial decarbonization of cast iron."—*Academy*, Feb. 15, 1871, p. 141.

***dē-card**, *v.t. & i.* [DISCARD.]

A. Transitive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: To cast off, to discard.

"You have cast those by, discarded them."—*Fletcher*.

2. *Cards*: To discard or throw away a card from a hand.

B. Intransitive:

Cards: To discard.

"Can you discard, madam?"

Dumb Knight (Dodley, iv. 485).

***dē-car'-dīn-al-ize**, *v.t.* [Pref. *de* = away, from, and Eng. *cardinalize* (q.v.).] To remove or degrade from the rank or position of cardinal. (*Howell*.)

***dē-car-nā-tion**, *s.* [Formed with the pref. *de* = away, from, on analogy of *incarnation* (q.v.).] The putting off or laying aside of carnality or fleshly lusts.

"For God's incarnation in flesh man for his own decarnation, as I may say, and destructure of carnality."—*Mount-guise: Devout Étayes*, Treat. ii., § 1.

***dēc'-a-stich**, *s.* [Gr. *dēka* (*dēka*) = ten, and *stichos* (*stichos*) = a row, a line, a verse.] A verse or short poem consisting of ten lines.

"According to your friendly request, I send you this decastich."—*Howell: Lett.*, l. vi. 27.

dēc'-a-stylē, *a. & s.* [Gr. *dēka* (*dēka*) = ten, and *stulos* (*stulos*) = a pillar, a column.]

A. As adj.: Applied to those temples which have a portico containing ten columns in a line; containing ten columns.

B. As subst.: A portico or colonnade consisting of ten columns in front.

dēc-a-syl-lāb'-ic, *a.* [Gr. *dēka* (*dēka*) = ten, and Eng. *syllable* (q.v.).] Having or containing ten syllables.

"Not that Dryden's rhyme composition is seen so clearly in his cadence as in his decasyllabic poems."—*Athenaeum*, May 7, 1881.

dē-cāy, ***de-caie**, *v.i. & t.* [O. Fr. *decaer*, from Lat. *de* = down, from, and *caido* = to fall.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To decline gradually from a state of soundness or perfection to one less sound or perfect; to become gradually impaired; to fall or waste away, to deteriorate.

"But thou wast worthy we're to have decayed."

Cowper: On the Death of the University Bead.

2. To fade away, to pass away.

"Till in the vault of heaven the stars decay."

Pope: Homer's Odyssey, xl. 468.

B. Transitive:

1. To impair; to make less sound or perfect; to cause to fall.

"Infirmitas, that decays the wise, doth ever make the better fool."—*Shakespeare: Twelfth Night*, l. 5.

*2. To destroy.

"... every day that comes, comes to decay
A day's work in him."—*Shakespeare: Cymbeline*, l. 5.

*3. To slacken, to abate.

"Decayeth his pace, as a man weary."

Puttenham: Eng. Poesie, bk. II., ch. III.

dē-cāy, ***de-caie**, ***de-caye**, *s.* [DECAV.]

1. The act or state of declining gradually from a state of soundness or perfection to one less sound or perfect; deterioration, wasting, or falling.

"Has life's fair lamp declin'd by slow decays?"

Pope: Homer's Odyssey, xl. 208.

2. Anything which causes decay or deterioration.

"... he that plots to be the only figure among cyphers, is the decay of a whole age."—*Bacon*.

*3. A mark or sign of decay or deterioration.

"She has been a fine lady, and paints and hides her decays very well."—*Ben Jonson*.

4. A consumption. (*Scotch*.)

"They have a charm also whereby they try if persons be in a decay or not,..."—*Brand: Orkney*, p. 62.

5. A decline in worldly prosperity; want.

"And if thy brother be waxen poor, and fallen in decay with thee; then thou shalt relieve him."—*Levit.* xxv. 35.

*Crabbs thus discriminates between decay, decline, and consumption: "The direction expressed by both these actions [decay and decline] is very similar; it is a sideward movement, but decay expresses more than decline.

What is decayed is fallen or gone; what declines leads towards a fall or is going; when applied, therefore, to the same objects, a decline is properly the commencement of a decay. By decay things lose their perfection, their greatness, and their consistency; by decline they lose their strength, their vigour, and their lustre; by consumption they lose their existence. Decay brings to ruin; decline leads to an end or expiration. There are some things to which decay is peculiar, and some things to which decline is peculiar, and other things to which both decay and decline belong. The corruption to which material substances are particularly exposed is termed decay; the close of life, when health and strength begin to fall away, is termed the decline; the decay of states in the moral world takes place by the same process as the decay of fabrics in the natural world; the decline of empires, from their state of elevation and splendour, is a natural figure drawn from the decline of the setting sun. Consumption is seldom applied to anything but animal bodies." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

***dē-cāy'-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *decay*; -able.] Capable of or liable to decay.

"Were his strength decayable with time."—*Adams: Works*, iii. 3.

dē-cāy'ed, *pa. par. or a.* [DECAV, v.]

dē-cāy'-ēd-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *decayed*; -ness.] A state of being decayed or deteriorated.

"... weakness and sickness of body, decayedness of understanding..."—*Whole Duty of Man; Duty to Parents*, xiv.

dē-cāy'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *decay*; -er.] That which causes decay.

dē-cāy'-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DECAV, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The act or state of becoming decayed; decay.

"These indeed are not

So subject to decaying as the face."

Massinger: City Madam, l. 1.

dē-cēase, *v.* [Fr. *décès*, from Lat. *decesus* = a departing; *de* = away, from, and *cedo* = to go.] Death; departure from this life.

"Lands are by human law, in some places, after the owner's decease, divided unto all his children..."—*Hooker*.

¶ For the difference between *decease* and *death*, see DEATH.

dē-cēase, *v.i.* [DECEASE, s.] To depart this life, to die.

"... the first, when he had married a wife, deceased, and, having no issue, left his wife..."—*Matt.* xxii. 25

dē-cēas'ed, ***deceasyd**, *a. & s.* [Eng. *deceas*(e); -ed.]

A. As adjective:

*1. *Gen.*: Departed, gone, passed away.

"O all ye blest ghosts of deceased loves."

F. Beaumont: An Elegy.

2. *Spec.*: Departed this life; dead.

B. As subst.: A person who has died.

dē-cēas'-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DECEASE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: Decease, death.

***dē-cēde**, *v.i.* [Lat. *decedo*; *de* = away, from, and *cedo* = to go, to yield.] To go away, to depart, to secede.

"Moderation in what they deceded from Rome."—*Fulter: Ch. Hist.*, v. III. 25.

***dē-cēd'-ent**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *decidens*, *pr. par.* of *decedo* = to go away, to depart.]

A. As adj.: Departing, going away, removing.

B. As substantive:

1. One who has given up an office.

2. Deceased, dead.

***de-ceipt**, *s.* [DECEIT, s.]

dē-cēit, ***de-ceipt**, ***de-ceite**, ***de-ceyt**, ***de-coyte**, ***desceit**, ***dessate**, ***dissait**, ***dyssayt**, *s.* [O. Fr. *decepte*, from Lat. *deceptus*, *pa. par.* of *decepto* = to deceive.] [DECEIVE.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of deceiving, misleading, or cheating any person; any act or practice in-

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hōre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sire, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

tended to cause what is false to pass for what is true; fraud, cheating, double-dealing.

"*Deceits or beguylings.* *Fraser*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. That which deceives, misleads, or cheats; deceitfulness, trickery, deception, duplicity.

3. A stratagem or artifice.

"His demand Springs not from Edward's well-meant honest love, But from deceit bred by necessity." *Shakesp.*—*Henry VI.* III. 2.

II. *Law*. Any trick, device, plot, collusion, craft, or false representation intended to defraud another.

"He is a merchant, the balances of *deceit* are in his hand."—*How. xii. 7.*

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *deceit* and *deception*: "A *deceiver* is full of *deceit*; but a *deception* may be occasionally practised by one who has not this habit of *deceiving*. *Deceit* is a characteristic of so base a nature, that those who have it practise every species of *deception* in order to hide their characters from the observation of the world. The practice of *deceit* springs altogether from a design, and that of the worst kind; but a *deception* may be practised from indifference, if not innocent motives, or may be occasioned even by inanimate objects. A person or a [course of] conduct is *deceitful*; an appearance is *deceptive*."

(2) He thus discriminates between *deceit*, *duplicity*, and *double-dealing*: "The former two may be applied either to habitual or particular actions, the latter only to particular actions. There may be much *deceit* or *duplicity* in a person's character or in his proceedings; there is *double-dealing* only where dealing goes forward. The *deceit* may be more or less veiled; the *duplicity* lies very deep, and is always studied whenever it is put into practice. *Duplicity* in reference to actions is mostly employed for a course of conduct; *double-dealing* is but another term for *duplicity* on particular occasions. Children of reserved characters are frequently prone to *deceit*, which grows into consummate *duplicity* in riper years: the wealthy are often exposed to much *duplicity* when they choose their favourites among the low and ignorant: nothing gives rise to more *double-dealing* than the fabrication of wills."

(3) He thus further discriminates between *deceit*, *fraud*, and *guile*: "Deceit is here, as in the preceding article, indeterminate when compared with *fraud*, which is a specific mode of *deceiving*: *deceit* is practised only in private transactions; *fraud* is practised towards bodies as well as individuals, in public as well as private; a child practises *deceit* towards its parents; *frauds* are practised upon the government, on the public at large, or on tradesmen; *deceit* involves the violation of moral law, *fraud* that of the civil law. A servant may *deceive* his master as to the time of his coming or going, but he *defrauds* him of his property if he obtains it by any false means. *Deceit*, as a characteristic, is indefinite in magnitude; *guile* marks a strong degree of moral turpitude in the individual. The former is displayed in petty concerns; the latter, which contaminates the whole character, displays itself in inextricable windings and turnings that are suggested in a peculiar manner by the author of all evil." (*Crabb*: *Eng. Synon.*)

dē-cēit'-fūl, ***dyseatful**, *a.* [*Eng. deceit; fūl*].

1. Full of *deceit* or *deception*; *deceiving*, *cheating*, *fraudulent*.

"... neither shall a *deceitful* tongue be found in their mouth."—*Zeph. iii. 13.*

2. *Delusive*, *disappointing* expectation.

"Conceit *deceitful*, so compact, so kind."

Shakesp.: *Rape of Lucrece*, 1, 423.

dē-cēit'-fūl-lŷ, *adv.* [*Eng. deceitful; -ly*]. In a *deceitful* manner; with intent to *deceive*; *fraudulently*.

"And after the league made with him he shall work *deceitfully*..."—*Dan. xi. 23.*

dē-cēit'-fūl-nēss, ***dyseatfulness**, *s.* [*Eng. deceitful; -ness*]. The quality or state of being *deceitful*; a tendency to *deceive*; a *deceitful* or *fraudulent* habit.

"... the *deceitfulness* of riches..."—*Matt. xiii. 22.*

***dē-cēit'-lēss**, *a.* [*Eng. deceit; -less*]. Free from *deceit* or *deception*; *guileless*, *honest*, *true*.

"... he that should call Satan an unclean devil, should imply that some devil is not unclean; or *deceivable* lusts, some *lusts* *deceitless*!"—*Ep. Hall*: *Old Rel.*, § 2.

dē-cēiv'-a-ble, ***de-ceyv'-a-ble**, ***dis-seyvable**, *a.* [*Eng. deceive(e); -able*].

†1. Capable of being *deceived*; open or subject to *deceit*.

"Man was not only *deceivable* in his integrity, but the angels of light in all their clarity."—*Brownie*: *Vulgar Errors*.

*2. *Deceitful*, *fraudulent*, *deceptious*.

"... there's something in't

That is *deceivable*."

Shakesp.: *Twelfth Night*, iv. 3.

dē-cēiv'-a-ble-nēss, *s.* [*Eng. deceiveable; -ness*]. The quality or state of being *deceivable*.

"And with all *deceivableness* of unrighteousness in them that perish..."—*2 Thess. ii. 10.*

dē-cēiv'-a-blŷ, *adv.* [*Eng. deceiveab(le); -ly*]. In a *deceivable* or *deceitful* manner; *deceitfully*.

***dē-cēiv'-ance**, ***desceyvance**, *s.* [*O. Fr. decevance*]. *Deceit*, *deceitfulness*.

"Here of a *deceyvance* that conseld him to do."

Robert de Brunne, 133.

***dē-cēiv'-ant**, ***dē-cēiv'-aunt**, *a.* [*O. Fr. decevant*]. *Deceitful*.

"That thou be nought *deceivaunt*."

Gower, l. 92.

dē-cēiv'e, ***decayve**, ***deceyve**, ***dis-ceyve**, ***disseyve**, ***dyssayve**, ***dy-sayve**, ***dyssayve**, *v.t. & i.* [*O. Fr. deceivre, deceiver*, from *Lat. decipio* = to take away, *deceive*; *de* = away, from, and *capio* = to take.]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To *mislead* intentionally; to *cause* to *mistake*; to *impose* upon; to *cheat*, to *delude*.

2. To *disappoint*, to *frustrate* one's expectation or hope.

"I now believe'd

The happy day approach'd, nor are my hopes *deceiv'd*."

Dryden.

¶ With of before the thing expected.

"The Turkish general, *deceiv'd* of his expectation, withdrew his fleet twelve miles off."—*Knollys*.

3. To *deprive* or *take* from stealthily, to *rob*.

"... so *deceive* and rob them of their nourishment."

Bacon.

†4. To *while* away, to *cause* to *pass* pleasantly.

"These occupations oftentimes *deceiv'd* the listless hour."—*Wordsworth*. (*Ogilvie*.)

B. *Intrans.*: To *cheat*, to *mislead*, to *cause* to *mistake*, to *delude*.

"Can those too flatter, and can Jove *deceive*?"

Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, xii. 186.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *deceive*, to *delude*, and to *impose* upon: "Falsehood is the leading feature in all these terms: they vary, however, in the circumstances of the action. To *deceive* is the most general of the three: it signifies simply to produce a false conviction; the other terms are properly species of *deceiving*, including accessory ideas. A *deception* does not always suppose a fault on the part of a person *deceived*, but a *delusion* does. A person is sometimes *deceived* in cases where *deception* is unavoidable; he is *deluded* through a voluntary blindness of the understanding. ... *Deception* is practised by an individual on himself or others; a *delusion* is commonly practised on one's self; an *imposition* is always practised on another. Men *deceive* others from a variety of motives; they always *impose* upon them for purposes of gain or the gratification of ambition. Men *deceive* themselves with false pretenses and false confidence; they *delude* themselves with vain hopes and wishes." (*Crabb*: *Eng. Synon.*)

dē-cēiv'ed, *pa. pur. or a.* [*DECEIVE*].

dē-cēiv'-ēr, ***de-ceyv'-ar**, ***deceyver** ***disseyver**, *s.* [*Eng. deceive(e); -er*]. One who *deceives*; a *cheat*.

"For there are many untruthy and vain talkers and *deceivers*..."—*James* ii. 10.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *deceiver* and *impostor*: "Deceiver is a generic term; *impostor* specific: every *impostor* is a species of *deceiver*: the words have, however, a distinct use. The *deceiver* practises *deception* on individuals; the *impostor* only on the public at large. The false friend and the faithless lover are *deceivers*; the assumed nobleman who practises *frauds* under his disguise, and the pretended prince who lays claim to a crown to which he was never born, are *impostors*." (*Crabb*: *Eng. Synon.*)

***dē-cēiv'-ēr-ŷe**, *s.* [*Eng. deceive; -rie* = -ry].

A course of *deceitful* conduct.

dē-cēiv'-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [*DECEIVE*].

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. As *subst.*: The act of *misleading*, *cheating*, or *deluding*; a *deceit*.

"... they everlastingly perish in their own *deceivings*."—*Bunyan*: *Pilgrim's Progress*, pl. I.

dē-cēm, *a.* [*Lat.*]. A numerical adjective, ten, which is largely used in composition in English, with the meaning of *ten*, *tenth*, or *tenfold*.

decem tales, *s.* [*Lat.* = ten such men.]

Law: A writ to a sheriff to supply ten men to make up a full jury.

Dē-cēm'-bēr, *s.* [*Lat.*].

1. *Originally*: The tenth month of the year, the Roman year beginning in March, and not, as with us, in January.

2. *Now*: The twelfth and last month of the year, when the sun is at its greatest distance south of the equator. It contains thirty-one days. The 26th of December, or, if that falls on a Sunday, the following Monday, is a Bank Holiday.

***Dē-cēm'-bēr-lŷ**, *a.* [*Eng. December; -ly*]. Like *December*; *wintery*; *cold*.

"The many bleak and *decemberly* nights of a seven years' widowhood."—*Sterne*: *Tristram Shandy*, v. 208.

dē-cēm-dēn'-tāte, *a.* [*Lat. decem* = ten, *dentatus* = toothed, *dens* = a tooth.] Having ten teeth or points.

dē-cēm'-fid, *a.* [*Lat. decem* = ten, and *fido* (perf. tense *fidi*) = to ent, to divide.]

Bot.: An epithet applied to the perianths of flowers which are divided into ten divisions or parts; *ten-cleft*.

dē-cēm-lōc'-ū-lār, *a.* [*Lat. decem* = ten, *locul(us)* = a little bag, a cell, and *Eng. adj. suff. -ar*].

Bot.: Ten-celled; having ten receptacles or cells for seeds.

***dē-cēm'-pē-dā**, *s.* [*Lat.*, from *decem* = ten, and *pes* (genit. *pedis*) = a foot.] A ten-foot rod, used by surveyors and architects in taking measurements.

***dē-cēm'-pē-dal**, *a.* [*Lat. decem* = ten, *pedalis* = of the length of a foot, *pes* = a foot.] Ten feet in length.

dē-cēm'-vīr (pl. **dē-cēm'-vīr-i**, *Lat.*; **dē-cēm'-vīrs**, *Eng.*), *s.* [*Lat.*, from *decem* = ten, and *vir* = a man.]

1. *Roman Hist.*: One of a body of ten magistrates, in whom was vested the sole government of Rome for a period of two years, from B.C. 449 to B.C. 447. The brutal and licentious conduct of one of the number, Appius Claudius, caused their downfall in the latter year.

"The *decemviri*, having now taken the government upon them, agreed..."—*Kennet*: *Roman Antiquities*, li. 11.

†2. *Now*: A member of any body of ten men appointed for any special purpose or office.

dē-cēm'-vīr-al, *a.* [*Lat. decemviralis*] Of or pertaining to the *Decemvirs*.

"... the *decemviral* legislation..."—*Lewis*: *Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1853), ch. iv. § 4.

dē-cēm'-vīr-āte, *s.* [*Lat. decemvritas*].

1. *Roman History*:

(1) The office or rank of the ten senators elected instead of consuls at Rome in B.C. 449. [*DECEMVIR*.]

(2) The period during which *decemvirs* were in office.

†2. Any body of ten men in authority.

"If such a *decemvirate* should ever attempt to restore our constitutional liberty."—*Sir W. Jones*: *Letter to Lord Althorp*.

***dē-cēm'-vīr-shīp**, *s.* [*Eng. decemvir* (q.v.); -ship]. The office or position of a *decemvir*.

"The *decemvirship* and the conditions of his colleagues had so greatly changed."—*Holland*: *Italy*, p. 113.

***dē-çençe**, *s.* [*DECENCY*].

dē-çen-çŷ, ***dē-çençe**, *s.* [*Fr.*, from *Lat. decentia* = what is becoming, neut. pl. of

bēil, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōw**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bench**; **go**, **çem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f** -**clan**, -**tian** = **shan**. -**tion**, -**sion** = **shūn**; -**tion**, -**sion** = **zhūn**. -**cious**, -**tious**, -**sious** = **shūs**. -**ble**, -**dle**, &c. = **bel del**.

decens, *pr. par.* of the *imp. verb decet* = it is becoming.]

*1. The quality or state of being decent or becoming; suitability to character; propriety.

"And must I own, she said, my secret smart.
What with modesty were in silence kept?"
Dryden: Virgil: Æneid, x. 95, 96.

2. Propriety of form; proper form or formality; becoming manners or behaviour, decorum.

"... the offices of religion stript of all the external decencies of worship, ..."—*Atterbury*.

3. *Spec.*: Decent or modest words or actions; a freedom from anything obscene or ribald.

"Immodest words admit of no defence;

For want of decency is want of sense."

Roscomben: Essay on Translated Verse.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *decency* and *decorum*: "Decency respects the conduct; decorum the behaviour; a person conducts himself with *decency*; he behaves with *decorum*. Indecency is a vice; it is the violation of public or private morals: indecorum is a fault; it offends the feelings of those who witness it. Nothing but a depraved mind can lead to *indecent* practices; indiscretion and thoughtlessness may sometimes give rise to that which is *indecorous*. Decency enjoins upon all relatives, according to the proximity of their relationship, to show certain marks of respect to the memory of the dead: regard for the feelings of others enjoins a certain outward *decorum* upon every one who attends a funeral." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

dē-cēne, *s.* [Lat. *decem* = ten; Eng. suff. *-ene*.]

Chem.: A hydrocarbon, $C_{10}H_{20}$. Obtained, along with decene, $C_{10}H_{18}$, by heating turpentine oil for some hours with twenty parts of hydriodic acid. It boils at 165°, and has an alliaceous odour.

***dē-cēn'-na-rŷ** (1), *s.* [Lat. *decennium* = a period of ten years: *decem* = ten, and *annus* a year.] A period of ten years; now commonly supplanted by *decade* (q.v.).

***dē-cēn'-na-rŷ** (2), *s.* [Lat. *decem* = ten.] *Feudal Law*: A town or tithing, consisting of ten families or freeholders.

"... the whole land was divided into hundreds, and these again into *decennaries*, ..."—*Hobbes: A Dialogue on the Common Law*.

***dē-cēn'-nēr**, *s.* [Low Lat. *decenus*, from *decem* = ten.] A freeholder of a decennary.

"In case of the default of appearance in a *decennary*, these nine pledges had one and thirty days to bring the delinquent forth to justice."—*Fiddling: On the Causes of the Increase of Robbers*, §5.

dē-cēn'-nī-āl, *a.* [Lat. *decennalis* = of ten years: *decem* = ten, and *annus* = a year.]

1. Lasting or continuing for a period of ten years.

2. Occurring every ten years.

dē-cēn'-nī-ūm, *s.* [Lat.] A period of ten years; a decennary.

"... an entire *decennium*."—*Levins: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ch. xii., § 60.

***dē-cēn'-nō-val**, ***dē-cēn'-nō-va-rŷ**, *a.* [Lat. *decem* = ten, and *novem* = nine.] Of or pertaining to the number nineteen.

"... a *decennal* circle, or of nineteen years ..."—*Holder*.

"... this whole *decennary* progress of the epacts, ..."—*Ibid.*

dē-cēnt, ***dē-cente**, *a. & adv.* [Fr., from Lat. *decens*, *pr. par.* of *decet* = it is becoming.]

A. As adjective:

1. Becoming, fit, suitable, seemly, decorous.

"For place or pension laid in decent row."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, l. 56.

2. Graceful, comely, noble.

"And plain in manner; decent, solem, chaste,
And natural in gesture."
Copey: Task, ll. 401, 402.

3. Free from obscenity, immodesty, or ribaldry.

4. Moderate, tolerable, sufficiently great or good, passable.

**B. As adv.*: Decently, becoming, seemly.

"And decent on the pile dispose the dead."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, vii. 613.

¶ For the difference between *decent* and *becoming*, see *BECOMING*.

†**dē-cēnt-ish**, *a.* [Eng. *decent*; *-ish*.] Fair, moderately good, passable.

"We've decentish wine."

Barham: Some Account of a New Play.

dē-cēnt-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *decent*; *-lŷ*.]

1. In a decent, becoming, or seemly manner; becomingly.

"Let all things be done *decently* and in order."
1 Cor. xiv. 40.

2. With decency; without breach of decorum.

"Such gifts as we shall bring, for gifts demand
That grace, nor can be *decently* refused."
Copey: Homer's Odyssey, xviii.

3. Without obscenity, immodesty, or ribaldry.

4. Moderately, tolerably well, passably.

***dē-cēnt-nēs**, ***dē-cēnt-nēsse**, *s.* [Eng. *decent*; *-ness*.] Decency, decorum.

"Shall they be carried forth without any *decentness*?"—*Hunting of Purgatory* (1651), fol. 17.

dē-cēn-tral-i-zā-tion, *s.* [Pref. *de* = away, from, and Eng. *centralization* (q.v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act or process of decentralizing.

2. *Polit.*: The act or system of distributing the administration of the internal affairs of a country in various places in that country, as opposed to centralization, where the administration of all matters is concentrated at one place.

dē-cēn-tral-ize, *v.t.* [Pref. *de* = away, from, and Eng. *centralize* (q.v.).] To carry out the system of decentralization; to distribute the administration of internal affairs in various places in a country.

***dē-cēp-tī-bil'-i-tŷ**, *s.* [Eng. *deceptible*; *-ity*.] Liability to be deceived.

"... the *deceptibility* of our decayed natures"—*Glanville: Vanity of Dogm.*, ch. vii.

***dē-cēp-tī-ble**, *a.* [Mid. Eng. *decept*; Lat. *deceptus* = deceit; Eng. suff. *-able*.] Liable or possible to be deceived; open to fraud or deceit.

"... the common infirmity of human nature; of whose *deceptive* condition, perhaps, there should not need any other evicition than the frequent errors we shall ourselves commit."—*Brown: Vulgar Errors*.

dē-cēp'-tion, ***dē-cēp-ci-oun**, ***dē-cēp-ci-oue**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *deceptio*, from *deceptus*, *pa. par.* of *decepto* = to deceive.]

1. The act of deceiving, misleading, cheating, or deluding.

"All *deception* is a misapplying of those signs, which, by compact or institution, were made the means of men's signifying or conveying their thoughts."—*South*.

2. A state of being deceived, misled, or deluded.

"And fall into *deception* unaware."

Milton: P. L., ix. 362.

3. That which deceives or misleads; a deceit, a fraud.

¶ For the difference between *deception* and *deceit*, see *DECEIT*.

***dē-cēp'-tioŭs**, *a.* [O. Fr. *deceptieux*.] Deceitful, deceiving, deceptive.

"... those organs had *deceptious* functions."
Shakespeare: Troilus & Cressida, v. 2.

dē-cēp'-tive, *a.* [Lat. *deceptus*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ive*.] Deceitful, deceiving, cheating, false, misleading.

"... dates, in such a context, are misleading and *deceptive*."—*Levins: Cred. Early Rom. Hist.* (1855), ch. viii., § 1.

deceptive cadence, *s.*

Mus.: A term used when the last chord of a phrase is other than the tonic chord, and is preceded by that of the dominant. Called also Interrupted or False Cadence. (*Stainer & Barrett*.) [*CADENCE*.]

dē-cēp'-tive-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *deceptive*; *-lŷ*.] In a deceptive, deceitful, or misleading manner.

***dē-cēp'-tive-nēs**, *s.* [Eng. *deceptive*; *-ness*.] The quality of being deceptive or deceitful; deceitfulness.

***dē-cēp'-tiv'-i-tŷ**, *s.* [Eng. *deceptive*; *-ity*.] A deceit, a sham. (*Carlyle*.)

***dē-cēp'-tōr-ŷ**, *a.* [Formed as if from a Lat. *deceptorius*, from *deceptus*.] Containing or tending to deceit; deceptive, deceitful, misleading.

dē-cērn, ***dē-cērne**, ***dē-sērne**, *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *décerner*; Lat. *decerno* = to decree; *dē-* away, from, and *cerno* = to distinguish.]

A. Transitive:

*1. *Ordinary Language*:

1. To separate, to divide.

"Decerning the good and Iearned from the evil and unlearned."—*Joye: Expos of Daniel*, ch. i.

2. To discern, to distinguish.

"They can see nothing, nor *decern* what maketh for them, nor what against them."—*Abp. Cranmer: On the Sacrament*, fol. 83.

3. To decree, to pronounce, to declare.

"We ... *decerne* and declare the same King Richard before this to have been and to be unprofitable, vnable &c."—*Holmes: Chron. Richard III.* (anno 1399).

II. Scots Law: To adjudge, to decree.

B. Intransitive:

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: To discern.

"To *decerne* between the true doctrine and the false." *Sir T. More: Works*, p. 523.

2. *Scots Law*: To give judgment, to decree.

"The saids lordis and estatis of parliament, find, *decernis*, and declaris, that the said Frances, suntime erill Bothwell, has committit and done oppin and manifest tressoun aganis our said souerane lord" &c.—*Acts Ja. VI.*, 1558 (ed. 1814), p. 11.

dē-cērned, *pa. par. & a.* [*DECERN*.]

***dē-cērn'-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *decern*; *-er*.] One who gives a judgment or opinion.

"... those slight and vulgar *decerners*..."—*Glanville: Luz Orientalis* (Pref.).

dē-cērn'-īng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [*DECERN*.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of decreeing or adjudging.

***dē-cērn'-i-tūre**, *s.* [Lat. *decerniturus*, fut. *par.* of *decerno* = to decree.]

Scots Law: A decree or sentence of a court, sometimes as enforcing payment of a debt.

"... to infer *decerniture* against the heritors."—*Newbigh: Suppl. Dec.*, p. 517.

***dē-cērn'-mēt**, *s.* [Eng. *decern*; *-ment*.] Discernment, judgment, apprehension.

"... a yet more refined elective discretion or *decernment*, ..."—*Goodwin: Works*, vol. iii., p. 483.

***dē-cērp**, *v.t.* [Lat. *decerpo*.] To crop, to pluck off.

***dē-cērp't**, *a.* [Lat. *decerptus*, *pa. par.* of *decerpo* = to crop: *dē* = away, from, and *cirpo* = to pluck.]

1. Cropped, taken off, torn away.

"... manes soule, being *decert* or taken of the portion of diuinitie called *mens*, ..."—*Elyot: Governour*, bk. iii., c. 23.

2. Torn or rent in pieces, distracted.

"O howe this moste noble isle of the worlde was *decert* and rent to pieces."—*Elyot: Governour*, b. i. c. 2.

***dē-cērp't-i-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *decert*; *-able*.] That may be cropped or plucked off.

***dē-cērp'-tion**, *s.* [Formed as if from a Lat. *decerptio*, from *decerptus*, *pa. par.* of *decerpo*.]

1. The act of cropping or plucking off.

2. That which is plucked off; a piece, a fragment.

"... our souls are but particles and *decertions* of our parents, ..."—*Glanville: Pre-existence of Souls*, c. 3.

***dē-cēr-tā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *decertatio*.] A striving or contending; contention, dispute.

***dē-cēsse**, *s.* [*DECEASE*, *s.*]

***dē-cēss'-lōn** (ss as sh), *s.* [Lat. *decessio*, from *decessus*, *pa. par.* of *decedo* = to go away.] A going away, a departure.

***dē-cēst**, *v.i.* [*DESIST*.] To cease, to desist from.

***dē-charm**, *v.t.* [Fr. *décharmer*.] To disenchant, to remove a spell or charm.

"... he was suddenly cured by *décharming* the witchcraft."—*Barrey: On Consumption*.

***dē-charmed**, *pa. par. or a.* [*DECHARM*.]

***dē-charm'-īng**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [*DECHARM*.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of disenchanting or removing a spell or charm; disenchantment.

dēo, **fāt**, **fāre**, **amidst**, **whāt**, **fāll**, **father**; **wō**, **wēt**, **hōre**, **camēl**, **hōr**, **thēre**; **pīne**, **pīt**, **sīre**, **sir**, **marine**; **gō**, **pōt**, **or**, **wōre**, **wōlf**, **wōrk**, **whō**, **sōn**; **mūte**, **cūb**, **cūre**, **unite**, **cūr**, **rūle**, **fūll**; **trŷ**, **Sŷrian**. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

déchaussé (pr. *dā-shō'-sā*, a. [Fr.]

Her.: The same as DISMEMBERED (q.v.).

dēch'-ēn-ite, s. [Named after a German geologist, Von Dechen.]

Min.: A red or yellow greasy mineral, occurring massive, botryoidal, nodular, stalactitic, and at times slightly columnar. Hardness, 3-4; sp. gr. 5.6-5.8. Compos.: Sesquioxide of vanadium, 16.81-49.27; protoxide of lead, 48.7-57.66; protoxide of zinc, 0-21.41. Found in Germany. [EUSYNCHITE.]

dē-chris'-tī-an-ize, v. t. [Pref. *de* = away, from, and Eng. christianize (q.v.).] To turn or pervert from Christianity; to heathenize.

"The next step in dechristianizing the political life of nations."—*Dietrich: Lohrstr.*, ch. lxxiv.

dē-chris'-tī-an-ized, pa. par. or a. [DE-CHRISTIANIZE.]

dē-chris'-tī-an-iz-īng, pr. par., a., & s. [DECHRISTIANIZE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The act of perverting or turning from Christianity.

dēç'-ī-a-tine, s. [DESSATIENE.]

dē-çid'-a-ble, a. [Eng. decid(e); -able.] Capable of being decided.

"Our controversies about things indifferent are decidable by these principles."—*Jones: Rome No Mother Church* (1678), § 1.

dē-çide, v. t. & i. [Fr. *decider*; Ital. *decidere*, from Lat. *decido* = to decide; *dē* = away, and *cado* = to cut.]

A. Transitive:

*1. To cut off, to separate.

"The sea too near decides us from the rest."—*P'ier: Holy State*, bk. II., ch. xx.

*2. To determine a question or dispute; to settle, to adjudge.

"... who dare question aught that he decides?"

Byron: Corsair, l. 5.

B. Intransitive:

*1. To give a decision on a question or dispute; to determine, to adjudge.

"... who decides so often, and who examines so seldom."—*Pope: Homer's Odyssey* (Postscript).

*2. To make up one's mind on a point; to come to a decision.

*3. To be determined or settled.

"At last I thought, Since ye are thus divided, I print it will; and so the case decided."

Bunyan: Apology.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *decide*, to determine, and to conclude upon: "The idea of bringing a thing to an end is common to the signification of all these words; but *decide* expresses more than *determine*, and *determine* more than *conclude*. *Decide* and *determine* are both employed in matters relating to ourselves or others; *conclude* is employed in matters that respect the parties only who *conclude*. As it respects others, to *decide* is an act of greater authority than to *determine*; a parent *decides* for his child; a subordinate person may *determine* sometimes for those who are under him in the absence of his superiors. In all cases, to *decide* is an act of greater importance than to *determine*. The nature and character of a thing is *decided* upon: its limits or extent are *determined* on. A judge *decides* on the law and equity of the case; the jury *determine* as to the guilt or innocence of the person. An individual *decides* in his own mind on any measure, and the propriety of adopting it; he *determines* in his own mind as to how, when, and where it shall be commenced. To *determine* and *conclude* are equally practical; but *determine* seems to be more peculiarly the act of an individual; *conclude* may be the act of one or of many. We *determine* by an immediate act of the will; we *conclude* on a thing by inference and deduction. Caprice may often influence in *determining*; but nothing is *concluded* on without deliberation and judgment. Many things may be *determined* on which are either never put into execution, or remain long unexecuted; but that which is *concluded* on is mostly followed by immediate action. To *conclude* on is properly to come to a final determination." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)

dē-çid'-ēd, pa. par. or a. [DECIDE.]

A. As pa. par.: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. As adjective:

1. Of things:

(1) Settled, determined, adjudged.

(2) Clear, evident, unambiguous; that cannot be doubted or mistaken.

"... every member of an oppressed church is a man who has a very decided preference for that church."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

(3) Strong, determined, resolute.

"... compelled the Privy Council to take decided steps."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xlii.

2. Of persons: Determined, resolute, unhesitating, unwavering.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *decided*, *determined*, and *resolute*: "A man who is *decided* remains in no doubt: he who is *determined* is uninfluenced by the doubts or questions of others: he who is *resolute* is uninfluenced by the consequences of his actions. A *decided* character is at all times essential for a prince or a minister, . . . a *determined* character is essential for a commander, or any one who has to exercise authority; a *resolute* character is essential for one who is engaged in dangerous enterprises. Pericles was a man of a *decided* temper which was well fitted to direct the affairs of government in a season of turbulence and disquietude; Titus Manlius Torquatus displayed himself to be a man of a *determined* character, when he put to death his victorious son for a breach of military discipline; Brutus, the murderer of Caesar, was a man of *resolute* temper."

(2) He thus discriminates between *decided* and *decisive*: "Decided marks that which is actually *decided*: *decisive* that which appertains to *decision*. *Decided* is employed for persons or things; *decisive* only for things. A person's aversion or attachment is *decided*; a sentence, a judgment, or a victory is *decisive*. A man of a *decided* character always adopts *decisive* measures. It is right to be *decisively* adverse to every thing which is immoral: we should be cautious not to pronounce *decisively* on any point where we are not perfectly clear and well grounded in our opinion." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)

dē-çid'-ēd-ly, adv. [Eng. *decided*; -ly.] In a decided manner; clearly, plainly, unmistakably.

"... men *decisively* superior to the generality of the people."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. lii.

***dē-çid'-mēt**, ***des-çide-ment**, s. [Eng. *decide*; -ment.] A decision, a deciding.

"File Signior, there be times, and terms of honour To argue these things in, *decidements* able

To speak ye noble gentlemen, . . ."
Beaumont & Fletcher: Love's Pilgrimage, ii. 1.

***dē-çid'-ençe**, s. [Lat. *decidentia*, from *decidens*, pr. par. of *decido* = to fall down; *dē* = down, away, and *cado* = to fall.] The act or process of falling off or away.

"Men, observing the *decidence* of their horns, do fall upon the conceit that it annually roteth away, . . ."
—*Brome: Vulgar Errors*, bk. iii., ch. ix.

dē-çid'-ēr, s. [Eng. *decide(e)*; -er.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who decides questions or cases; a judge.

"... proper judges or *deciders* of controversy."—*Watts*.

2. One who or that which determines a contest or contention.

II. Sports: A race run or a game played to decide a match, when in the former race or games the contestants have been exactly equal.

"... Frisky Matron and Latour, the former of whom won the *decider*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 26, 1881.

dē-çid'-īng, pr. par., a., & s. [DECIDE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The act of determining or settling a case, question, or contention; decision.

***dē-çid'-īng-ly**, adv. [Eng. *deciding*; -ly.] Decisively, decidedly.

"... so *decidingly* concluding."—*Brome: Vulgar Errors*, bk. vii., ch. xlii.

dē-çid'-u-a, s. [Lat. *deciduus*.]

Physiol.: A membrane thrown off the uterus after parturition. It has a threefold division, the larger forming the immediate lining of the uterine cavity, being called

decidua vera (true decidua), the second *decidua reflexa* (turned-back decidua), and the third really a special development of part of the first—*decidua serotina* (late decidua).

dē-çid'-ū-āte, a. [Eng. *decidu(a)*; -ate.]

1. An epithet applied to those mammals which part with a decidua after parturition.

2. Being deciduous, falling away (said of a placenta). Primates (excepting the Lemurs), Cheiroptera, Insectivora, Rodentia, and most Edentates have a deciduate placenta.

***dē-çid'-ū'-ī-tŷ**, s. [Formed as if from a Lat. *decidulis*, from *deciduus*.] The quality of being deciduous.

dē-çid'-u-ōus, a. [Lat. *deciduus*, from *decido* = to fall down.]

1. Botany:

(1) (*Of leaves, &c.*): Falling, not permanent; an epithet applied to those organs which detach themselves after fulfilling their functions. Most of the trees of this country have deciduous leaves. Those trees which are called evergreen, as the Pines and Evergreen Oak, always lose a certain number of leaves at intervals, sufficient, however, being left to preserve the green appearance.

(2) (*Of trees, &c.*): Having deciduous leaves, &c.

"... the lighter green of the *deciduous* trees."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World* (ed. 1870), ch. II., p. 31.

2. Zool.: Applied to those parts which have only a temporary existence, and are shed during the lifetime of the animal, as the hair, horns, and teeth of certain animals.

"... deciduous parts, such as the *placenta uterina*, and the different membranes that involve the *fœtus*."—*Boyle: Works*, vol. vi., p. 733.

¶ *Deciduous* Cypress: A tree, *Taxodium distichum*.

dē-çid'-u-ōus-nēss, s. [Eng. *deciduous*, -ness.] The quality of being deciduous.

dē-çī-grām, **dē-çī-grāmme**, s. [Fr. *décigramme*.] A weight of one-tenth of a gramme = 0.056438 drams. [GRAMME.]

dē-çil, **dē-çile**, s. [Lat. *decem* = ten.]

Astron.: An aspect or position of two planets, when they are distant from each other a tenth part of the zodiac.

dē-çī-li-tre, s. [Fr.] A French measure of capacity, equal to the tenth part of a litre, or 0.176077 of a pint.

dē-çil'-lī-ōn, s. [Lat. *decem* = ten.]

Math.: In American notation, a thousand involved to the eleventh power, a unit with thirty-three ciphers attached; in English notation, a million involved to the tenth power, a unit with sixty ciphers attached.

dē-çil'-lī-ōnth, a. & s. [Eng. *decillion*; -th.]

A. As adj.: Of or pertaining to a decillion.

B. As subst.: One of a decillion equal parts; the decillionth part.

dēç'-ī-mā, s. [Lat. fem. of *decimus* = the tenth; *decem* = ten.]

Music: A tenth, an interval of a tenth.

(1) *Decima plena de tonis*: A major tenth.

(2) *Decima non plena de tonis*: A minor tenth.

(3) *Decima quarta*: A fourteenth, or octave of the seventh.

(4) *Decima quinta*: A fifteenth or double octave.

(5) *Decima tertia*: A thirteenth, or octave of the sixth. (Stainer & Barrett.)

dēç'-ī-mā, a. & s. [Lat. *decimus* = the tenth.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Of or pertaining to ten; counted or proceeding by tens.

"... it is hard to go beyond eighteen, or, at most, four-and-twenty decimal progressions, without confusion."—*Locke*.

*2. Of or pertaining to tithes.

II. Math.: [DECIMAL ARITHMETIC.]

B. As substantive:

*1. Any number expressed in a decimal notation, on a scale of tens.

2. A decimal fraction (q.v.).

bēl, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **slin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. -**īng**. -**cian**, -**tian** = **shan**. -**tion**, -**sion** = **shūn**; -**tion**, -**gion** = **zhūn**. -**tious**, -**cious**, -**sious** = **shūs**. -**ble**, -**dle**, &c. = **bəl**, **dəl**.

decimal arithmetic.**Mathematics:**

† 1. The common system of arithmetic, in which the figures represent a different value, progressing or decreasing by tens: the value increasing tenfold for each place nearer to the left hand, and decreasing tenfold for each place nearer the right hand.

2. That part of the science of numerical calculation which treats of decimal fractions.

decimal fraction.

Math.: A fraction whose denominator is 10, or some power of ten, that is some multiple of 10, into itself, as 100, 1,000, &c. Thus $\frac{1}{10}$, $\frac{1}{100}$, &c. are decimal fractions, but for convenience the denominator is usually omitted, and its place supplied by a dot or point placed on the left hand side of as many figures of the numerator as there are ciphers in the denominator: thus the fractions given above are usually written .3, .05, .007, ciphers being added on the left hand side where the number of figures in the numerator is not equal to that of the ciphers in the denominator.

decimal measure. A measure, the unit of which is divided into ten equal parts.

decimal notation.

Math.: The system of numerical calculation by tens.

"... it is a species of order extremely obvious to all who use the decimal notation."—*Burke: Abridg. of Eng. History*, bk. II, ch. vii.

decimal system. A system of weights and measures in which the values of the several weights, &c., proceed by multiples of ten. [**METRIC SYSTEM.**] (See 41 & 42 Viet., c. 49, sec. 21.)

† **dēc-ī-māl-īsm**, *s.* [Eng. *decimal*; -ism.] The principle of a decimal system of currency, weights, measures, &c.

† **dēc-ī-māl-iz-ā-tion**, *s.* [Eng. *decimalization*; -ation.] The act or process of decimalizing the currency, weights, measures, &c., of a country.

† **dēc-ī-māl-ize**, *v.t.* [Eng. *decimal*; -ize.] To reduce or adapt to the decimal system.

dēc-ī-māl-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *decimal*; -ly.] By means of tens; according to the decimal notation.

dēc-ī-māte, *v.t.* [Lat. *decimatus*, *pa. par.* of *decimo*, from *decimus* = tenth; *decem* = ten.]

A. Ordinary Language:**I. Literally:**

1. In the same sense as B.

* 2. To take the tenth part or tithe of.

II. Fig.: To destroy a considerable proportion of.

"The Egyptians fought with determined bravery, replying to the hot fire poured into their ranks from our heavy guns until they must have been quite decimated."—*Despatch from Sir F. B. Seymour*, July 14, 1882.

B. Mil. Law, &c.: To select every tenth man for punishment by death in case of a general mutiny or other outbreak.

"To decimate the guilty would have been to commit a frightful massacre."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

dēc-ī-māt-ēd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [**DECIMATE.**]

A. As *pa. par.*: (See the verb).

* **B. As *adj.***: Having lost the great proportion of one's property.

"... as poor as a decimated cavalier, ..."—*Dryden: Wild Gallant*, II, 2.

dēc-ī-māt-īng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [**DECIMATE.**]

A. & B. As *pr. par.* & *particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. As substantive:

1. The act or practice of selecting by lot every tenth man for punishment; decimation.

2. A taking of the tenth part or tithe; decimation.

dēc-ī-mā-tion, * **dēc-ī-mā-qi-oun**, *s.* [Fr. *decimation*; Ital. *decimazione*; Lat. *decimatio*, from *decimus*.]

A. Ordinary Language:**I. Literally:**

1. In the same sense as B.

* 2. The taking of the tithe or tenth part, a tithing.

"Imprimis, the first means or course intended to increase your Majesty's revenues or profits withal, is of greatest consequence, and I call it a decimation, ..."
—*State Trials: The Earl of Bedford, &c.* (an. 1630).

II. Fig.: A destruction of a considerable proportion of persons; a severe loss of life.

B. Mil. Law, &c.: The act or system of selecting by lot every tenth man for punishment by death.

"By decimation, and a tithed death."

Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, v. 4.

* **dēc-ī-māt-ōr**, *s.* [Eng. *decimate(e)*; -or.] One who decimates.

"... armies, committees, sequestrators, triers, and decimators."—*South: Serms.*, vol. 5, ser. 1.

* **dēc-ī-mēs-trī-al**, *a.* [Lat. *decem* = ten, and *-mestris*, combining form of *mensis* = a month.] Consisting of ten months.

"... the decimestrial year of Romulus."—*Leviss: Astron. Antients*, ch. I, § 5.

dēc-ī-mē-tre, *s.* [Fr.] A French measure of length, equal to the tenth part of a metre, or 3.93710 inches.

dēc-ī-mō-sēx-tō, *s.* [Lat. = sixteenth.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: [II.]

2. Fig.: A very small compass.

In *decimo-sexto*. "Proceed, my little wit
Massinger: Unnat. Combat, I, 2.

II. Print. & Bookbinding: A name given to the size of a book, the leaves of which are of the size of one fold of a sheet folded so as to make sixteen leaves. It is generally written 16mo.

dē-cī-ne, *s.* [Lat. *decem* = ten, and Eng. suff. -ine (Chem.).]

Chem.: A hydrocarbon, $C_{10}H_{18}$, formed along with Decene by heating turpentine oil for some hours with 20 parts of hydriodic acid. It boils at 170° to 175°. Heated to 280° with hydriodic acid, it is converted into Decane, $C_{10}H_{22}$, with evolution of a gaseous mixture of 57 parts of hydrogen and 43 parts of propane, C_3H_8 .

* **dē-cīn-ēr**, **dē-cēn-nī-ēr**, **dō-zīn-ēr**, *s.* [Lat. *decem* = ten.] A tithing man. He had the oversight of ten households mutually bound by frankpledge for the preservation of the peace.

"The tithing man or deciner."—*Ward: Sermons*, p. 123.

dē-cī-phēr, *v.t.* [Fr. *déchiffrer*.]

I. Literally:

1. To explain or make clear any secret characters or cipher; to discover the meaning of any secret writing.

"They deciphered Latin inscriptions."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

2. To read or explain bad or indistinct writing.

II. Figuratively:

1. To discover, to explore, to investigate.

"The better deciphering of the River of Plate, ..."
—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, vol. III, p. 763.

2. To explain, to make clear, to unfold, to unravel, to interpret.

"... the spirit of God has vouchsafed to decipher it."—*South: Serms.*, vol. II, Sermon 2.

3. To discover, to detect, to find out.

"That you are both deciphered, that's the news."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, IV, 2.

4. To write or set down in characters; to set forth, to declare.

"Then were laws of necessity invented, that so every particular subject might find his principal pleasure deciphered into him, in the tables of his laws."
—*Locke*.

* **dē-cī-phēr**, * **dē-gy-phēr**, *s.* [**DECIPHER**, *v.*] An explanation or key to a cipher.

"Baker brought me a decipherer."—*State Trials* (anno 1571), *Duke of Norfolk*.

† **dē-cī-phēr-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *decipher*; -able.] Able or possible to be deciphered; that may or can be deciphered.

"... nothing but the Name was decipherable."—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. II, ch. I.

dē-cī-phēred, *pa. ptt.* or *a.* [**DECIPHER**, *v.*]

dē-cī-phēr-ēr, * **dē-gy-phēr-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *decipher*; -er.] One who reads or explains anything written in cipher or secret characters.

"... deludes and forestall all the cunning of the decipherer, ..."—*Bacon: On Learning*, bk. VI, ch. I.

dē-cī-phēr-īng, * **dē-gy-phēr-īng**, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [**DECIPHER**, *v.*]

A. & B. As *pr. par.* & *particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. As *subst.*: The act or science of reading or explaining anything written in cipher or secret characters; decipherment.

"The knowledge of cyphering hath drawn on with it a knowledge relative unto it, which is the knowledge of deciphering."—*Bacon: On Learning*, bk. VI, ch. I.

dē-cī-phēr-ment, *s.* [Eng. *decipher*; -ment.] The act or science of deciphering secret or obscure writing.

"The Hieroglyphic papyri, when the practicability of their decipherment was suggested, were confidently regarded as a wholesale repository of the lost literature of the ancients."—*Edinburgh Review*, No. 236, p. 319, October, 1862.

dē-cīp-ī-ā, *s.* [Lat. *decipio* = to deceive.]

Chem.: The oxide of decipium, formula doubtful; either DpO or Dp_2O_3 .

dē-cīp-ī-ūm, *s.* [**DECIPIA.**]

Chem.: Symbol Dp, atomic weight 106, if the oxide is DpO . Found in the samarskite of North Carolina, and said to be intermediate in character between the metals of the cerium and yttrium groups. Its salts are colourless. The acetate crystallizes easily. The double sulphate of decipium and potassium is only slightly soluble in a saturated solution of potassium sulphate, but easily soluble in water. Decipium nitrate gives in direct solar light an absorption spectrum containing at least three bands in the blue and indigo. (*Watts: Dict. Chem.*; *Yttrium Metals*, vol. VIII, pt. II, p. 2,156.)

* **dē-cī-se**, *v.t.* [Lat. *decisus*, *pa. par.* of *decido*.] To decide, to settle, to determine.

"No man more profoundly discusseth or more finely decideth the use of ceremonies."—*Udal: Preface to Matthew*.

dē-cī-ſion, *s.* [Lat. *decisio*, from *decido*.] [**DECIDE.**]

A. Ordinary Language:**I. Literally:**

* 1. The act of cutting off or separating.

"Not by derivation or decision, but by a total and plenary communication."—*Pearson: On Creed*, art. II.

* 2. A piece cut off, a fragment.

"And especially from rocks and stones along the sea, continually washed and dashed with waves, there be decisions."—*Holland: Plutarch*, p. 327.

3. The act of deciding, determining, or settling any point, question, difference, or contest.

"... no measure of legislation, no decision of war or peace, ... could take place without the consent of the Senate and people."—*Leviss: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ch. XI, § 40.

4. The judgment given in any case.

5. The determination of an event.

"And claims for ever, as his royal right, The event and sure decision of the fight."
Cooper: Esopitulation, 363.

II. Fig.: The quality of being decided; a decided, resolute, or determined character; resolution, firmness.

B. Law:

1. *Gen.*: The judgment given in a court of law.

2. *Scots Law*: A report of the proceedings of the Court of Session.

† Crabb thus discriminates between *decision*, *judgment*, and *sentence*: "... *decision* conveys none of the collateral ideas which are expressed by *judgment* and *sentence*: a *decision* has no respect to the agent; it may be said of one or many; it may be the *decision* of the court, of the nation, of the public, of a particular body of men, or of a private individual: but a *judgment* is given in a public court, or among private individuals: a *sentence* is passed in a court of law, or at the bar of the public. A *decision* specifies none of the circumstances of the action; it may be a legal or an arbitrary *decision*; it may be a *decision* according to one's caprice, or after mature deliberation: a *judgment* is always passed either in a court of law, and consequently by virtue of authority; or it is passed by an individual by the authority of his own *judgment*: a *sentence* is always passed by the authority of law, or the will of the public." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

dē-cī-sive, *a.* [Fr. *décisif*, from Lat. *decisus*, from *decido* = to decide (q.v.).]

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sire, sīr, marine; gō, pōt or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, ūnte, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē. ey = ā. qu = kw.

I. Of persons: Characterized by decision, firmness, or resolution; decided.

II. Of things:

1. Having the power or attribute of deciding or determining a question, difference, or event; conclusive, final.

"... the decisive hour was at hand."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

2. Final, irrevocable, unalterable.

"... the soul immediately after its departure, receives a decisive irrevocable doom."—*Bates: Ser.*; *Prov.* 1. 32.

3. Characterized by decision, firmness, or resolution.

*** ¶ Decisive oath:**

Civil Law: When one of the parties to a suit was unable to prove his allegation against the other, he challenged his adversary to swear that it was not so. If guilty he was placed in this dilemma, that he must either confess his crime or on the other hand perjure himself. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii, ch. 22.)

dě-čī-sive-lý, adv. [Eng. *decisive*; -ly.]

1. In a decisive manner; so as to decide any point, question, or difference.

"Not pointing very decisively anywhere."—*Carlyle: Lett. & Speeches of Cromwell*, iii. 167.

2. With decision, firmness, or resolution.

dě-čī-sive-ness, s. [Eng. *decisive*; -ness.]

1. The quality of being decisive, final, or conclusive.

2. Decision, firmness, or resolution of character.

dě-čī-šō, adv. [Ital.]

Music: Determined, decided, with decision.

*** dě-čī-sōr-ý, a.** [Formed as if from a Lat. *decisurius*, from *decisus*.] Having the quality or power of deciding; decisive.

děck, * děcke, v.t. [O. Dut. *decken*; Dut. *dekken*, cogn. with Dan. *dække*; Sw. *täcka*; Ger. *decken*; Lat. *tego*, all = to cover. Cf. A.S. *theccan* = to thatch.]

I. Ordinary Language:

* 1. To cover, to overspread.

"Whether to deck with clouds 'th' uncoloured sky. Or wet the thirsty earth with falling showers."—*Milton: P. L.*, v. 189, 190.

* 2. To clothe, to dress, to array.

"He shall deck me like a brydegroom, . . ."—*Bible* (1551): *Ecce.*, lxi.

3. To adorn, to beautify, to embellish, to set off.

"... or diamond drops
That sparkling deck'd the morning grass."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

* 4. To equip, to furnish out.

"He decked and viltail'd dyers ships of warre"
—*Hall: Henry VIII.*, an. 25.

II. Shipbuilding: To furnish with a deck.

děck (1), s. & a. [DECK, v.]

A. As substantive:

Shipbuilding: A floor in a ship above the bottom of the hold. Boats have no permanent decks, but are sometimes temporarily covered with a preventer-deck. (*Knight*.)

"Eneas from his lofty deck holds forth
The peaceful olive branch, . . ."

Cooper: Translations from Virgil; Æneid, bk. viii.

¶ Decks may run from stem to stern, or be but partial. Some fishing-craft have a partial deck, forming a cuddy. Vessels are classed, for some purposes, by the number of their decks; as, single-decked, two-decked, three-decked. In three-decked ships the decks above the water-line are known as the upper or spar, main, middle, gun or lower-deck. In two-decked ships, the upper or spar, main, and gun-deck. In frigates and merchant-vessels, the upper and main decks. The deck next below the water-line is the orlop-deck in two- or three-deckers, but is known as the lower deck in vessels of the lower grades. The after part of the orlop-deck is the cock-pit. A passage round the orlop-deck, to get at the ship's side for repairs during action, is called the wing-passage. On this deck are the cabins and berths of officers and men. A complete deck over the main-deck is the spar or flush-deck. The fore-castle is the foremost part, and the quarter-deck the aftermost part, of the spar-deck; the waist is the space amidships. A small deck at the after end is the poop or round-house, and usually extends to the mizzen. Above it is the poop-deck. A similar deck at the forward end is called the topgallant-fore-castle. A transverse deck ex-

tending across the middle of the vessel is called a hurricane-deck, bridge-deck, or bridge. It is common in steam-vessels, covering the space below the paddle-boxes. Detached buildings on a deck are deck-houses. The openings in a deck are ladder-ways or hatchways. *Tween-decks* is the space below the spar-deck. The former is covered by a hood or covering called a companion. The coverings of a hatchway are hatches. The raised ledges around the hatchway are coamings in the fore and aft direction; head-ledges in the parts athwartships. Glasses inserted in holes made in a deck are called deck-lights, and serve to light cabins below. (*Knight*.)

B. As adjective:

1. Of or pertaining to a deck; as, *deck-light*, *deck-pump*, &c.

2. Carried on the deck; as, *deck-cargo*, *deck-passenger*, &c.

¶ To clear the decks: To prepare for action.

deck-beam, s.

Shipbuild.: A strong beam running across a ship, to support the deck and keep the sides at their proper distance.

deck-bridge, s.

1. *Rail. Eng.*: One in which the track occupies the upper stringer, as distinguished from one in which the track, whether for cars or carriages, rests on the lower stringer and forms a through bridge.

2. *Naut.*: A platform connecting the paddle-boxes of a paddle steamer, or above and across the deck amidships of a screw.

deck-cargo, s.

Naut.: That portion of the cargo which is carried on the deck.

deck-feed pump, s.

Naut.: A hand-pump used for washing decks, feeding the boiler, &c.

deck-hook, s.

Shipbuild.: A thwartship-frame crossing the apron in a nearly horizontal position, to strengthen the bow and support the forward end of the deck. [STEM.]

deck-light, s. A bull's-eye or thick glass window let into an upper deck to light a cabin or state room. Side-lights are made in a similar manner, and light the state-rooms through windows in the side of the vessel. (*Knight*.)

deck-load, s.

Naut.: The same as DECK-CARGO (q.v.).

deck-nail, s.

Naut.: A diamond-shaped spike for nailing down the deck-planks.

deck-passage, s. A passage or voyage as a deck-passenger.

deck-passenger, s. A passenger who pays for accommodation on deck, and is not entitled to a sleeping-berth. Such passengers are only carried on short trips.

deck-pipe, s.

Naut.: An iron pipe through which a chain cable is paid into the locker.

deck-plate, s.

Steam-engine: A plate around the chimney of a marine-engine furnace, to keep it from contact with the wood of the deck.

deck-pump, s.

Naut.: [DECK-FEED PUMP.]

deck-sheet, s.

Naut.: The sheet of a studding-sail leading directly to the deck, by which it is steadied until set.

deck-stopper, s.

Naut.: A cable-stopper on deck, to secure the cable forward of the windlass while it is being overhauled; or one abaft the bits to keep more cable from running out.

deck-transom, s.

Shipbuild.: A horizontal timber under a ship's counter. (*Knight*.)

* **děck** (2), s. [Etyim. doubtful.]

1. A pack of cards.

"But, while he thought to steal the single ten,
The king was slily danger'd from the deck."

Shaksp.: 3 *Henry VI.*, v. 1.

2. A heap, a pile, as of papers.

"And, for a song I have
A paper-blurrier who on all occasions,
For all times, and all seasons, hath such trinkets
Ready in the deck." *Mastinger: Guardian*, iii. 2.

děcked, pa. par. or a. [DECK, v.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Covered, dressed, adorned, set out.

II. Technically:

1. *Shipbuild.*: Furnished with a deck.

"... husses or decked vessels from twenty to eighty tons burden. . . ."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. xiv., ch. v.

2. *Her.*: An epithet applied to a bird when the feathers are trimmed or edged with a small line of another colour.

děck'-el, s. [Ger. *deckel* = a cover, a lid.]

Paper-making: A curb which, by confining the pulp, determines the width of the sheet or roll of paper. In hand-machines it is a loose rectangular frame of wood. In machine work it is continuous; usually of linen and caoutchouc along the two margins of the apron. The uncut edge is known as the *deckel edge*. (*Knight*.)

deckel-edge, s. [DECKEL.]

děck'-ēr, s. [Eng. *decker*; -er.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who decks, covers, or adorns anything.

2. *Shipbuild.*: A vessel furnished with a deck or decks. (Only used in composition; as, a two-decker, three-decker, &c.)

děck'-ing, pr. par., a., & s. [DECK, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of dressing, adorning, or setting out.

"Such glorious deckings of the temple."

Homilies, B. ii.; *Against Idolatry*.

2. An ornament.

"... ornaments apt for her,
And deckings to her delicacy."

Beaumont & Fleet: Love's Pilgrimage, iii. 2.

II. Shipbuild.: The act of furnishing a ship with decks.

děck'-kle, s. [DECKEL.]

Mach.: An endless band, used in machinery to communicate motion. (*Rosseter*.)

dě-clām', * dě-clame, v.t. [Fr. *déclamer*; Sp. & Port. *declamar*; Lat. *declamo* = to cry out; *de*, intens., and *clamo* = to cry, to shout.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To harangue, to speak a set oration in public.

"It is usual for masters to make their boys declaim on both sides of an argument."—*Swift*.

2. To inveigh.

"The orators of the opposition declaimed against him with great animation and asperity."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

3. To speak or write pompously.

B. Transitive:

1. To utter loudly in public; to utter rhetorically.

"Right as they declaimed this inane."

Chaucer: Troilus, ii. 1,247.

* 2. To support by declaiming.

"Whoever strives to heget, or foment in his heart, such [malignant] persuasions concerning God, makes himself the devil's orator, and declaims his cause."—*South: Serms.*, viii. 82.

* 3. To cry down.

"This banquet then is . . . declaimed, spoken of and forbidden."—*Adams: Works*, l. 175, (*Darwin*.)

† **dě-clām'-ant, s.** [Fr. *déclamant*, pr. par. of *declamer*.] A declaimer (q.v.).

dě-clām'-ēr, s. [Eng. *declaim*; -er.]

1. One who declaims or harangues.

"... these declaimers contradicted themselves."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

2. One who inveighs or protests.

"Your salamander is a perpetual declaimer against jealousy."—*Adison*.

3. A clamourer, a noisy speaker.

dě-clām'-ing, pr. par., a., & s. [DECLAIM.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, čell, chorus, čhin, bečh; go, gem; thin, this, sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f -cian, -tian = šan. -tion, -sion = šün; -tion, -gion = žün. -cious, -tious, -sious = šüs. -ble, -die, &c. = bēl, dēl

C. As substantive :

1. The act of haranguing or speaking rhetorically in public.

2. A harangue, a speech.

"Using not the sharp two-edged sword of God's Word, but the blunt foils of human fallacies and declamings."—*Bp. Taylor: Art of Preaching*, p. 96.

dē-clā-mān'-dō, *adv.* [Ital.]

Music: In a declamatory style.

dēc-lā-mā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *declamatio*.]

I. Ordinary Language :

1. The act of declaiming or speaking rhetorically in public; the delivery of a speech or harangue in public.

"Or even, perhaps, the declamation prize, if to such glorious height he lifts his eyes."—*Byron: Thoughts Suggested by a College Examination*.

2. A speech or harangue made in public, and addressed to the passions; a set oration.

"At length these declamations became too ridiculous to be repeated."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xl.

3. Showy, pompous oratory; empty, bombastic speaking.

II. Music: The proper rhetorical rendering of words set to music. (*Stainer & Barrett*.) [RECITATIVE.]

†dē-clā-mā-tōr, ***dēc-lā-mā-tour**, *s.* [Lat.] A declaimer.

"Who could, I say, hear this generous declamator, without being fired at his noble zeal?"—*Tatler*.

dē-clām'-a-tōr-ŷ, *a.* [Lat. *declamatorius*.]

1. Of or pertaining to declamation; treated or spoken rhetorically.

"... a declamatory sense amongst the religious men of that age."—*Watson*.

2. Appealing to the passions; noisy, bombastic.

"... thought low, or vainly declamatory, to exhort our youth from the fumes of dress, and of every other superfluity."—*Goldsmith: The Bee*, No. 5.

†dē-clār'-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *declar(e)*; -able.]

1. That may or can be shown or proved.

"What slender opinions the ancients held of the efficacy of this star is declarable from their compute."—*Brown: Vulgar Errors*, bk. iv, ch. xlii.

2. That may be declared or expressed.

"... the divine is inexpressible, but the human declarable."—*Cudworth: Intel. System*, p. 23.

***dē-clār'-ant**, *a. & s.* [Fr., *pr. par. of déclarer*.]

A. As adj.: Declaring, showing, proving.

B. As subst.: One who declares, shows, or proves.

dēc-lā-rā-tion, ***dēc-lā-ra-ŷi-on**,

***dēc-lā-ra-ŷi-oun**, *s.* [Fr. *déclaration*; Sp. *declaración*; Port. *declaração*; Lat. *declaratō*, from *declaro* = to make clear; *de*, intens., and *clarus* = clear.]

I. Ordinary Language :

1. The act of explaining or making clear; an explanation, an interpretation.

"He shal discerne to hym a *declaraŷoun* of this lawe."—*Trentia*, l. 242.

2. The act of declaring, making known, affirming, publishing, or avowing; an open assertion, avowal, or affirmation.

"... plain and full *declarations* of mercy and love to the sons of men."—*Tillotson*.

3. That which is declared, affirmed, or avowed.

"Hear diligently my speech, and my *declaration* with your ears."—*Job* xlii. 17.

II. Technically :**1. Law :****(a) England :**

(1) That part of the process or pleadings in which a statement of the plaintiff's complaint against the defendant is set forth, with the additional circumstances of time and place, when and where the injury was committed, where these are requisite.

"When the plaintiff has stated his case in the *declaration*, it is incumbent on the defendant within a reasonable time to make his defence by putting in a plea."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii, ch. xl.

(2) A simple affirmation allowed in certain cases to be taken instead of an oath or solemn affirmation.

(3) *Scots Law:* The statement made by a prisoner on being arrested on suspicion of a crime, which is taken down in writing.

2. *Eccles.:* A solemn form to which the English Church requires subscription from all who seek admission to her ministry.

† (1) *Declaration of Independence:*

Amer. Hist.: The Declaration adopted by the Continental Congress on July 4, 1776, in which the tyranny and usurpation of Great Britain over the rights of the American Colonies are recited, and the claim made "that these united colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states, that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved." This document, written by Thomas Jefferson, is viewed by the American people as the most precious treasure they possess.

† (2) Declaration of Rights :

Eng. Hist.: A declaration drawn up by Parliament, and presented to William III. and Mary on their acceptance of the Crown of England, 1689. In it Parliament claimed as the right of Englishmen to keep arms for their own defence; that the election of members of Parliament ought to be free; that no excessive fines or other punishments should be inflicted; that money should not be raised without the consent of Parliament; that a standing army must not be raised or kept up in times of peace without the consent of Parliament, &c. These articles were afterwards embodied in the Bill of Rights. [BILL, B. II.]

"The Declaration of Rights was therefore turned into a Bill of Rights."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

(3) Declaration of War :

Polit.: A public proclamation by the State in which it declares itself to be at war with another Power.

dē-clār'-a-tive, *a.* [Fr. *déclaratif*.]

1. Explanatory, making plain or clear.

"This is a *declarative* law, and such are not to be taken by construction, equity, or construction, but by the letter only."—*Coar: Chas. I.* (an. 1641).

2. Making declaration; assertive, declaratory.

"Notwithstanding y^e sonne is the cause *declaratus* whereby we know that the other is a father."—*Tyndall: Works*, p. 67.

***dē-clār'-a-tive-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *declarative*; -ly.] By way of declaration or assertion.

"The priest shall exalt it," that is *declaratively*, ...—*Bates: Harmony of Divine Attributes*, ch. xiii.

dē-clār'-a-tōr, *s.* [Lat.]

Scots Law: [ACTION OF DECLARATOR].

"... an action of general *declarator* of non-entry."—*Erskine: Inst.*, B. II, tit. 5, § 30.

† (1) Action of declarator :

Scots Law: A form of procedure in the Court of Session in Scotland, by which an action is raised to have it judicially declared that a certain right, or a certain character, exists in a particular person or persons.

(2) Declarator of Property :

Scots Law: A statement set forth of one's title to land of which he seeks to be declared the sole proprietor.

(3) Declarator of Trust :

Scots Law: A statement set forth that certain money which a person is using for his own benefit is not his property, but belongs to a trust.

***dē-clār'-a-tōr-ŷ-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *declaratory*; -ly.] By way of declaration or assertion.

"... both *declaratorily* confirmed the same."—*Brown: Vulgar Errors*.

dē-clār'-a-tōr-ŷ, *a. & s.* [Fr. *déclaratoire*.]

A. As adj.: Declarative, expressive, affirmatory, affirmative.

"... whether the hill should or should not be *declaratory*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

† Followed by *of* before that which is declared or affirmed.

"... merely *declaratory* of the law as it stood."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xlii.

B. As subst.: An explanatory declaration. "... looking certainly for some other thing but a summary cognition in the cases of controversy, with a small *declaratory* to have followed."—*State Trials: The Duke of Norfolk* (an. 1571).

† Declaratory part of an Act :

Law: A part of an Act which clearly defines rights to be observed and wrongs to be avoided. (Wharton.)

declaratory act, s.

Polit.: An act intended to explain or declare more clearly the meaning of a previous act.

declaratory action, s.

Scots Law: [ACTION OF DECLARATOR.]

dē-clāre', *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *déclarer*; Sp. & Port. *declarar*; Ital. *dichiarare*; Lat. *declary*, from *de*, intens., *claro* = to make clear, *clarus* = clear.]

A. Transitive :**I. Ordinary Language :**

*1. To make clear or plain; to explain, to expound.

"As hit is *declared* ynner in his place."—*Trentia*, l. 89.

*2. To make known or evident; to describe, to unfold.

"To *declare* this a little we must assume that the surfaces of such bodies are exactly smooth."—*Boyle*.

3. To tell or speak out publicly or openly.

"Go, set a watchman, let him *declare* what he seeth."—*Isaiah* xli. 6.

4. To publish, to spread abroad, to exhibit.

"*Declare* his glory among the heathen."—*1 Chron.* xvi. 24.

5. To proclaim; to appoint by proclamation.

"... *declaring* her Queen of France."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xl.

6. To manifest, to show, to proclaim.

"The heavens *declare* the glory of God."—*Psalm* xix. 1.

7. To assert, to affirm, to avow.

*8. To clear, to exculpate.

"Wheche must be answered the causes why, and we *declared*."—*Paston Letters*, l. 568.

II. Customs: To make a declaration or statement of, as goods upon which duties are payable at the custom-house.

B. Reflex.: To avow, to throw off reserve or disguise, and state openly one's opinion, or the side one will take.

"We are a considerable body, who, upon a proper occasion, would not fail to *declare* ourselves."—*Addison*.

C. Intransitive :**I. Ordinary Language :**

1. To make clear, to show, to describe, to tell.

"Also forth as I can *declare*."—*Gower: I.* 138.

2. To manifest, to show clearly.

"The sun by certain signs *declares*, Both when the south projects a stormy day, And when the clearing north will puff the clouds away."—*Dryden: Virgil: Georgic*, l. 620-22.

3. To affirm, to avow, to declare, to state openly.

"He *declared* therefore that he abhorred the thought of a standing army."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

4. To make a declaration or avowal of one's views; to declare oneself.

5. To lay cards, face up, on the table, for scoring (esp. at *bézique*).

(1) With *for* = in favour of any person or thing.

"Like fawning courtiers, for success they wait, And then come smiling, and *declare* for fate."—*Dryden*.

(2) With *against* = in opposition to any person or thing.

"The internal faculties of will and understanding decreeing and *declaring* against them."—*Taylor*.

II. Law :

1. To make a declaration of the cause of action against the defendant.

2. To make a simple declaration or affirmation in lieu of a solemn affirmation or oath.

† To *declare off*: To refuse to proceed with any undertaking, contract, or engagement; to renounce.

† *Crabb* thus discriminates between to *declare*, to *publish*, and to *proclaim*: "The word *declare* does not express any particular mode or circumstance of making known, as is implied by the others; we may *declare* publicly or privately; we *publish* and *proclaim* only in a public manner: we may *declare* by word of mouth, or by writing; we may *publish* or *proclaim* by any means that will render the thing most generally known. In *declaring*, the leading idea is that of speaking out that which passes in the mind; in *publishing*, the leading idea is that of making public or common; in *proclaiming*, the leading idea is that of crying aloud: we may therefore often *declare* by *publishing* and *proclaiming*: a *declaration* is a personal act; a *proclamation* is of general interest." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

For the difference between to *declare* and to *discover*, see *Discover*; and for that between to *declare* and to *express*, see *Express*.

dē-clār'ed, *pa. par. or a.* [DECLARE.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective :

1. Made clear, known, or manifest.

fāte, fāt, fare, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hōre, campl, hēr, thère; pine, pīt, sīre, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīc, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē. ey = ā. qu = kw.

2. Openly avowed, professed.

dē-clār'-ēd-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *declared*; -ly.] Openly, avowedly, explicitly; without disguise or concealment.

"... undiscernably as some, or suspectedly as others, or declaredly as many."—*Sp. Taylor: Artif. Handsomeness*, p. 34.

* **dē-clār'-ēd-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *declared*; -ness.] The state or quality of being declared, or openly avowed.

* **dē-clār'o-mēnt**, *s.* [Eng. *declare*; -ment.] A declaration, manifestation, or proof.

"Which is a declaration of very different parts."—*Brownie: Vulgar Errors*, bk. II, ch. I.

dē-clār'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *declar(e)*; -er.] One who makes a declaration; one who proclaims, declares, or avows anything.

"... an open declarer of God's goodness."—*Udal: Luke*, c. 13.

lē-clār'-īng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DECLARE.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. As *subst.*: The act of making clear, known, or public; declaration.

"And now we will come to the declaring of the matter in few words."—2 Macc. vi. 17.

lē-clēn'-sion, *s.* [Fr. *déclinaison*, from Lat. *declinationem*, acc. of *declinatio* = a bending down, from *declino*; Fr. *déclinaison*; Sp. *declinación*.] [DECLINE, v.]

I. Ordinary Language:

* 1. A turning or moving away; declination, descent.

"... the declension of the land from that place to the sea..."—*Burnet: Theory*.

2. An act or state of descending or falling from a better toward a worse state; falling off.

"From almost nullity into a state Of matchless grandeur, and declension thence."—*Cooper: Yardley Oak*.

* 3. A state of deterioration or inferiority.

"To base declension and loath'd bigamy."—*Shakesp.: Richard III.*, III. 7.

* 4. The act of courteously declining or refusing; a refusal.

II. Grammar:

1. The inflection of nouns, adjectives, and pronouns: the different forms assumed by them as they lean or fall away from the form of the nominative. [CASE.]

"... ancient languages were more full of declension cases, conjugations, tenses, and the like."—*Bacon: On Learning*, bk. vi. ch. I.

2. The act of declining a noun, &c., that is, of repeating in order the different forms assumed in the different cases.

3. A number or class of nouns declined after the same pattern.

¶ *Declension of the needle*: [DECLINATION].

† **dē-clēr'-ī-cal-ize**, *v.t.* [Pref. *de* = away, from; Eng. *clerical*; -ize.] To remove from ecclesiastical authority or supervision; to secularize.

† **dē-clēr'-ī-cal-iz-īng**, *pr. par. & s.* [DECLERICALIZE.]

A. As *pr. par.*: (See the verb).

B. As *subst.*: The act of removing from ecclesiastical authority or supervision; secularization.

"We shall have fresh measures directed to the clericalizing of education."—*Times*, Aug. 24, 1881, p. 7, col. 4.

dē-clē-oux'-ī-a, *s.* [Named after M. Declieux, a French gardener; Lat. adj. pl. suff. -ia.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order Cinchonaceae, and consisting chiefly of shrubs, rarely herbs.

dē-clin'-a-ble, *a.* [Fr. *déclinable*.] Capable of being declined; having inflections.

"Infinitives [of Hebrew words] are not declinable."—*Sharpe: On the Hebrew Language*, let. 4.

dē-clin'-al, *a.* [Eng. *declin(e)*; -al.]

1. **Ord. Lang.**: Bending down, declining.

2. **Geol.**: Applied to the slope of strata from the axis.

dē-clin'-ant, *a.* [Lat. *declinans*, pr. par. of *declino*.]

Her.: An epithet applied to a serpent borne with the tail straight downwards; also called Declivant (q.v.).

dē-clin'-āto, *a.* [Lat. *declinatus*, pa. par. of *declino*.] [DECLINE, v.]

Bot.: Applied to organs curving or bending downwards, whether the natural direction or in virtue of weakness.

dē-clin'-ā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *declinationem*, acc. of *declinatio* = a bending down, from *declino*; Fr. *déclinaison*; Sp. *declinación*.] [DECLINE, v.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:

1. The act of bending or moving downwards; a descent, a slope.

"... few men have frowned first upon Fortune, and precipitated themselves from the top of her wheel, before they felt at least, the declination of it."—*Dryden: Amboyna* (Dedication).

2. The act of moving obliquely; deviation from a straight line.

3. A variation from a fixed point.

"There is no declination of latitude, nor variation of the elevation of the pole..."—*Woodward*.

II. Figuratively:

1. A deviation from moral rectitude; a going aside from the straight way.

"... a peccant creature should disapprove and repent of every declination..."—*South: Sermons*.

2. The act or state of falling off or becoming weaker; decay, deterioration.

"... our fore growth in declination."—*Brende: Quintus Curtius*, fol. 360.

3. The act of declining or refusing; a refusal, a non-acceptance.

4. An averseness or disinclination.

"... the queen's declination from marriage..."—*Rice: Queen Elizabeth* (an. 1581).

B. Technically:

1. **Astron.**: The angular distance of a star or planet north or south of the celestial equator. It is measured on the great circle which passes through the centre of the body and the two poles, and is consequently perpendicular to the equator.

2. **Compass**: The horizontal angle which a needle makes with the meridian. [VARIATION.]

3. **Dialling**: The declination of a plane is an arc of the horizon, comprehended either between the plane and the prime vertical circle, if accounted from the east or west; or else between the meridian and the plane, if accounted from the north or south. (Harris.)

* 4. **Gram.**: The declension or declining of a noun through its cases.

¶ (1) *Declination circles*: [CIRCLES OF DECLINATION].

(2) *Declination of a wall or plane*: [DECLINATION, B. 3].

(3) *Declination of the needle*: [DECLINATION, B. 2].

declination compass, *s.* An instrument by which the magnetic declination of any place may be measured when its astronomical meridian is known. (Ganot: *Physics*, § 677.) [DECLINOMETER.]

declination needle, *s.* [DECLINOMETER.]

dē-clin'-ā-tōr, *s.* [Fr. *déclinatoire*; Ital. *declinatorio*, from Lat. *declinatus*], pa. par. of *declino*.]

1. **Dialling**: An instrument used in dialling, for taking the declination and inclination of a plane. (Knight.)

2. **Scots Law**: The same as DECLINATURE (q.v.).

"... to go to the council, and make a declinator against the bishops..."—*Spalding*, l. 63.

* **dē-clin'-ā-tōr-ŷ**, *a. & s.* [Low Lat. *declinatorius*, from *declinatus*, pa. par. of *declino*.]

A. As *adj.*: Of or pertaining to declination or declining; expressive of or containing a refusal.

B. As *substantive*:

I. Ord. Lang.: An excuse, a reason for declining.

"They had a declinator of course, viz. that matters of parliament were too high for them."—*North: Life of Lord Guilford*, II. 10. (Davies.)

II. Technically:

1. **Dialling**: The same as DECLINATOR, I.

"There are several ways to know the several places; but the readiest is by an instrument called a declinator fitted to the variation of your place."—*Moxon*.

2. **Law**: The same as DECLINATOR 2 (q.v.).

* ¶ *Declinatory plea*:

Old Law: The act of pleading benefit of clergy before trial or conviction. (Blackstone: *Comment*, bk. iv., ch. xvi.)

dē-clin'-ā-tūre, *s.* [Fr. *déclinatoire*.]

* 1. **Ord. Lang.**: The act of declining or refusing.

2. **Scots Law**: The privilege in certain cases of being allowed to decline to acknowledge the jurisdiction of the court before which one is cited; a term used both in civil and in ecclesiastical courts.

"Declinature is founded, truly, *ratione personæ* judicis, where either the judge himself, or his near kinsman, hath an interest in the suit."—*Erdine: Inst.*, bk. I, t. ii., § 23.

dē-cline', *v.t. & t.* [Fr. *décliner*; Sp. & Port. *declinar*, from Lat. *declino* = to bend or lean away from; *de* = away from, and *clino* = to bend, to lean.]

A. Intransitive:

I. Literally:

1. To bend or lean downwards; to hang down.

"... with declining head into his bosom."—*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew*, Induc. I.

* 2. To bend or bow down.

"Far more to you do I decline."—*Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors*, III. 2.

II. Figuratively:

* 1. To move aside or away; to deviate from what is right; to leave the straight path.

"Neither shall thou speak in a cause to decline after many to wrest judgment."—*Ezra* xxiii. 2.

* 2. To turn aside or keep away from.

"... yet do I not decline from thy testimonies."—*Ps. cxix.*, 157.

* 3. To sink down.

"I am declined Into the vale of years."—*Shakesp.: Othello*, III. 2.

4. To become feeble, decayed, or deteriorated; to decay, to sink or fall into a worse state; to fail.

"His popularity and authority among his brethren had greatly declined..."—*Miscellany: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

5. To approach the close or end.

* 6. To incline, to tend.

"The purple lustre... declined in the end to the colour of wine."—*Holland: Pliny*.

* 7. To condescend, to bend.

"He would decline even to the lowest of his family."—*Lady Hutchinson*.

8. To avoid, to refuse, to shirk or shun.

B. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

† **I. Literally:**

(1) To bend or hang down; to depress, to lower.

"Carnations once Prized for surpassing beauty, and no less For the peculiar pains they had required, Declined their languid heads without support."—*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. I.

(2) To cause to descend or turn downwards; to direct to one side.

"And now fair Phœbus' gan decline in haste His weary waggon to the western vale."—*Spenser*.

2. **Figuratively:**

* (1) To cause to bend or give way; to inflect; to bend to one's will.

"A lady tamer he, and reads men warnings How to decline their wives and curb their manners."—*Beaumont & Fletcher: Rule a Wife*, II. 4.

* (2) To turn aside.

"... when feasts his heart might have delighted, With which they welcomed him."—*Chapman: Homer's Iliad*, v. 807.

* (3) To diminish, to reduce, to decrease.

"You have declined his means."—*Beaumont & Fletcher*.

(4) To lower, to abase, to degrade. (Lamb: *Decay of Beggars*.)

(5) To shun, to refuse, to avoid, to turn away from.

"... they far more readily forgive a commander who loses a battle than a commander who declines one."—*Miscellany: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

II. Gram.: To inflect a noun; to repeat or write the various terminations of a noun according to its various cases.

"You decline musa, and construe Latin, by the help of a tutor, or with some English translation."—*Watts*.

dē-cline', *s.* [Fr. *declin*; Ital. *declino*.] [DECLINE, v.]

I. Ordinary Language:

* 1. **Lit.**: A setting or sinking.

"This evening from the sun's decline..."—*Milton: P. L.*, IV. 792.

2. **Fig.**: A falling off or sinking from a better, stronger, or more perfect state to one worse; a becoming impaired, decayed, or deteriorated; decay, diminution, deterioration.

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect. Xenophon, exist. -īng. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -cious, -tious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl

"The decline of the old Roman empire, . . ."—*Str W. Temple: Heracle Virtus.*

II. Medical:

1. A common name for consumption, particularly pulmonary, and other chronic diseases, in which the strength gradually fails until the person affected dies.

2. That stage of a disease at which the characteristic symptoms begin to abate.

dē-clīn'ed, *pa. par. or a.* [DECLINE, *v.*]

dē-clīn'-ēr, *s.* [ENG. decline(e); -er.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who declines.

"... a studious decliner of honours and titles."— *Evelyn: Memoirs*, vol. 1, p. 1.

2. *Dialing*: The same as DECLINING-DIAL (*q.v.*).

dē-clīn'-īng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DECLINE, *v.*]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. As *substantive*:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of bending, turning, or hanging down.

2. A declination from the right path; a deviation from rectitude.

"... the most seeming declinings of his equity, . . ."—*Montague: Devoute Exercises*, pt. II, Treat. 4, § 4.

3. The act of refusing, rejecting, or shunning; non-acceptance.

II. Gram.: The declination or declension of a noun.

"... the first declining of a noun and a verb."—*Ascham: The Scholemaster*, bk. II.

declining-dial, *s.*

Dialing: One which cuts either the plane of the prime vertical circle or plane of the horizontal obliquely. (*Knight*.)

dē-clīn-ōm'-ēt-ēr, *s.* [ENG. decline(e), and Gr. μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure.]

An apparatus for measuring the declination of a magnetic needle; its variation from the true meridian. (*Knight*.)

† **dē-clīn'-ōus**, *a.* [ENG. decline(e); -ous.]

Bot.: The same as DECLINATE (*q.v.*).

dē-clīv'-ant, *a.* [LAT. declivis = inclining downwards.]

Her.: The same as DECLINANT (*q.v.*).

* **dē-clīv'-it-ōus**, *a.* [LAT. declivis (genit. declivitis); ENG. adj. suff. -ous.] Gradually sloping or descending; moderately steep.

dē-clīv'-ī-tŷ, *s.* [FR. déclivité, from LAT. declivitas, accus. of declivitas = a declivity, a slope; declivis = inclining downwards: de away, down, and clivus = a slope.]

1. An inclination, slope, or gradual descent of the surface of the ground; the same inclination of the ground is, when regarded from the bottom upwards, an acclivity (*q.v.*), and when regarded from the top downwards a declivity.

"Nor soft declivities with tufted hills."

"Nor view of waters turning busy mills."

Comper: Retirement, 333, 334.

2. An inclination, fall, or descent.

"... is so called from the swiftness of its current; and that swiftness [is] occasioned by the declivity of its course."—*Walton: Angler*, pt. II, ch. I.

* **dē-clīv'-ōus**, *a.* [LAT. declivis = sloping downwards.] Declivitous, sloping.

dē-coct, *v.t.* [LAT. decoctus, *pa. par.* of decoquo = to boil down: de = down (intens.), and coquo = to cook.]

I. Lit.: To prepare by boiling or by digesting in hot water.

"The longer malt or herbs are decocted in liquor, the clearer it is."—*Bacon*.

II. Figuratively:

1. To digest by heat of the stomach.

"There she decocts, and doth the food prepare."

Davies: Immortal of South, s. 12.

2. To warm up, to heat.

"Can sudden water, . . ."

Decoct their cold blood to such valliant heat?"

Shakespeare: Henry V., III. 5.

dē-coct-ta *c. pl.* [LAT. neut. pl. of decoctus, *pa. par.* of decoquo = to boil down.]

Pharm.: Decoctions are watery solutions of vegetable medicinal substances prepared by boiling. They should not be prepared from substances containing volatile oils, as they are dissipated in the process. They should

be strained when hot, as some of the active substances may be deposited on cooling.

dē-coct'-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [DECOCT.]

* **dē-coct'-ī-ble**, *a.* [ENG. decoct; -able.] That may be boiled, or digested.

dē-coct'-tion, * **dē-coo-ci-oun**, *s.* [FR. décoction; SP. decoccion; ITAL. decozione, all from LAT. decoctionem, acc. of decoctio, from decoctus, *pa. par.* of decoquo = to decoct (*q.v.*)]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act or process of preparing by boiling or by digesting in hot water.

"The lineaments of a white lily will remain after the strongest decoction."—*Arbuthnot*.

2. A preparation made by boiling in water; the liquor in which any vegetable or animal matter has been digested.

"If the plant be boiled in water, the strained liquor is called the decoction of the plant."—*Arbuthnot*.

II. Pharm.: An aqueous solution of the active principles of any substance, obtained by boiling. These solutions are classed as simple and compound. [DECOCTA.]

* **dē-coct'-ive**, *a.* [ENG. decoct; -ive.] Having the power or quality of decocting.

* **dē-coct'-iure**, *s.* [ENG. decoct; -iure.] A decoction; a substance prepared by decocting.

dēc'-ō-dōn, *s.* [GR. δέκα (*deka*) = ten, and δόντος (*odontos*), genit. δόντος (*odontos*) = a tooth. So called because the calyx has ten teeth.]

Bot.: A genus of Lythraceæ. *Decodon verticillata*, the Swamp Loose-strife, is a native of the United States. It has been used as an emmenagogue.

* **dē-coir'-ment**, *s.* [FR. décorement.] A decoration or decorating.

"... the police and décorement of this realm, . . ."—*Acte Ja. VI.*, 1557 (ed. 1814), p. 506.

* **dē-coll'-v.t.** [LAT. decollo.] [DECOLLATE.] To behead.

"By a speedy dethroning and decolling of the king."—*Parliament. Hist.* (an. 1648).

* **dē-coll'-lāte**, *v.t.* [LAT. decollatus, *pa. par.* of decollo = to behead: de = away, from; collum = the neck.] To behead, to decapitate.

"He brought forth a statue with three heads: two of them were quite best off, and the third was much bruised, but not decollated."—*Heywood: Hierarch of Angels* (1635), p. 474.

* **dē-coll'-lāt-ēd**, *pa. par. or a.* [DECOLLATE.]

Zool.: A term applied to spiral shells that have lost their apex. It frequently happens that as spiral shells become adult, they cease to occupy the upper part of the cavity. The deserted space is sometimes very thin, and becoming dead and brittle it breaks away, leaving the shell truncated or decollated. This happens constantly with the Truncatella, Cyliindrella, and Bulimus decollatus. (*Woodward: Mollusca*.)

* **dē-coll'-lāt-īng**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DECOLLATE.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. As *subst.*: The act of beheading; decollation.

dē-coll'-lā-tion, * **dē-col-la-ci-oun**, *s.* [FR. décollation, from LAT. decollationem, acc. of decollatio, from decollatus, *pa. par.* of decollo = to behead.] The act of beheading or decapitating. It is more especially applied to the beheading of St. John the Baptist.

"Of the decollation of Saint John."—*Trensis* v. 49.

dē-coll'-ōr-ant, *a. & s.* [LAT. decolorans, *pr. par.* of decoloro.]

A. As *adj.*: Capable of depriving of colour; bleaching, blanching.

B. As *subst.*: Anything which bleaches or removes colour.

* **dē-coll'-ōr-āte**, *v.t.* [LAT. decoloratus; *pa. par.* of decoloro = to remove colour from: de = away, from; color = colour.] To remove colour from; to bleach, to blanch.

* **dē-coll'-ōr-āte**, *a.* [LAT. decoloratus.]

Bot.: Having lost its colour.

* **dē-coll'-ōr-ā-tion**, *s.* [LAT. decoloratio.]

1. The act or process of depriving of colour; bleaching, blanching.

2. The state of being without colour; absence or loss of colour.

"... we must not understand by this word pale a simple decoloration, or whiteness of the skin."—*Ferrand: Love Melancholy* (1649), p. 121.

dē-coll'-ōr-īm-ēt-ēr, *s.* [LAT. decolor = without colour; Gr. μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure.] A measure of the effects of bleaching-powder. An instrument to test the power of charcoal in its divided state in decolorizing solutions. It is a graduated tube charged with a test solution of indigo or molasses. (*Knight*.)

dē-coll'-ōr-iz-ā-tion, **dē-col-our-iz-ā-tion**, *s.* [ENG. decolorize(e); -ation.] The act or process of decolorizing or bleaching.

dē-coll'-ōr-ize, *v.t.* [DECOLORIZE.]

* **dē-coll'-ōur**, *v.t.* [LAT. decolor = without colour.] To deprive of colour; to bleach.

dē-coll'-ōur-ant, *a. & s.* [LAT. decolorans, *pr. par.* of decoloro = to deprive of colour.]

A. As *adj.*: Capable of removing colour; bleaching.

B. As *subst.*: Any substance capable of removing colour.

* **dē-coll'-ōur-āte**, *v.t.* [DECOLORATE.]

* **dē-coll'-ōur-ā-tion**, *s.* [DECOLORATION.] An abstraction; loss or absence of colour.

dē-coll'-ōur-īng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DECOLOR-ING.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. As *subst.*: The act or process of removing colour; bleaching.

decolouring-style, *s.* A method of calico-printing in which the piece of goods is coloured, and a part of it—forming a given pattern—is subsequently discharged. Also known as the *discharge-style*. It may be done by printing a dyed piece with something which cancels a portion of the colour, or by printing an uncoloured piece with a substance which keeps the colour from penetrating certain parts. This is called the *resist-style*. By printing certain parts with a mordant, then colouring, a subsequent washing may remove all trace of dye except at the mordanted parts. (*Knight*.)

* **dē-coll'-ōur-ize**, *v.t.* [ENG. decolor; -ize.] To remove colour from; to deprive of colour; to bleach.

dē-cōm-plēx, *a.* [PREF. de (intens.), and ENG. complex (*q.v.*)] Compounded of complex ideas.

dē-cōm-pōs'-a-ble, *a.* [ENG. decompos(e); -able.] Capable of being decomposed or resolved into its constituent elements.

dē-cōm-pōse, *v.t. & i.* [FR. décomposer.]

A. Transitive:

1. To resolve a compound into its constituent elements; to separate the elementary parts of.

"That portion of this earth, which is by water introduced into the plant, is decomposed . . ."—*Kirwan: On Manures*, p. 49.

2. To break up, to dissolve.

"... busy in their trade of decomposing organization . . ."—*Burke: Letter to a Noble Lord*.

B. Intrans.: To become resolved into the constituent elements; to become decomposed, broken up, or analyzed; to putrefy.

dē-cōm-pōs'ed, *pa. par. or a.* [DECOMPOSE.]

dē-cōm-pōs'-īng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DECOMPOSE.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. As *substantive*:

1. The act of resolving a compound into its constituent elements.

2. The state of becoming decomposed.

dē-cōm-pōs'-ite, *a. & s.* [PREF. de (intens.), and ENG. composite (*q.v.*)]

A. As *adjective*:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Compounded a second time; compounded with something already composite.

2. *Bot.*: The same as *decompound* (*q.v.*).

fāte, **fāt**, **fāre**, amidst, **whāt**, **fāll**, father; **wē**, **wēt**, **hēre**, camel, **hēr**, **thēre**; **pine**, **pīt**, **sire**, **sīr**, marine; **gō**, **pōt**, **or**, **wōre**, **wōlf**, **wōrk**, **whō**, **sōn**; **mūte**, **cūb**, **cūre**, **unite**, **cūr**, **rūle**, **fūll**; **trŷ**, **Sŷrian**. æ, œ = ē; oy = ā. qu = kw.

B. As substantive:

1. *Gen.*: A substance compounded with others already compounded.

2. *Chem.*: A metallic or other body composed of the metal and a menstruum.

"Decomposites of three metals . . ."—*Bacon*.

dē-cōm-pō-sī-tion (1), *s.* [Fr. *décomposition*.]

I. Literally:

1. The act or process of resolving a compound body into its constituent elements; resolution, analysis.

2. *Gen.*: The state or condition of becoming resolved into the constituent elements; a release from combined matter; disintegration, resolution; putrefaction.

3. *Spec.*: The state of becoming decomposed or decayed.

II. Fig.: A breaking up or dissolving.

" . . . it is to be effected without a decomposition of the whole civil and political mass . . ."—*Burke: On the French Revolution*.

¶ (1) Decomposition of forces:

Mech.: The same as Resolution of Forces (q.v.).

(2) Decomposition of light:

Optics: The resolving or breaking up of a beam of light into the prismatic colours.

dē-cōm-pō-sī-tion (2), *s.* [Pref. *de* (intens.); Eng. *composition* (q.v.).] The act of compounding substances already compound.

"We consider what happens in the compositions and decompositions of saline particles."—*Boyle*.

dē-cōm-pōund (1), *a. & s.* [Pref. *de* (intens.), and Eng. *compound*, *a. (q.v.)*.]

A. As adjective:

1. *Ord. Lang. & Gen.*: Compounded of things already compound; doubly compound.

" . . . they are rather, to borrow a term of the grammarians, decomposed bodies, made up of the whole metal and the menstruum, or other additaments employed to disguise it."—*Boyle*.

2. *Bot.*: Applied to an organ which is deeply divided, the divisions themselves being divided. A leaf is said to be decomposed when it is twice or thrice pinnate; a panicle, when its branches are also panicle; a flower, when it is formed of compound flowers.

B. As subst.: A decomposite (q.v.).

" . . . they are hnt compounds and decompositions of the several prebiteries of presbyterial churches."—*Goodwin: Works*, vol. IV, pt. IV, p. 139.

dē-cōm-pōund (1), *v.t.* [Pref. *de* = away, from, and Eng. *compound*, *v. (q.v.)*.] To decompose; to resolve into the constituent elements.

" . . . if we consider that in learning their names, and the signification of these names, we learn to decompose them . . ."—*Bohlingbrooke: On Human Knowledge*.

dē-cōm-pōund (2), *v.t.* [Pref. *de* (intens.), and Eng. *compound*, *v. (q.v.)*.] To compound a second time; to compound a substance with another already compound.

"The same may be done in all our complex ideas whatsoever; which, however compounded and decomposed, may at last be resolved into simple ideas."—*Locke: Human Understanding*, bk. II, ch. XXII.

dē-cōm-pōund-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *decompound* (1), *v.*: *able*.] Capable of being decomposed or resolved.

" . . . all nature seems to be decomposable into fluidity."—*Brit. Crit.*, ix, 58.

dē-cōm-pōund-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [DECOMPOUND, *v.*]

dē-cōm-pōund-ing (1), *pr. par., a., & s.* [DECOMPOUND (1), *v.*]

dē-cōm-pōund-ing (2), *pr. par., a., & s.* [DECOMPOUND (2), *v.*]

***de-compt**, *s.* [O. Fr. *descompt*; Fr. *décompte*.] An account.

***dē-cōn-cōct**, *v.t.* [Pref. *de* = away, from, and Eng. *concoct* (q.v.).] To decompose, dissolve, or separate.

"Since these Benedictines have had all their crudities decocted."—*Puller: Ch. Hist.*, vi, 267.

dē-cōn-sē-crāte, *v.t.* [Pref. *de* = away, from, and Eng. *consecrate* (q.v.).] To deprive of a sacred character; to unconsecrate; to secularize, to devote or apply to secular uses.

dē-cōn-sē-crā-tion, *s.* [Pref. *de* = away, from, and Eng. *consecration* (q.v.).] The act of deconsecrating, or depriving of sacred

character; secularization; turning or applying to secular uses.

***de-coped**, *a.* [Fr. *découpié*.] Cut, slashed.

"With shoon decoped, and with lass."—*Romance of the Rose*, 842.

***de-cor**, *v.t.* [DECUR.]

***dēc-ō-ra-mēt**, *s.* [Lat. *decoramen*, from *decoro* = to ornament.] An ornament or embellishment.

dēc-ō-rāte, *v.t.* [Lat. *decoratus*, *pa. par.* of *decoro* = to ornament; *decus* (genit. *decoris*) = an ornament.]

I. Literally:

1. *Gen.*: To adorn, to beautify, to embellish, to deck out.

" . . . the ancient Romans had decorated their baths and temples with many-coloured columns . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. XII.

2. *Spec.*: To invest a person with a cross, medal, or other insignia for distinguished conduct.

" . . . it is probable that gentlemen will be decorated for his clever and gallant behaviour."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 11, 1882.

***II. Fig.**: To adorn, to ennoble, to enrich.

" . . . my mynde deliberately determined to hane decorated this realm, with wholesome lawes, statutes and audinaunces."—*Hall: Edward IV.* (an. 23.)

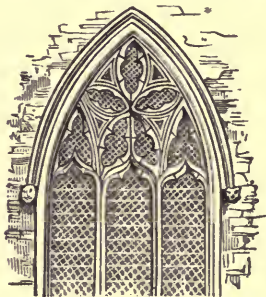
dēc-ō-rāt-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [DECORATE, *v.*]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb).

B. As adjective:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Decked out, adorned, ornamented, embellished.

2. *Arch.*: An epithet applied to the Middle, or Perfect, Pointed style of architecture in England, which lasted from about the end of the thirteenth to the end of the fourteenth century. This style exhibits the most complete stage of development in Pointed architecture, combined with elegance and richness of form. Its most distinguishing feature is



DECORATED WINDOW.

the tracery of the windows, the patterns of which consisted at first of geometrical figures, such as circles and trefoils, but subsequently became more complicated with undulating and intersecting lines. The application of ornament was also freer, both in its nature and in its treatment. The normal form of the piers of the nave in ornate churches was diamond-shaped. The Decorated style was preceded by the Early Pointed style, and succeeded by the Perpendicular. [PERPENDICULAR, POINTED.]

dēc-ō-rāt-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DECORATE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The act of making beautiful or adorning; decoration.

dēc-ō-rā-tion, *s.* [Fr. *décoration*; Sp. *decoración*; Ital. *decorazione*, all from Low Lat. *decoratio*, from *decoratus*, *pa. par.* of *decoro*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of decorating, embellishing, or adorning.

" . . . if he attempted decoration, seldom produced anything but deformity."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. III.

2. Anything used as an ornament, or to decorate any place, person, or thing.

" . . . our church did even then exceed the Romish in ceremonies and decorations."—*Marvel: Works*, vol. II, p. 208.

3. *Spec.*: A cross, medal, or other insignia, given and worn for distinguished conduct.

"His Highness the Khedive has already conferred decorations upon the officers leaving . . ."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 9, 1882.

II. Technically:

1. *Music*: The signature of a piece of music, (Stainer & Barrett.)

2. *Art, Arch., &c.*: The combination of ornamental objects, which are employed in great variety principally for the interior and exterior of all kinds of edifices, and for purposes of art generally.

decoration-day, *s.* In the United States a day, May 30, appointed for the decoration with flowers, &c., of the graves of those who fell in the Civil War, 1861–5.

dēc-ō-rāt-ive, *a.* [Fr. *décoratif*.] Decorating, adorning; pertaining to, used, or fit for embellishment; skilled in decorating.

decorative art. The art of decoration. In 1835, A. W. Pugin, the celebrated Gothic architect, investigated its principles as applied to churches and their furniture. Others have since followed in the direction in which he led, and of late years especially have developed the art in its relation to secular objects.

***dēc-ō-rāt-ive-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *decorative*; -ness.] The quality or state of being decorative.

dēc-ō-rā-tōr, *s.* [Fr. *décorateur*.]

1. *Gen.*: One who decorates, ornaments, or embellishes.

2. *Spec.*: A man whose profession it is to decorate houses, rooms, &c.

***dē-cōre**, *v.t.* [Lat. *decoro*.] To adorn, to beautify, to ennoble.

" . . . al supernatural gifts, beautifies and decorates nature."—*Brace: Sermon on the Sacrament*, M. 3, h.

***dē-cōre-mēt**, ***dē-cōr-mēt**, *s.* [Fr. *décorément*.] A decoration, ornament, or embellishment.

"These decorations which beautify and adorn her . . ."—*Heywood*.

dē-cōr-ōus, **dē-cō-roūs**, *a.* [Lat. *decorus* = becoming, seemly.] Becoming, seemly, befitting, decent.

"Which now and then will make a slight inroad Upon decorous silence."—*Byron: Vision of Judgment*, xcv.

dē-cōr-ōus-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *decorous*; -ly.] In a decorous, fitting, or becoming manner.

***dē-cōr-ōus-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *decorous*; -ness.] Decent or becoming behaviour; decorum.

"The will of God is goodness, justice, and wisdom, decorum, fitness."—*Cudworth: Intellectual System*, p. 874.

***dē-cōr-tī-cāte**, *v.t.* [Lat. *decorticator*, *pa. par.* of *decortico* = to strip the bark from: *de* = away, and *cortex* (genit. *corticis*) = bark.] To strip the bark, peel, or husk from; to peel to husk.

"Take great barley, dried and decorticated, after it is well washed, and boil it in water."—*Arbuthnot*.

dē-cōr-tī-cāt-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [DECORTICATE.]

***dē-cōr-tī-cāt-ing**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DECORTICATE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The act or process of stripping the bark, peel, or husk from; decortication.

***dē-cōr-tī-cā-tion**, *s.* [Fr. *décorcation*; Lat. *decortication*.] The act or process of stripping the bark, peel, or husk from.

"Decortication, the putting off the outward bark of trees: also the peeling or unhusking of roots."—*Müller: Gard. Dict.*

dē-cōr-tī-cā-tōr, *s.* [Eng. *decorticator* (e); -or.] A process or a machine for removing the hull from grain. In the hominy-mill the fibrous envelope is taken from the corn, which may be left nearly intact otherwise, if desired. The process is sometimes performed by a preliminary steaming, followed by rubbing or rasping. Decortication was practised by the Romans, the whole grain being pounded in mortars with some abradant which rasped off the cuticle or bran. Mills for decortication are known in England as barley-mills, that grain being principally used as human food in the condition known as pearl barley. The barley-mill has a roughened exterior, and revolves in a wooden casing. The middle portion of the latter is lined with sheet-iron

bōil, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **chin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**, **sin**, **aş**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph = f**
-cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhün; -tion, -şion = zhün. -cious, -tious, -sious = şhüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl

pierced like a grater with holes, the sharp edges of which turn upward. In Germany grain is decorated between stones set at such a distance apart as to rasp the bran off the grain without mashing the latter. (*Knight*.)

dē-cōr-ūm, *s.* [Lat. neut. sing. of *decorus* = becoming, seemly, from *deceō* = it becomes, is fitting.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Decency and propriety of conduct and words; an observance of the laws of good society.

"It would have been well if our writers had also copied the *decorum* which their great French contemporaries, with few exceptions, preserved."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

* 2. *Arch.*: The suitability of a building, with its several parts and ornaments, to its position and intended use.

¶ For the difference between *decorum* and *decency*, see *DECENCY*.

dē-cōup-lē, *a.* [Fr., pa. par. of *découpler* = to untie, uncouple.]

Her.: Parted, severed. The same as *UNCOUPLED* (q.v.).

* **dē-court**, *v.t.* [Pref. *de* = away, from, and *Eng. court*, *s.* (q.v.).] To drive or expel from court.

"... if he be but decourted, ..."—*Cabbala: To His Sacred Majesty, ab Ignor.*

dē-cōy, *v.t.* [Formed by prefixing *de* to *O. Fr. coi*, *coy* = tame, quiet.] There is no etymological connection with *duckcoy*, the name given in the Fens to the ponds or traps for wild fowl, the second element of which is *Dut. kooi* = a cage, an enclosure, a sheepfold; Norfolk dialect *coy* = a decoy for ducks, used also for the wicker-work "pot" in which lobsters are taken.

1. To allure, lure, or entice into a trap or cage; to draw into a snare; to entrap.

"A fowler had taken a partridge, who offered to decoy her companions into the snare."—*L'Estrange*.

2. To allure or attract; to draw.

"Did to a lonely cot his steps decoy,"
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, li. 4.

dē-cōy, *duck-coy*, *s. & a.* [*Decoy*, *v.*]

A. As substantive:

1. *Literally*:

1. A pond or enclosed water into which wild fowl are decoyed; a place for entrapping wild fowl. The pond is entered by numerous channels covered over with light net or wire-work. The wild fowl are enticed into these channels by tame ducks trained for the purpose, or else by food scattered on the surface of the water. As soon as they have gone some distance up the channel, the decoyman with his dogs appears and drives them into the nets at the upper end of the pond. The principal English decoys are found in Norfolk.

"Decoy, vulgarly duck-coy."—*Sketch of the Fens, in Gardner's Chron.*, 1849.

2. A tame duck, or an imitation of one, used to decoy wild fowl into the channels leading to the decoy.

II. *Fig.*: Anything intended to act or acting as an allurement into a snare; an allurement into temptation or danger.

"The devil could never have had such numbers, had he not used some as decoys to ensnare others."—*Government of the Tongue*.

B. As adj.: Acting as a decoy or allurement; decoying, alluring.

decoy-duck, *s.*

1. *Lit.*: A tamed duck trained to decoy wild fowls into the decoy.

"There is a sort of ducks, called decoy-ducks, that will bring whole flights of fowl to their retirement."—*Mortimer*.

2. *Fig.*: Any person who acts as a decoy to allure others into a snare or temptation.

"... drawn into the net by this decoy-duck, this tame cheater."—*Beaumont & Fletcher: Fair Maid of the Inn*, iv. 1.

decoy-man, *s.* A man employed to attend to a decoy.

dē-cōyed, *pa. par. or a.* [*Decoy*, *v.*]

dē-cōy-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [*Decoy*, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The act of alluring or attracting by means of a decoy. (*Lit. & fig.*)

dē-crēase, * **de-crece**, * **de-crese**, *v.t. & t.* [O. Fr. *decroistre*, *decrestre*; Port. *decrecer*; Ital. *decrescere*, from Lat. *decreasco*, from *de* = away, from, and *cresco* = to increase.]

A. Intrans.: To become less, to become diminished in size, bulk, quantity, or quality; to wane, to fail.

"Thanne begynne the ryvere for to wane, and to decrece lytly by lytlyle."—*Maunderville*, p. 44.

B. Trans.: To make less, to diminish; to reduce in size, bulk, quantity, or quality; to cause to wane or fail.

"Nor cherish'd they relatione poor,
That might decrease their present store."
Prior: An Epitaph.

dē-crēase, *s.* [O. Fr. *decrois*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act, process, or state of becoming less or diminished in bulk, size, quantity, or quality; diminution.

"By waek'ning toll and hoary age o'ercome,
See thy decrease, and hasten to thy tomb."
Prior: Solomon, iii. 728.

2. The amount, quantity, or extent by which anything becomes less.

II. *Astron.*: The wane of the moon
"... they differ from those that are set in the decrease of the moon."—*Bacon*.

dē-crēased, *pa. par. or a.* [*DECREASE*, *v.*]

dē-crēas-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [*DECREASE*, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The act, process, or state of becoming less or diminishing.

decreasing function, *s.*

Math.: In analysis one quantity is a decreasing function of another when it decreases as the other increases.

decreasing series, *s.*

Math.: A series is said to be decreasing when each term is less than the preceding one. Thus, a geometrical progression is decreasing when the ratio is less than 1. In any series whatever if the quotient obtained by dividing any term by the preceding is numerically less than 1, the series is decreasing. [*PROGRESSION*.]

dē-crēas-ing-ly, *adv.* [*Eng. decreasing*; *-ly*.] In a decreasing or diminishing manner.

Decreasingly pinnate:

Bot.: A term applied to a pinnate leaf in which the leaflets diminish insensibly in size from the base to the apex. Example, those of *Vicia sepium*.

* **dē-crē-ā-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *de* = away, from, and *Eng. creation* (q.v.).] The undoing or destruction of creation.

"... the continual decreation and annihilation of the souls of the brutes, ..."—*Cuthbert: Intel. System*, p. 45.

dē-crēe, * **de-cre** (*Eng.*), * **de-creet**, * **de-creit** (*Scotch*), *s.* [O. Fr. *decret*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *decreto*, from Lat. *decretum*, neut. sing. pa. par. of *decrēo* = to decree.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Literally*:

1. An edict, law, or ordinance made by any superior authority for the government, guidance, or regulation of inferiors.

"Then watz demed a decre bi the duk sekuen."
E. Eng. Allit. Poems: Cleanness, l. 748.

2. An edict, order, or ordinance made by a council or legally-constituted body, for the administration of business within its own jurisdiction.

* II. *Fig.*: A fixed and established rule.

"When he made a decrees for the rain, and a way for the lightning of the thunder."—*Job* xxviii. 28.

B. Technically:

1. *Law*:

(1) In the United States the order or judgment of a court of equity, admiralty, or common law court with equity powers. The decrees of a competent court having full jurisdiction in one state are binding in any other state.

* (2) The award or decision of an umpire in any case submitted to his arbitration.

2. *Theol.*: The predetermined purpose of God concerning future events.

"The last least which by Heaven's decree
Must hang upon a blasted tree."
Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone, li.

3. *Eccles.*: A judicial decision of the Papal Court at Rome; an ordinance, which is enacted by the pope himself, by and with the advice of his cardinals in council assembled, without being consulted by any one thereon. (*Ayliffe*). [*DECRETAL*.]

¶ (1) *Decree absolute*: [*DECRETE NISI*].

(2) *Decree arbitral*, *Decreet arbitral*:

Scots Law: The decision or award of one or more umpires.

(3) *Decree dative*:

Law: A decree or order conferring on any one, not being the executor nominate, the duty of executor.

(4) *Decree in absence*:

Law: A judgment by default. [*DEFAULT*.]

(5) *Decree in equity*:

Law: A decree given forth with the view of doing substantial justice in cross causes, those in which both parties have suits against each other, each being at once plaintiff and defendant. (*Blackstone*, bk. iii., ch. xxvii.)

(6) *Decree nisi*:

Law: A decree by the judge of the Divorce Court granting the petitioner in a suit a divorce, unless (*nisi*) within six months cause shall be shown by the intervention of the Queen's Proctor that the petitioner had himself been guilty of misconduct, or that the suit was collusive. If no cause be shown, the decree is made absolute.

(7) *Decree of exoneration*, *Decreet of exoneration*:

Scots Law: A decree discharging trustees, executors, factors, tutors, and others. (*Bell*.)

(8) *Decree of locality*, *Decreet of locality*:

Scots Law: A decree dividing and proportioning among the heritors a parish minister's stipend, of which modification, in most cases in the direction of augmentation, has been obtained. (*Bell*.)

(9) *Decree of modification*, *Decreet of modification*:

Scots Law: A decree modifying a stipend to a minister, but not apportioning it among the heritors. (*Bell*.)

(10) *Decree of registration*:

Law: A decree obtained without an action for payment of money secured by a bond or deed containing a clause of consent to registration for execution. (*Ogilvie*.)

(11) *Decree of valuation of teinds*, *Decreet of valuation of teinds*:

Scots Law: A decree formerly of the Teind Court, now of the Court of Session, determining the extent and value of a heritor's teinds.

* *Crabb* thus discriminates between *decree*, *edict*, and *proclamation*: "A decree is a more solemn and deliberative act than an edict; on the other hand an edict is more authoritative: a decree is the decision of one or many; an edict speaks the will of an individual: councils and senates, as well as princes, make decrees; despotic rulers issue edicts. Decrees are passed for the regulation of public and private matters; they are made known as occasion requires, but are not always public; edicts and proclamations contain the commands of the sovereign authority, and are directly addressed by the prince to his people. An edict is peculiar to a despotic government; a proclamation is common to a monarchical and an aristocratic form of government: the ukase in Russia is a species of edict, by which the emperor makes known his will to his people; the king of England communicates to his subjects the determinations of himself and his council by means of a proclamation." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

dē-crēe, *v.t. & t.* [*DECRETE*, *s.*]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To establish, determine, fix, or decide by a decree.

"Thou shalt also decree a thing, and it shall be established."—*Job* xxii. 28.

2. To doom, to fate, to assign.

"For Fate decreed one wretched man to fall."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, x. 668.

II. Technically:

1. *Law*: To determine, order, or appoint judicially.

2. *Theol.*: To predetermine the course of future events; to establish immutably.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, cr, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē. ey = ā. qu = kw.

"Well hop'd we then to meet on this fair shore,
Whom Heaven, ah! decreed to meet no more."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, xxiv. 365, 366.

B. Intrins.: To determine, to establish, to decide.

"All hast thou spoken as my thoughts are, all
As my eternal purpose hath decreed."
Milton: P. L. l. iii. 171, 172.

***de-crée'-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *decree*; -able.] That may or can be decreed.

de-créed', *pa. par. or a.* [DECREE, *v.*]

de-crée'-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DECREE, *v.*]
A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The act of establishing, determining, or fixing a decree.

† **de-crée'-ër**, *s.* [Eng. *decree*(*e*); -er.] One who issues a decree; one who ordains or determines.

"In thy ho k it is written of me, says Christ; that I should do thy will; he is not willing only, but the first decreer of it. It is written of me."—*Goodwin: Works*, vol. I, pt. iii, p. 103.

de-creet, **de-creit**, *s.* [DECREE, *s.*]

decr-ré-mént, *s.* [Lat. *decrementum*; from *decreo* = to decrease.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A decrease or decreasing; the action or state of becoming less.

"Rocks, mountains, and the other elevations of the earth suffer a continual decrement, and grow lower and lower."—*Woodward*.

2. The quantity or amount lost by decreasing or diminution.

II. Technically:

1. *Her.*: The wane of the moon from the full to the new; the moon in this state is called *moon decrescens*, or in *ilcours*.

2. *Math.*: A term in the doctrine of annuities, whence, by the annual decrease of a certain number of persons by death, it may be shown when all shall be dead.

3. *Phys. (Pl.)*: The small points by which a variable and decreasing quantity becomes gradually less.

4. *Crystall.*: A gradual and successive diminution of the layers of molecules applied to the faces of the primitive form, by which the secondary forms are hypothetically produced. (*Ogilvie*.)

*5. *Univ.*: A fee paid at the Universities for the damage done to things in the use of the students.

de-crép'-it, **de-crep-id**, *a.* [Fr. *décépité*; Lat. *decrepitus* = noiseless, hence unable to move or stir: *de* = away, from, and *crepitus* = a noise.]

I. Literally:

1. Broken down by age and infirmities; feeble, decayed.

"This pope is decrepit, . . ."—*Bacon*.

*2. Causing infirmity, feebleness, and decay.

" . . . from the north to call
Decrepit winter . . ."—*Milton: P. L.* x. 654, 655.

* **II. Fig.**: Worn out, exploded.

"Decrepit superstitions, . . ."—*Brownie: Vulgar Errors*.

de-crép'-it-âte, *v. t. & i.* [Pref. *de* (intens.), and Eng. *crepitate* (q.v.).]

* **A. Trans.**: To roast or calcine in strong heat, so as to cause a constant crackling of the substance.

"So will it come to pass in a pot of salt, although decrepitated."—*Brownie: Vulgar Errors*.

B. Intrins.: To make a loud and constant crackling noise, as salt in a strong heat.

de-crép'-it-ât-éd, *pa. par. or a.* [DECREPITATE.]

de-crép'-it-ât-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DECREPITATE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As substantive:

1. The act or process of wasting or calcining in strong heat, so as to cause a constant crackling.

2. The act of crackling, as salt in a strong heat.

de-crép'-it-â-tion, *s.* [Fr. *décrépitation*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The crackling or bursting noise made by several salts and minerals

when wasted or exposed to a strong heat in a crucible.

2. *Chem.*: The crackling noise which several salts make when suddenly heated, accompanied by a violent exfoliation of their particles, due to the sudden conversion into steam of the water which is mechanically enclosed between the solid particles of the body; or to the unequal expansion of the laminae of which the mineral is composed in consequence of their being imperfect conductors of heat. The true cleavage of minerals may be often detected in this way, for they fly asunder at their natural fissures. (*Watts: Dict. Chem.*)

* **de-crép'-it-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *decrepit*; -ness.] The same as *decrepitude* (q.v.).

" . . . from walling infancy to querulous decrepitness . . ."—*Barrow*, vol. iii, Ser. 3.

de-crép'-it-ude, *s.* [Fr. *décépitude*.] A state of decay or breaking down from old age and infirmities; old age.

"Praise from the rivell'd lips of toothless, bald
Decrepitude."—*Cooper: Task*, ii. 483, 489.

* **de-crép'-it-ÿ**, *s.* [Eng. *decrepit*; -ÿ.] The same as *decrepitude* (q.v.).

"Honest credulity
Is a true lodestone to draw on decrepity."
Chapman: All Fools, lv. 1.

de-cresc-én-dô (*cresc* as *krësh*), *s.* [Ital.]

Mus.: A gradual decrease in the volume of tone. It is indicated in music by the abbreviations *Dec.*, *Decres.*, or the sign — . Whether there was originally any difference between *decrecendo* and *diminuendo* or not, at present the two terms appear to be convertible. (Used also attributively.)

de-crés'-çent, *a.* [Lat. *decrescens*, *pr. par.* of *decreo* = to decrease (q.v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Growing or becoming less; decreasing, waning.

"Between the lucent and decrescant moon."
Tennyson: Gareth & Lynette.

II. Technically:

1. *Her.*: A term applied to the moon when in her decrement, or waning from the full to the last quarter. [DECREMENT, II. 1.]

2. *Bot.*: Applied to the form of those organs which decrease gradually from the base to the summit.

de-crét'-al, *a. & s.* [Lat. *decretalis* = containing a decree; *decretum* = a decree.]

A. As adj.: Pertaining to or containing a decree.

"A decretal epistle is that which the pope decrees . . ."—*Ayliffe: Parergon*.

B. As substantive:

* **I. Singular:**

1. *Gen.*: A letter containing or embodying a decree or authoritative order.

2. *Spec.*: A letter of the Pope determining a point or question in ecclesiastical law.

II. Plural:

1. *Gen.*: A book or collection of decrees or edicts; a corpus of laws.

2. *Spec.*: A collection or body of decrees, rescripts, mandates, edicts, and general resolutions of the Papal Council for the determination of points in ecclesiastical law or discipline. (*Haydn*, &c.)

"Traditions and decretals were made of equal force, and as authentic as the sacred charter itself."
Wood: Wood Forest.

¶ When the occupant of the See of Rome was only one of many bishops, it was customary to submit to the episcopal body in general any difficult points of doctrine or discipline requiring to be decided. As he rose above his colleagues in power and dignity, such questions came to be submitted to him individually rather than to them in common. In the twelfth century his decisions in such cases acquired the force of law. The term decretals applied to them was intended to recall the term decrees used of the Emperor's decisions in the old Roman Empire. The decretals had the force of law throughout the church, and were received with implicit obedience till the Papacy began to decline, early in the fourteenth century.

Successive collections of these decretals were made. In the sixth century, Dionysius Exiguus, the distinguished chronologist who calculated the Christian era, made a collection of Papal decisions, but candidly confessed that he could find none earlier than the pontificate

of Symmachus, who succeeded Damasus I. in A.D. 385. In the ninth century, a man of a different spirit issued what professed to be an earlier series, from Clement I. to Damasus I., A.D. 384. He appended to them the signature of Isidore, an eminent Spanish bishop in the sixth century. The word *peccator* (sinner) was appended to Isidore's name, in token of humility. Transcribers, not knowing why this term was used, altered it to *mercator* (= merchant); the author is therefore called Isidorus Mercator, or the Pseudo-Isidorus. The decretal epistles which he sent forth were accepted as genuine in the middle ages, and were used in support of the papal claims; they are now universally given up as forgeries. About A.D. 1141 or 1151 Gratian, a monk of Bologna, completed his "decretum," or *Concordia Discordantium Canonum*. Raymond of Pennafort, a Catalanian and general of the Dominican order, compiled five books of decretals, which Gregory IX. ordered to be added to the work of Gratian. They were published about A.D. 1230. Near the end of the century a sixth book was added by direction of Boniface VIII., about A.D. 1298. The decretals constitute a portion of what is called *Canon Law* (q.v.). The Clementines were collected by Clement V. in 1313.

¶ **Decretal Order:**

English Law: A chancery order in the nature of a decree. (*Wharton*.)

* **decrete**, *s.* [Lat. *decretum*.] A decree.

* **de-crê-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *decretus*, *pa. par.* of *decreo* = to decrease.] A decrease, a decreasing.

" . . . by which decretion we might guess at a former increase . . ."—*Pearson: On the Creed*, Art. I.

* **de-crêt'-ist**, *s.* [Low Lat. *decretista*; from Lat. *decretum* = a decree.] One who studies or professes the knowledge of the decretals.

"The decretists had their rise and beginning under the reign of the emperor Frederick Barbarossa."—*Ayliffe: Parergon*.

* **de-crêt'-ive**, *a.* [Lat. *decretum* = a decree.] Pertaining to or having the force of a decree.

"The will of God is either decreative or preceptive; the decreative extends to all events . . ."—*Bates: On Spiritual Perfection*, ch. xi.

* **de-crê-tôr'-i-al**, *a.* [Eng. *decretory*; -al.] Decretory, authoritative.

" . . . overrule the Scripture itself, in a decretorial manner . . ."—*Farmer: Letters to Worthington*, let. I.

* **decr-rê-tôr'-i-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *decretory*; -ly.] In a decretory manner.

"Deal concisely and decretorily."—*Goodman: Wint. Ev. Conf.*, p. iii.

* **decr-rê-tôr'-ÿ**, *a.* [Lat. *decretorius*, from *decretum* = a decree.]

1. Judicial, deciding, definitive.

" . . . the decretory rigours of a condemning sentence."—*South: Sermons*.

2. Critical, determining.

"The motions of the moon, supposed to be measured by seven, and the critical or decretory days depend on that number."—*Brownie: Vulgar Errors*.

* **de-crow'** (*ew* as *û*), *v. i.* [Fr. *décru* = to decrease; *decrû* as *pa. par.* of *décroître* = to decrease.] To decrease, to fail, to waste.

"Sir Artiephel renewed
His strength still more, but she still more decreed."
Spenser: F. Q. IV. vi. 18.

* **de-crowed'** (*ew* as *û*), *pa. par. or a.* [DECREW.]

* **de-crî'-al**, *s.* [Eng. *decry*; -al.] A decrying; a clamorous outcry against; hasty or noisy censure or condemnation.

" . . . a decrîal or disparagement of those raw works to which they owed their early character and distinction."—*Shaftesbury: Miscel. Reflec.*, Misc. 5, ch. ii.

de-cried', *pa. par. or a.* [DECRY.]

de-crî'-ër, **de-crÿ'-ër**, *s.* [Eng. *decry*; -er.] One who decries, or cries down any person or thing.

" . . . the brutish folly and absurd impudence of the late fanatic decryers of the necessity of human learning . . ."—*South*, vol. vii, Ser. 2.

* **de-crown'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *de* = away, from, and Eng. *crown* (q.v.).] To deprive of a crown, to dethrone.

"Dethroning and decrowning princes . . ."—*Dr. Hakevill: Anse. to Dr. Carrier* (1616), p. 37.

* **de-crown'-ing**, *pr. par. & s.* [DECROWN.]
A. As pr. par.: (See the verb).

boil, boy; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -cious, -tious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

B. *As subst.*: The act of depriving of a crown; dethroning.
Characters. . . the decrowning of kings. . . —*Oeverbury*: *Characters*.

dē-crūst-ā-tion, *s.* [Pref. *de* = away, from, and Eng. *crustation* (q.v.).] The removal of a crust or incrustation.

dē-crŷ, *v.t.* [Fr. *decrier*.] To cry down; to disparage; to clamour against; to depreciate; to condemn.
"Quacks and impostors . . . decry others' cheats only to make more way for their own."—*Swift*.
¶ For the difference between *decry* and *to disparage*, see *DISPARAGE*.

dē-crŷ-īng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DECRY.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: The act of crying down, clamouring against, or disparaging.
" . . . there hath been a decrying by the people. . . "—*State Trials*: *J. Hampden* (an. 1637).

dē-cu-bā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *decubo* = to lie out of a bed: *de* = away, from, and *cubo* = to lie.] The act of lying down.
"At this decubation upon boughs the satirist seems to hint."—*Evelyn*: *Sylva*, iv. § 7.

dē-cū-bī-tūs, *s.* [Lat.]

Med.: The same as *ANACLISIS* (q.v.).

dēc-ū-man, *a.* [Lat. *decumanus* = *decimanus*, from *decimus* = tenth, *decem* = ten.]

1. *Lit. & Rom. Antiq.*: The name given to the gate in a Roman camp near which the tenth cohorts were stationed. It was the principal gate of the camp, and was situated at the rear.

2. *Fig.*: The greatest, the chief. (Chiefly of waves, because the tenth wave was supposed to be the longest.)
"To be quite sunk by such decumane billows."—*Gaudent*: *Tears of the Church*, p. 30.

dē-cūmb', *v.i.* [Lat. *decumbo*.] To lie down, to rest. (*Money Masters* all Things, 1698, p. 55.)

dē-cūm-ben-ce, **dē-cūm-ben-čŷ**, *s.* [Lat. *decumbens*, pr. par. of *decumbo* = to lie down.] The act of lying down; a decumbent position or posture.
"They lie not down, and enjoy no decumbence at all."—*Browne*: *Vulgar Errors*.

dē-cūm-bent, *a.* [Lat. *decumbens*, pr. par. of *decumbo*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Recumbent, reclining, prostrate.
"Underneath is the decumbent portraiture of a woman resting on a death's bed."—*Ashmole*: *Berkshire*, l. 2.

2. Lying on a bed of sickness.
"To know how to deal aright with the consciences of decumbent, dying sinners."—*Atterbury*.

II. Bot.: Lying flat by its own weight; declined, bent down.
"The lower [branches] decumbent by the weight of their numerous branchlets."—*Field*, Jan. 28, 1882.

dē-cūm-bent-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *decumbent*; -*ly*.] In a decumbent or recumbent manner or posture.

dē-cūm-bī-tūre, *s.* [Lat. *decumbo* = to lie down.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of lying down.

2. The time at which a person takes to his bed in a disease, or during which he is confined to his bed.
"During his decumbiture he was visited by his most dear friend. . ."—*Life of Firmin*.

II. Astrol.: A scheme of the heavens erected for the time of a person taking to his bed, by which the prognostics of recovery or death are discovered.
" . . . if her eye but akes, Or itches, its decumbiture she takes."—*Dryden*: *Juvenal*, vi.

dēc-ū-ple, *a. & s.* [Fr. *décuple*; Ital. *decuplo*; Low Lat. *decuplus*; Gr. *δεκαπλῆτος*, *dekaploos*, *dekaploos* = tenfold.]

A. *As adj.*: Containing ten times as many; tenfold.
"Man's length, that is, a perpendicular from the vertex unto the sole of the foot, is decuple unto his profundity. . ."—*Browne*: *Vulgar Errors*.

B. *As subst.*: A quantity or number tenfold another.
" . . . that is, as I guess, near a decuple. . ."—*Ray*: *On the Creation*, pt. I.

dēc-ū-ple, *v.t.* [DECUPLE, *a.*] To increase tenfold.

dēc-ū-pled, *pa. par. or a.* [DECUPLE, *v.*]

dēc-ū-plet, *s.* [DECUPLE.]

Mus.: A group of eight or ten notes played in the time of eight or four. (*Stainer & Barrett*.)

dē-cūr-ī-ōn, *s.* [Lat. *decurio*, from *decem* = ten.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. In the same sense as *II*.

2. A tithing-man; an overseer or commander of ten; the chief man of a colony.
"He instituted decurions through both these colonies, that is, one over every ten families."—*Temple*.

II. Roman Mil. Antiq.: An officer commanding ten men, or a decury; a corporal.
¶ Wycliffe speaks of Joseph of Arimathea as "a decurion, a good man, and a just," where the *A. V.* has *counsellor*.

dē-cūr-ī-ōn-āte, *s.* [Lat. *decurionatus*.] The position or duties of a decurion.

dē-cūr-reŋ-ce, *s.* [DECURRENCY.] A running-down; a lapse.
" . . . by long decurrence of time. . ."—*Gaudent*: *Tears of the Church*, p. 526. (*Dantes*.)

dē-cūr-reŋ-čŷ, *s.* [Lat. *decurrentia*, neut. pl. of *decurrents*, pr. par. of *decurro* = to run down.]

Bot.: The state of being decurrent; the portion of a leaf extending along the stem below the point of insertion.

dē-cūr-reŋt, *a.* [Lat. *decurrents*, pr. par. of *decurro* = to run down: *de* = down, and *curro* = to run.]

I. Ord. Lang.: Running or flowing downwards.

II. Bot.: An epithet applied to leaves which are attached along the side of a stem below their point of insertion. Such decurrent stems are often called *winged*.
"Leaves . . . decurrent as in Thistles."—*Baifour*: *Botany*, § 165.

dē-cūr-reŋt-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *decurrent*; -*ly*.] In a decurrent manner.

dē-cūr-sion, *s.* [Lat. *decurso*, from *decurro* = to run down.]

1. *Gen.*: The act or state of running or flowing down.
" . . . decayed by that decursion of waters. . ."—*Hale*.

2. *Spec.*: A hostile incursion or attack by soldiers.
" . . . preserved upon coins, as sacrifices, triumphs, conglaries, allocutions, decursions, &c."—*Priestley*: *On History*, pt. II, lect. 6.

dē-cūr-s-ive, *a.* [Fr. *décursif*.]

Bot.: Decurrent.

dē-cūr-s-ive-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *decurusive*; -*ly*.]

Bot.: The same as *decurrently* (q.v.).

decuratively-pinnate, *a.*

Bot.: An epithet applied to leaves which have their leaflets decurrent, or running along the petiole.

dē-cūr't, *v.t.* [Lat. *decurto*: *de*, intens.; *curto* = to shorten, to curtail; *curtus* = short.] To curtail, abridge, cut short.
" . . . bring Thy free, and not decurted, offering."—*Herrick*: *Hesperides*, p. 839.

dē-cūr't, *a.* [Lat. *decurto*.] Curtailed, abridged, cut short.

dē-cūr't-āte, *v.t.* [Lat. *decurtatus*, pa. par. of *decurto* = to cut off, to curtail, to mutilate.] To shave, to trim the hair.
"He sends for his barber to depure, decurtate, and sponge him!"—*Nash*: *Lenten Stuff*.

dē-cūr't-ā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *decurtatio*, from *decurto*.] The act of curtailing, cutting short, or abridging.
"Ambiguous equivocation, affected decurtation or sophistication of expression."—*Gaule*: *Mug-Astro-Mancer*, p. 69.

dē-cūr't-ēd, *pa. par., a., or s.* [DECURT.]

dēc-ū-rŷ, *s.* [Lat. *decuria* = a company of ten, from *decem* = ten.]

1. *Gen.*: A set or body of ten.
" . . . parted themselves into tens or decurias, and governed successively by the space of five days, one decuria after another in order."—*Raleigh*: *History of the World*, bk. v., ch. 8, § 7.

2. *Rom. Mil. Antiq.*: A company or body of ten men, under the command of a decurion (q.v.).

dē-cūs-sāte, *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *decussatus*, pa. par. of *decusso* = to cross, to put in form of an X; from *decussis* = a coin of the value of ten asses, and marked with an X = 10.]

A. Trans.: To intersect or cross at acute angles; to intersect.
" . . . the form of the letter X, made up of many fibres, decussating one another longways."—*Ray*.

B. Intrans.: To intersect at acute angles.
"But whether they decussate, coalesce, or only touch one another, they do not well agree."—*Derham*: *Physico-Theology*, bk. iv., ch. 2.

dē-cūs-sāte, *a.* [Lat. *decussatus*.]

I. Ord. Lang.: Crossed or intersected at acute angles.

II. Bot.: An epithet applied to opposite



DECUSSATE

leaves crossing each other in pairs at right angles.

dē-cūs-sāt-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [DECUS-SATE, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb).

B. *As adjective*:

I. Ord. Lang.: Crossed, intersected.
" . . . we observe the decussated characters in many Consular cyones. . ."—*Browne*: *Cyrus' Garden*, ch. I.

II. Technically:

1. *Bot.*: The same as *decussate*, *a.* (q.v.).

2. *Rhet.*: An epithet applied to a period which consists of two rising and two falling clauses, placed alternately in opposition to each other.

dē-cūs-sāte-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *decussate*; -*ly*.] In a decussate or intersecting manner.

dē-cūs-sāt-īng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DECUS-SATE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: The act of intersecting or crossing at acute angles.

dē-cūs-sā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *decussatio*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. An intersection in the form of an X. The act of intersecting or crossing at acute angles.

2. A decussated figure; a figure like an X.
" . . . being doubled at the angle, makes up the letter X, that is the emphatical decussation, or fundamental figure."—*Browne*: *Cyrus' Garden*, ch. I.

II. Geom., Optics, &c.: The crossing of two nerves, lines, or rays, which meet in a point and then diverge.
" . . . there be decussation of the rays in the pupil of the eye. . ."—*Ray*.

dē-cūs-sā-tive, *a.* [Eng. *decussat(e)*; -*ive*.] Crossing or intersecting at acute angles.
" . . . decussative diametrical, quincuncial lines and angles."—*Browne*: *Cyrus' Garden*, ch. I.

dē-cūs-sā-tive-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *decussative*; -*ly*.] In the form of an X or cross; in an intersecting manner; decussately.
" . . . the high priest was anointed decussatively or in the form of an X."—*Browne*: *Cyrus' Garden*, ch. I.

dē-cūs-sōr-ī-ūm, *s.* [Low Lat., from Lat. *decusso* = to make into form of an X; to divide.]

Surg.: An instrument used for pressing gently on the dura mater, causing an evacuation of the pus collected between the cranium and that menbrane, through the perforation made by the trepan.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wō, wēt, hēro, camel, hēr, thēre; pīnc, pīt, sīro, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

dē-čyl, *s.* [Gr. *dēka* (*dēka*) = ten. So named because it contains ten carbon atoms.]

Chem.: A monatomic hydrocarbon radical, $C_{10}H_{21}$.

decyl hydride, *s.*

Chem.: Also called Diamyl or Di-isopentyl. $C_{10}H_{22}$, obtained by the action of sodium on amyl iodide. It is a liquid boiling at 158°. By the action of chlorine it yields decyl chloride, $C_{10}H_{21}Cl$.

dē-čyl-ic, *a.* [Eng., & *c.* *decyl*; & *c.*]

decylic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_9H_{19}CO_2OH$. [CAPRIC ACID.]

* **dē-dal**, *a.* [DĒDAL.]

* **dē-dā-lī-an**, *a.* [DĒDALIAN.]

* **dē-da-loūs**, * **dē-dā-lē-oūs**, *a.* [DĒDALOUS.]

* **ded-bote**, *s.* [DEADBOTE.]

* **dede** (1), *s.* [DEATH.]

* **dede** (2), *s.* [DEED.]

* **dede**, *v.t. & i.*, *a. & s.* [DEAD.]

* **dē-dē-ōr-āto**, *v.t.* [Lat. *dedecoratus*, *pa. par.* of *dedecoro* = to disgrace: *de* = away, from, and *decoro* = to adorn, to ornament.] To disgrace.

"Why let'st weake wormes thy Head dedecorate?"—*Dante: Holy Rodee*, p. 13.

* **dē-dē-ōr-ā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *dedecoratio*.] The act of disgracing; a disgrace.

* **dē-dē-ōr-oūs**, *a.* [Lat. *dedecoratus*.] Disgraceful, shameful, unbecoming.

* **de-dein**, *v. & s.* [DISDAIN.]

* **dē-dēn-tī-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *de* = away, from; Eng. *denition* (q.v.).] A falling out, loss, or shedding of the teeth.

"... dedentition, or falling of teeth."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. iv. ch. 12

dēd-i-cāte, *v.t.* [Lat. *dedicatus*, *pa. par.* of *dedico* = to devote: *de* (intens.), *dico* = to devote; Fr. *dédier*; Sp. & Port. *dedicar*; Ital. *dedicare*.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

* 1. To hand over, to deliver.

"I heard that he had dedicated a letter to you, desiring you not to come."—*Dr. Black: Lett. to Adam Smith*, Aug. 26, 1776.

2. In the same sense as B.

II. Figuratively:

1. To devote, apply, or give wholly up to some person, purpose, act, or thing.

"Pitied our hated, to the face of peril
Myself I'll dedicate."—*Shakespeare: Cymbeline*, v. 1.

2. To inscribe or address, as to a friend or patron.

"... having brought this long work to a conclusion, I desire to dedicate it . . ."—*Pope: Homer's Iliad* (Postscript).

3. To devote or consecrate to the memory of any person.

B. Technically:

1. *Relig.*: To consecrate or set apart with certain solemn forms or ceremonies to a Divine Being, or to some sacred use or object; to devote solemnly.

"So the king and all the people dedicated the house of God."—*3 Chron.* vii. 8.

2. *Law* (Of roads): To make a private way a public one by acts showing an intention of doing so. (Wharton.)

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *dedicate*, to *consecrate*, to *devote*, and to *hallow*: "There is something more positive in the act of *dedicating* than in that of *devoting*; but less so than in that of *consecrating*. To *dedicate* and *devote* may be employed in both spiritual and temporal matters: to *consecrate* and *hallow* only in the spiritual sense: we may *dedicate* or *devote* anything that is at our disposal to the service of some object; but the former is employed mostly in regard to superiors, and the latter to persons without distinction of rank: we *dedicate* a house to the service of God; or we *devote* our time to the benefit of our friends or the relief of the poor: we may *dedicate* or *devote* ourselves to an object; but the former always implies a solemn setting apart springing from a sense

of duty: the latter an entire application of oneself from zeal and affection: in this manner he who *dedicates* himself to God abstracts himself from every object which is not immediately connected with the service of God: he who *devotes* himself to the ministry pursues it as the first object of his attention and regard: such a *dedication* of oneself is hardly consistent with our other duties as members of society; but a *devotion* of one's powers, one's time, and one's knowledge to the spread of religion among men is one of the most honourable and sacred kinds of *devotion*. To *consecrate* is a species of formal *dedication* by virtue of a religious observance; it is applicable mostly to places and things connected with religious works: *hallow* is a species of informal *consecration* applied to the same objects: the church is *consecrated*; particular days are *hallowed*." (Crabb: *Eng Synon.*)

* **dēd-i-cāte**, *a.* [Lat. *dedicatus*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: In the same sense as II.

2. *Fig.*: Wholly given up or devoted to some pursuit, act, or thing.

"He that is truly dedicate to war
Hath no self-love."—*Shakespeare: 2 Henry VI.*, v. 2.

II. *Relig.*: Solemnly consecrated and set apart to a Divine Being or some sacred use.

dēd-i-cā-tēd, *pa. par. or a.* [DEDICATE, *v.*]

* **dēd-i-cā-tēd**, *s.* [Eng. *dedicate*(e); & *c.*] One to whom anything is dedicated.

"M. Daudet was hardly guilty of the usual insincerity of dedicatees."—*Saturday Rev.*, Nov. 4, 1882.

dēd-i-cāt-ing, * **ded-i-cat-yng**, *pr. par.*, *a. & s.* [DEDICATE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: The same as DEDICATION (q.v.).

"... y^e dedicatynge of the altar . . ."—*Bible* (1551): *Numeri*, ch. vii.

dēd-i-cā-tion, *s. & a.* [Lat. *dedicatio*, from *dedicatus*, *pa. par.* of *dedico*.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: In the same sense as II.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) The act of giving up or devoting wholly to some person, purpose, or thing; devotion, devotedness.

"My love, without retention or restraint,
All his in dedication."—*Shakespeare: Twelfth Night*, v. 1.

(2) The act of inscribing or addressing, as to a friend or patron.

"Fed by soft dedication all day long,
Horace and he went hand in hand in song."—*Pope: Prologue to Sat.*, 233, 234.

(3) The form of words in which a book, &c., is inscribed or addressed to any person.

* (4) Anything dedicated, devoted, or inscribed.

"You are rapt in some work, some dedication to the great lord."—*Shakespeare: Timon of Athens*, i. 1.

II. Technically:

1. *Relig.*: The act of solemnly consecrating or setting apart with certain religious forms and ceremonies to a Divine Being, or some sacred use, or ministry; consecration.

"And . . . the children of 'one captivity kept the dedication of this house of God with joy."—*Exra* vi. 16.

2. *Law*: The act of dedicating a highway. (Wharton.)

¶ The Feast of Dedication:

Jewish Hist.: A feast kept in memory of Judas Maccabeus, by whom the temple and altar had been dedicated anew after their profanation by Antiochus Epiphanes.

B. *As adj.*: Of or pertaining to a dedication.

dedication day, *s.* A feast or festival held annually to commemorate the dedication of a church to a particular saint.

dedication feast, or **festival**, *s.* The same as DEDICATION DAY (q.v.). The village feast is generally held on this day.

dēd-i-cā-tōr, *s.* [Lat. In Fr. *dedicateur*.] One who dedicates, devotes, or inscribes anything to another.

"Here they dedicate some brazen bowls, with the names of the dedicators."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ch. ix. § 5.

* **dēd-i-cā-tōr-i-al**, *a.* [Eng. *dedictory*; & *c.*] The same as DEDICATORY (q.v.).

* **dēd-i-cā-tōr-y**, *a. & s.* [Eng. *dedicator*; & *y.*]
A. *As adj.*: Of the nature of or containing a dedication.

"Thus I should begin my epistle, if it were a *dedicatory* one . . ."—*Pope*.

B. *As subst.*: A dedication, an inscription.
" . . . a passion sermon, with a formal *dedicatory* in great letters to our Saviour."—*Milton: An Apology for Smectynnuus*.

* **dēd-i-ty**, * **dēd-y-tye**, *v.t.* [A curious formation from Lat. *dedico* = to dedicate, and *facio* (pass. *fiō*) = to make.] To dedicate, to consecrate.

"*Dedify*; *dicare*, *dedicare*," &c.—*Cathol. Angl.*

dē-di-mūs, *s.* [Lat. = we have given, 1st pers. pl. perf. indic. of *do* = to give.]

Law: A writ empowering any person to do some act for or in place of a judge. So called from the first words, *dedimus potestatem* = we have given power or authority.

* **dē-dī-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *editio*, from *dedo* = to give up.] The act of giving up or surrendering anything; a surrender.

"It was not a complete conquest, but rather a *dedition* upon terms and capitulations agreed between the conqueror and the conquered."—*Bale*.

* **ded-ley**, *a.* [DEADLY.]

* **dē-dol-ā-tion**, *s.* [Low Lat. *dedolatio*, from *dedolo* = to hew with an axe.]

Surg.: A term applied to the action whereby a cutting instrument inflicts an oblique wound with loss of substance. Such wounds occur most frequently on the head.

* **dē-dē-lent**, *a.* [Lat. *dedolens*, *pr. par.* of *dedoleo* = to cease from or to lose feeling.] Without feeling or compunction.

"Then men are *dedolent* and past feeling."—*Hallywell: Saving of Souls* (1877), p. 114.

dē-du-cā-tion, *s.* [Eng. *deduc*(e); & *-ation*.] A leading away, or in the wrong direction; a leading into error.

"The amount of *deducation* attempted about the Repeal of the Corn Laws."—*Hymns to Virgin* (Ear. Eng. T. S.), Pr. p. viii.

dē-dū-ge, *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *deduco* = to lead or draw down; *de* = down, and *duco* = to lead; Fr. *déduire*; Sp. *deducir*; Ital. *dedurre*.]

A. Transitive:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) To lead or draw down.

"To deduce a genius down from heaven."—*Gaulle: Mag-Astro-Mancer*, p. 24.

(2) To lead, to conduct.

" . . . he should either deduce a colony."—*Selden: Illustrations of Drayton*, § 17.

2. Figuratively:

(1) To derive.

"My boast is not that I deduce my birth
From Iouis embroued, and rulers of the earth."
Conquer: On the Receipt of my Mother's Picture.

(2) To trace down through several steps.
" . . . they naturally sought to deduce the pedigree of the great Roman family from its origin."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ch. iii. § 7, vol. I, p. 53.

(3) To draw or derive from the beginning.

"O goddess, say, shall I deduce my rhymes
From the dire nation in its early times?"—*Pope*.

(4) To gather by reasoning; to infer, to conclude.

"Kepler had deduced, from a vast mass of observation, the general expressions of planetary motion known as Kepler's law."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3rd ed.), ch. iii., pp. 59, 60.

(5) To deduct, to subtract.

"A matter of four hundred
To be deduced upon the payment."—*Ben Jonson*.

* II. *Law*: To bring before a court for decision.

† B. *Intrans.*: To gather from reasoning, to infer, to conclude.

"We deduce thereupon that he will not suffer his church fall into y^e erroneous belief of aile damnable vntrouthe."—*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 461.

¶ For the difference between to *deduce* and to *derive*, see DERIVE.

dē-dū-ge'd, *pa. par. or a.* [DEDUCE.]

* **dē-dū-ge-mēt**, *s.* [Eng. *deduce*; & *-ment*.] Anything deduced, gathered, or inferred; a deduction.

bēl, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwī**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhīn**, **bēnçh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph = ç**
-cian, **-tian** = **shan**. **-tion** **-sion** = **shūn**; **-tion**, **-sion** = **zhūn**. **-tious**, **-sious**, **-cious** = **shūs**. **-ble**, **-tle**, &c. = **bēl**, **tēl**;

"... those deductions which I am confident are the remote effects of revelation."—*Dryden*.

dē-dūc-ī-bīl-īt-y, *s.* [Eng. *deducible*; *-ity*.] The quality of being deducible; deducibleness.

dē-dūc-ī-ble, *a.* [Eng. *deduc(e)*; *-able*.] Capable of being deduced, gathered, or inferred.

"The condition, although deducible from many grounds, yet shall we evidence it but from few."—*Brownie: Vulgar Errors*.

† dē-dūc-ī-ble-ness, *a.* [Eng. *deducible*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being deducible.

dē-dūc-īng, *** dē-dūc-ī-yng**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Deduct.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. As *subst.*: The act or process of gathering by reasoning, or inferring.

*** dē-dūc-īve**, *a.* [Eng. *deduc(e)*; *-ive*.] Performing the act of deduction; deducing. (*Bailey*.)

dē-dūct', *v.t.* [Lat. *deductus*, *pa. par. of deduco* to draw down, to deduce.]

*** I. Lit.**: To lead forth, to conduct, to guide. "... a people deduced out of the title of Philippos."—*Udal: Pref. to the Philippiana*.

II. Figuratively:

1. To subtract, to take away.

"We deduct from the computation of our years that part of your time which is spent in incogitancy of infancy."—*Norris*.

2. To derive, to deduce.

"Having yet in his deducted spright
Some sparks remaining of that heavenly fyre."
Spenser: Hymn of Love, 107.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *deduct* and to *subtract*: "*Deduct*, from the Latin *deductus*, participle of *deduco*, and *subtract*, from *subtrahere*, participle of *subtrahere*, have both the sense of taking from, but the former is used in a general, and the latter in a technical sense. He who makes an estimate is obliged to *deduct*; he who makes a calculation is obliged to *subtract*. The tradesman *deducts* what has been paid from what remains due; the accountant *subtracts* small sums from the gross amount." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

dē-dūct-īng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Deduct.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. As *subst.*: The act of taking away or subtracting; deduction.

dē-dūc-tion, *s.* [Fr. *deduction*; Lat. *deductio*; from *deductus*, *pa. par. of deduco*.]

*** I. Lit.**: The act of leading forth or guiding.

II. Figuratively:

1. The act of deducing, inferring, or gathering by reasoning from principles or established data.

"To prove or disprove the induction, we must resort to *deduction* and experiment."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3rd ed.), ch. III, p. 58.

2. An inference, a consequence, or a conclusion drawn from premises; a fact, opinion, or result collected from principles or established data. [*Deductive reasoning*.]

"This was the first-fruit of his deduction."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3rd ed.), ch. III, p. 61.

3. The act of deducting, subtracting, or taking away.

4. That which is deducted or subtracted.

"... five hundred and eighty-five thousand pounds, clearly of all deductions."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. III.

¶ For the difference between *deduction* and *conclusion*, see *CONCLUSION*.

dē-dūct-īve, *a.* [Eng. *deduct*; *-ive*.] Deductible; that is or may be deduced from premises or by deduction.

"All knowledge of causes is *deductive*."—*Glanville*.

¶ *Deductive reasoning*:

Log.: That process of reasoning by which we arrive at the necessary consequences, starting from admitted or established premises. It is the opposite to *Inductive* (q.v.).

dē-dūct-īve-lī, *adv.* [Eng. *deductive*; *-ly*.] By deduction; by way of inference or consequence.

"... the value of physical science as a means of discipline consists in the motion of the intellect, both inductively and deductively."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3rd ed.), p. 101.

*** dē-duit**, *** dedut**, *** dedute**, *s.* [O. Fr. *deduit*, *deduit*; Fr. *deduit*.] Pleasure, sport, game.

"Al is solas and dedute."—*Land of Cockayne*, 50.

dē-dū-pī-cā-tion, *s.* [Pref. *de*, and Eng. *duplication* (q.v.).]

Bot.: The same as *CHORISIS* (q.v.).

"Parts of the flower are often increased by a process of *deduplication*."—*Halfour: Botany*, 164.

*** dee** (1), *s.* [DIE.]

*** dee** (2), *s.* [DEY.]

dee, *v.t.* [DIE.]

dēed (1) *** dead**, *** dede**, *s.* [A.S. *dēad*; O. Fris. *dēde*; Goth. *gaddēs*; O. H. Ger. *dat*; Ger. *that*; Dut. & Dan. *daad*; Swed. *dåd*; Icel. *daðh*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. An action or thing done, or effected, whether good or bad.

"Only add
Deeds to thy knowledge answerable."
Milton: P. L., xii, 581, 582.

2. A noble or illustrious exploit or performance; an achievement.

"Thousands were there, in darker frame that dwelt,
Whose deeds some nobler poem shall adorn."
Dryden: Annus Mirabilis, cxxix.

3. The power of acting or action.

"Nor knew I not
To be with will and deed created free."
Milton: P. L., v, 547, 548.

4. Fact, reality. [¶ 3.]

"David therefore sent out spies, and understood that Saul was come in very deed."—*1 Sam.* xvi, 4.

II. Law: An instrument in writing or in print, or partly in each, comprehending the term of a contract or agreement, and the evidence of its due execution between parties legally capable of entering into a contract or agreement.

¶ (1) *Deed of composition*:

Law: A deed by which an insolvent person comes to an arrangement with his creditors, they agreeing to accept a certain percentage of their debt in lieu of the whole.

(2) *Deed of covenant*:

Law: A covenant entered into by means of a separate deed.

(3) *In deed*, ** In dede*: In fact, in truth, in reality. (Now generally written as one word, and employed as an adverb.)

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *deed*, *exploit*, *achievement*, and *feat*: "The first three words rise progressively on each other: *deed*, compared with the others, is employed for that which is ordinary or extraordinary; *exploit* and *achievement* are used only for the extraordinary; the latter in a higher sense than the former. *Deeds* must always be characterized as good or bad, magnanimous or atrocious, and the like: *exploit* and *achievement* do not necessarily require such epithets; they are always taken in the proper sense for something great. *Exploit*, when compared with *achievement*, is a term used in plain prose; it designates not so much what is great as what is real: *achievement* is most adapted to poetry and romance; it soars above what the eye sees and the ear hears, and affords scope for the imagination. *Martial deeds* are as interesting to the reader as to the performer: the pages of modern history will be crowded with the *exploits* of Englishmen both by sea and land, as those of ancient and fabulous history are with the *achievements* of their heroes and demi-gods. An *exploit* marks only personal bravery in action; an *achievement* denotes elevation of character in every respect, grandeur of design, promptitude in execution, and valour in action. An *exploit* may be executed by the design and at the will of another; a common soldier or an army may perform *exploits*. An *achievement* is designed and executed by the *achiever*; Hercules is distinguished for his *achievements*; and in the same manner we speak of the *achievements* of knight-errants or of great commanders. *Feat* approaches nearest to *exploit* in signification; the former marks skill, the latter resolution." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

deed-achieving, *a.* Performing noble exploits.

"By deed-achieving honour newly named—
What is it?—Coriolanus must I call thee?"
Shakespeare: Coriolanus, II, 1.

deed-box, *s.* A tin or iron box in which lawyers keep the deeds referring to any particular estate.

deed-poll, *s.*

Law: A deed made by one person only and not indented but polled (i.e., cut even), beginning generally with the words: "Know all men by these presents," &c.

dēed (2), *s.* [DEAD, *s.*] The gravel or coarse soil, &c., which is taken out of the bottom of a ditch. (*Scotch*.)

"... what is taken out of the ditch (vernacularly the *deeds*) thrown behind this facing to support it."—*Agr. Surv. Peab.*, p. 131.

*** dēed**, *v.t.* [DEED, *s.*] To transfer or convey by deed. (*American*.)

'dēed, *adv. & interj.* [DEED, *s.*] A contraction for *in deed* or *indeed*.

*** dēed-fūl**, *a.* [Eng. *deed*; *full*.] Full of noble deeds; marked by noble exploits. (*Tennyson*.)

*** dēed-ī-lī**, *adv.* [Eng. *deedy*; *-ly*.] Busily, industriously.

"Most deeply occupied about her spectacles."—*Miss Austen: Emma*, vol. II, ch. x.

*** dēed-lēss**, *a.* [Eng. *deed*; *-less*.] Inactive; not having performed any noble deeds.

"Though then out *deedless*, nor unknown to fame."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, xlii, 978.

*** dēed-ī**, *a.* [Eng. *deed*; *-y*.] Industrious, active, efficient.

"Who praiseth a horse that feeds well but is not *deedy* for the race or travel, speed or length?"—*Ward: Sermons*, p. 165.

dēem, *** deman**, *** deme**, *** demen**, *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *dēman*; Dut. *doemen*; Dan. *dømme*; Sw. *dømma*; Icel. *dæma*; O. H. Ger. *tuomen*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To judge.

"Whar Crist sal *deme* bathe quik and dede."
Hampele: Priests of Consc., 8, 961.

2. To sentence, to condemn.

"Sum sal be *demed* to hello Ly wende."
Hampele: Priests of Consc., 6, 928.

3. To decide, to determine, to conclude.

"Ne miht tu nout thes huile *demen* wei hwat hit is."
Ancient Rime, p. 115.

4. To consider, to think, to suppose, to look upon as.

"Mortham,—whom all men *deemed* decreed
In his own deadly snare to bleed."
Scott: Rokeby, vi, 11.

5. To declare, to lay down.

"David that *demed* this speche
In a psalme." *E. Eng. Allit. Poems*, III, 118.

B. Intransitive:

1. To decide, to determine.

"Hi ne conne ... *deme* betwene grat and smal."
Aeneid, p. 82.

2. To judge, to consider, to suppose.

"And little *dēm'd* he what thy heart, Gulsar!
When soft could feel, and when incensed could dare."
Byron: Corsair, III, 4.

*** dēem** (1), *s.* [DEEM, *v.*]

1. Judgment, sentence, doom.

2. Thought, idea.

"I true! how now! what wicked *dēm* is this?"
Shakespeare: Troilus & Cressida, IV, 4.

*** dēem** (2), *** deame**, *** deeme**, *s.* [DIME.] A tith, a tenth.

"There was granted unto him halfe a *dēem* of the spiritalitie, and halfe a *dēem* of the temporalitie."
—*Grafton: Richard II.* (an. 10).

dēemed, *pa. par. or a.* [DEEM, *v.*]

*** dēem-ēr**, *** demar**, *** demer**, *s.* [A.S. *dēmere*.] A judge, an adjudicator.

"*Demar*, *Judicator*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

dēem-īng, *** dem-yng**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DEEM, *v.*]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. As *subst.*: The act of considering, supposing, or judging; a sentence, a decision.

"*Demyng*, or doom. *Judicium*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

dēem-stēr, *** demester**, *** demister**, *** dempster**, *** demster**, *s.* [Eng. *deem*; *-ster*.]

1. *Gen.*: A judge, an umpire.

"After Sampson was Heli *dempster*."
Cursor Mundi, 7, 368.

2. *Spec.*: A judge; one of two officers in the Isle of Man, who officiate as judges, one for the northern part of the island, the other for the southern. They hold their courts weekly. [*DOOMSTER*.]

*** dēene**, *s.* [DIN.] A din, a noise.

fāte, **fāt**, **fāre**, **amidst**, **whāt**, **fāll**, **father**; **wē**, **wēt**, **hōre**, **camēl**, **hēr**, **thēre**; **pinē**, **pīt**, **sīre**, **sīr**, **marīne**; **gō**, **pōt**, **or**, **wōre**, **wōlf**, **wōrk**, **whō**, **sōn**; **mūte**, **cūb**, **cūre**, **unite**, **cūr**, **rūle**, **fūll**; **trȳ**, **Sȳrian**. æ, œ = ē. ey = ā. qu = kw.

deep, ***deap**, ***deepe**, ***deop**, ***dep**, ***depe**, ***deope**, ***dap**, ***dyp**, *a., adv., & s.* [A.S. *deop*; Dut. *diep*; Dan. *dyp*; Sw. *djup*; O. H. Ger. *tuif*; Ger. *tief*; Icel. *djúpr*. (*Skeat.*)]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) Descending far below the surface, having depth; profound; not shallow.
"Helle is *dyep* wythoute botme," *Apenike*, p. 264.

(2) Situated low down; below the surrounding ground.

(3) Measured from the surface downwards.
"... when he was sunk many fathoms *deep* into the water, . . ."—*Newton*.

(4) Entering far; penetrating some distance, as, the wound was very deep.
"His face *deep* scars of thunder had lutrencht," *Milton*: *P. L.*, l. 601.

(5) Away from the outside.
"So the false spider, when her nets are spread, *Deep* amhush'd in her silent den does lie," *Dryden*: *Annus Mirabilis*, cxxx.

* (6) Measured from below upwards; high.
"This way seems difficult and *deep* to scale," *Milton*: *P. L.*, ll. 71.

2. Figuratively:

(1) Not obvious or superficial; not evident; abstruse.
"If the matter be knotty, and the sense lies *deep*, . . ."—*Locke*.

(2) Dark-coloured.
"With *deeper* brown the grove was overspread," *Dryden*: *Theodore and Honoria*, 92.

(3) Very still, gloomy, or heavy.
"And the Lord God caused a *deep* sleep to fall upon Adam,"—*Gen.* II, 21.

(4) Grave or low in sound; not sharp or clear.
"The sounds made by buckets in a well, are *deeper* and fuller than if the like percussion were made in the open air,"—*Bacon*.

(5) Sonorous, loud, full-toned.
That *deep* and dreadful organ-pipe, "the thunder," *Shakespeare*: *Tempest*, iii. 3.

(6) Very much depressed or weighed down.
"Their *deep* poverty advanced unto the riches of their liberality,"—*2 Cor.* viii. 2.

(7) Grave, solemn, heartfelt, earnest.
"Curses not loud, but *deep*," *Shakespeare*: *Macbeth*, v. 3.

(8) Sagacious, penetrating, cunning, sharp, skilled.
"Who hath not heard it spoken
How *deep* you were within the books of God?" *Shakespeare*: *2 Henry IV.*, iv. 2.

(9) Cunning, artful, scheming.
(a) Of persons:
"Deep, hollow, treacherous, and full of guile,
Be he to me," *Shakespeare*: *Richard III.*, ii. 1.

(b) Of things:
"The statesman, skill'd in projects dark and *deep*,
Might hunt his useless Machiavel, and sleep," *Comper*: *Charity*, 612, 613.

* (10) Important; touching one nearly.
"I'll read you matters *deep* and dangerous," *Shakespeare*: *1 Henry IV.*, i. 3.

* (11) Heavy, grievous.
"Tis much *deep*," *Shakespeare*: *Timon*, iii. 4.

(12) Hidden, secret.
"... the Spirit searcheth all things, yea, the *deep* things of God,"—*1 Cor.* ii. 10.

II. Mil.: Applied to the rows or ranks of men standing one behind the other; as two, three, &c., *deep*.

B. As adverb:

I. Lit.: Far below the surface.
"The wonders hidden *deep* in earth below," *Faakes*: *On Sir I. Newton*.

II. Figuratively:

1. Strongly, profoundly, earnestly.

2. Deeply, inwardly, feelingly.
"This avarice
Strikes *deeper*, grows with more pernicious root," *Shakespeare*: *Macbeth*, iv. 3.

C. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) Anything particularly deep; specially the sea, the ocean.
The goddess spoke: the rolling waves enclose;
Then down the *deep* she pling'd down whence she rose," *Pope*: *Homer's Iliad*, l. 562, 563.

* (2) Sometimes used in the plural, with the meaning of waves, waters.
"The *deeps* dividing, o'er the coast they rise," *Pope*: *Homer's Iliad*, xxiv. 127.

(3) The channel or deepest part of a river.
"At the Ford-like the *deep* or channel of the river
Upon the Boston side,"—*State*: *Leslie of Powis*, p. 113.

2. Figuratively:

(1) The most solemn or still part; the depth.
"There want not many that do fear
In *deep* of night, to walk by this licentious oak," *Shakespeare*: *Merry Wives*, iv. 4.

* (2) Hell; the lower regions.
"I can call spirits from the vasty *deep*," *Shakespeare*: *1 Henry IV.*, iii. 1.

* (3) Anything very deep, profound, or abstruse.
"Thy judgments are a great *deep*,"—*Prov.* xxxi. 6.

* (4) The bottom of the heart.
"She cast a sigh out of her *depth*," *Chaucer*: *Cuckoo and Nightingale*.

II. Naut. (Pl.): The estimated fathoms between the marks on the lead hand-line.
"Obvious compounds: *Deep-blooming*, *deep-brooding*, *deep-browed*, *deep-chested*, *deep-crimsoned*, *deep-felt*, *deep-furrowed*, *deep-laden*, *deep-loaded*, *deep-piercing*, *deep-rooted*, *deep-scarred*, *deep-sounding*, *deep-toned*, *deep-wrinkled*. For *deep* compounded with a colour, see A. 2 (2).

* **deep-brained**, *a.* Ingenious.
"... *deep-brained* sonnets," *Shakespeare*: *A Lover's Complaint*, 209.

deep-brown, *a.*

Bot.: Pure dull brown. Nearly the same as amber-brown.

* **deep-contemplative**, *a.* Given up to profound meditation. (*Shakespeare*: *As You Like It*, ii. 7.)

* **deep-domed**, *a.* Having a deep dome or vault.
"The *deep-domed* empyrean," *Tennyson*: *Milton*, 7.

deep-draughtit, *a.* Designing, artful, crafty.

deep-drawing, *a.* Sinking deep into the water; requiring a great depth of water.
"The *deep-drawing* barks do there discharge
Their warlike freightage," *Shakespeare*: *Troil. & Cres.* (Prol.).

deep-drawn, *a.* Heartfelt, earnest.

deep-drinking, *a.* Given or addicted to drinking deeply.

deep-dyed, *a.* Dyed of a deep or dark colour.
"Gently flows
The *deep-dyed* Brenta, where their hues instil
The odorous purple of a new-born rose," *Byron*: *Childe Harold*, iv. 28.

deep-echoing, *a.* Giving out a loud echo.
"*Deep-echoing* groan the thickets brown," *Pope*: *Homer's Iliad*, xxiii. 143.

deep-embattled, *a.* Drawn up in deep ranks, numerous.
"Sometimes she hides the *deep-embattled* host,
Above the vulgar reach lessens form'd,
March to sure conquest, never gained before," *Thomson*: *Liberty*, v. 412-14.

* **deep-fermenting**, *a.* In strong fermentation.
"Or seen the *deep-fermenting* tempest brew'd," *Thomson*: *Winter*, 13.

* **deep-fet**, *a.* Deeply-fetched.

* "My *deep-fet* groans," *Shakespeare*: *2 Henry VI.*, ii. 4.

deep-fixed, *a.* Fixed deeply or strongly.
"It was no mortal arm that bore
That *deep-fixed* pillar to the shore," *Byron*: *Bride of Abydos*, ii. 28.

deep-green, *a.*

1. **Ord. Lang.:** Of a dark green colour.
"The *deep-green* emerald, in whose fresh regard
Weak sights their sickly radiance do amend," *Shakespeare*: *A Lover's Complaint*, 213, 214.

2. **Bot.:** Green a little verging upon black.

deep-laid, *a.* Cunningly devised or plotted.
"And shall their triumph soar o'er all
The schemes *deep-laid* to work their fall?" *Scott*: *Rokeby*, vi. 31.

deep-mouthed, *a.* Having a loud, sonorous voice or note.
"But of their monarch's person keeping ward,
Since last the *deep-mouthed* bell of vespers toll'd," *Scott*: *Vision of Don Roderick*, iii.

deep-musing, *a.* Deeply meditating; contemplative.
"But he, *deep-musing*, o'er the mountains stray'd," *Pope*: *Homer's Odyssey*, xiv. 1.

* **deep-premeditated**, *a.* Craftily or carefully prepared.
"Comest thou with *deep-premeditated* lines?" *Shakespeare*: *1 Henry VI.*, iii. 1.

deep-read, *a.* Having great knowledge in; well read.

"... *deep-read* men in the maxims of state and government,"—*L'Esrange*: *Transak of Queeado's Iles*, p. 232.

deep-revolving, *a.* Deeply-thinking; crafty.
"The *deep-revolving* witty Buckingham," *Shakespeare*: *Richard III.*, iv. 2.

deep-sea, *a.* Of or pertaining to the open sea or ocean.
"1) *Deep-sea-buckle*: *Murex corneus*, Long Whelk.
2) *Deep-sea-crab*: *Cancer araneus*, Spider Crab.
3) *Deep-sea Coral Zone*: From 50 to 100 fathoms; one of the zones into which the seabed has been divided. In the northern seas the largest corals (*Oculina* and *Primnoa*) are found in this zone, and shells are relatively more abundant owing to the uniformity of temperature at these depths. These deep-sea shells are mostly small and destitute of bright colours, but are interesting from the circumstances under which they are found, their wide range, and high antiquity. Among the characteristic genera are *Crania*, *Thetis*, *Neera*, *Cryptodon*, *Yoldia*, *Dentalium*, and *Seissurella* (*Woodward*: *Mollusca*, p. 152.)

(4) *Deep-sea line*:
Nautical:
(a) A water-laid line of 200 fathoms, and used with a 28-pound weight in sounding.
(b) A line for deep-sea fishing; a cod-line.
(5) *Deep-sea soundings*:
Hydrol.: Soundings in the deeper parts of the sea or ocean. [SEA.]

deep-seated, *a.* Situated low; deeply implanted.

* **deep-sworn**, *a.* Promised by a solemn oath.
"... *deep-sworn* faith," *Shakespeare*: *King John*, iii. 1.

deep-tangled, *a.* With branches closely interwoven.
"Every corner
Deep-tangled, tree irregular, and bush . . ." *Thomson*: *Spring*, 594, 595.

deep-thinking, *a.* Deeply meditating; contemplative, musing.

deep-thrilling, *a.* Thrilling or moving strongly.
"That joy, *deep-thrilling*, stern, severe,
At which the heartstrings vibrate high," *Scott*: *Lord of the Isles*, iv. 23.

deep-throated, *a.* Emitting a deep, sonorous sound.
"But soon obscured with smoke, all heaven appear'd,
From those *deep-throated* engines belch'd, whose
roar
Embowell'd with outrageous noise the air," *Milton*: *P. L.*, iv. 585-87.

deep-transported, *a.* Enrapt.
"Before thou clothe my fancy in fit sound:
Such where the *deep-transported* mind may soar," *Milton*: *Coelestis Exercitia*.

deep-vaulted, *a.* Having a deep vault or expanse.
"From hell's *deep-vaulted* den to dwell in light," *Milton*: *P. R.*, i. 116.

deep-voiced, *a.* Sending out deep sonorous voices.
"Loud from its rocky caverns, the *deep-voiced* neighbouring ocean
Speaks, and in accents disconsolate answers the wail
of the forest," *Longfellow*: *Evangeline* (Introd.).

deep-waist, *s.*

Nautical:

1. The part of the open skids between the main and fore drifts in a man-of-war.

2. The remaining part of a ship's deck when the quarter-deck and forecabin are very much elevated above the level of the main-deck so as to leave a vacant space in the middle of the upper deck.

deep-waisted, *a.*

Naut.: Having a deep waist, as a ship when the quarter-deck and forecabin are elevated four to six feet above the level of the main deck.

deep-well pump, *s.* A pump specially adapted for oil and brine wells which are bored of small diameters and to great depths.

deep-worn, *a.* Showing deep marks of wear.

deep-wounded, *a.* Wounded to the quick.

bell, **boy**; **pout**, **jowl**; **cat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **chin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. —**ing**
-**clan**, -**tian** = **shan**. -**tion**, -**sion** = **shün**; -**tion**, -**sion** = **zhün**. -**clous**, -**tious**, -**sious** = **shüs**. -**ble**, -**dle**, &c. = **bpl**, **dpl**.

"... your deep-wounded heart."

Byron: *Reply to some Verses.*

deep-en, ***deepen**, *v.t. & i.* [Eng. *deep* + *-en*.]

A. Transitive:

I. Lit.: To make deeper; to sink lower.

"It would raise the banks and *deepen* the bed of the river."—*Addison*.

II. Figuratively:

1. To make dark or deep; to intensify.

"You must *deepen* your colours so that the orpiment may be the highest."—*Peascham*.

2. To make more sad or gloomy.

"*Deepens* the murmurs of the falling floods,
And breathes a browner horror on the woods."
Pope: *Epitaph to A. Delany*, 169, 170.

3. To make more deep, grave, or low.

B. Intransitive:

I. Lit.: To become deep or deepen.

"The water *deepened* and sholded so very gently."—*Dampier*: *Voy. to N. Holland* (1698).

II. Figuratively:

1. To grow in loudness or sonorousness; to become louder.

"Follows the loosen'd aggravated roar,
Enl'ring, *deepening*, mingling."
Thomson: *Summer*, 1, 141, 1, 142.

2. To become deeper or greater; to be intensified.

"Ere yet the *deepening* incidents prevail,
Till rous'd attention feel our plaintive tale."
Falconer: *Shipwreck*, 1, 106, 107.

deep-ened, *pa. par. or a.* [DEEPEN.]

deep-en-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DEEPEN.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The act or process of becoming or making deeper (*lit. & fig.*).

deepin, *s.* [Gael. *diptinn*.] A net.

deepin-worker, *s.* A net-weaver.

deep-lý, ***deopliche**, ***deplike**, *adv.* [A.S. *deoplice*.]

I. Lit.: To or at a great depth; far below the surface.

II. Figuratively:

1. To the bottom, profoundly, thoroughly.

"Fear is a passion that is most *deeply* rooted in our natures."—*Tillotson*.

2. Profoundly; with great care or attention.

"He had studied the question of allegiance long and *deeply*."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

3. Earnestly, from the heart, solemnly, feelingly.

"And he sighed *deeply* in his spirit."—*Mark* vii. 12.

4. With a tendency to darkness or intensity of colour.

"Hedge and wood full-leaved and *deeply* tinted."—*C. Brontë*: *Jane Eyre*, ch. xxiii.

5. Strongly, greatly; in a high degree.

"To keep his promise with him, he had *deeply* offended both his nobles and people."—*Bacon*: *Henry VII.*

6. Gravely; with deep or low tone.

deep-môst, *a.* [Eng. *deep*; *most*.] The furthest or most remote; the extreme

"Loud should Clan-Alpine then
Ring from her *deepest* glen."

Scott: *Lady of the Lake*, ii. 19. (*Boat Song*.)

deep-nëss, ***deop-nesse**, ***depe-nes**,

***dep-nes**, ***dep-nesse**, ***dep-nisse**,

***dyep-nesse**, *s.* [A.S. *deopness*, *deopniss*.]

I. Literally:

1. Depth, profundity; distance below the surface.

"... forth with they sprung up, because they had no *deepness* of earth."—*Matt.* xiii. 6.

2. The deep, or deeps.

"In the sea and in all *deepnesses*."—*E. Eng. Psalter*; Ps. cxxxiv. 6.

II. Figuratively:

1. Incomprehensibility; mystery.

"The thriddle[saweth] the *deepness* of his sootheds."—*Aenbilla*, p. 106.

2. Cunning, craft.

"The *deepness* of Satan ..."—*Gregory*.

3. Profundity, excellence; as, the *deepness* of his learning or reading.

"Depth is more usually employed in the literal, *deepness* in a figurative sense.

***deep-ship**, ***deope-shipe**, *s.* [A.S. *deopscipe*.] Deepness, depth.

"The *deopeschipe* and to dearne run of his death
rolle."—*Legend St. Katherine*, 1, 339.

***deep-sôme**, *a.* [Eng. *deep*; + *-sôme*.] Deep.

"... he [Proteus] dined the *deepsome* wat'rie heaves."—*Chapman*: *Homer's Odyssey*, iv.

deer, ***der**, ***dere**, ***deor**, *s.* [A.S. *deor*; O.S. *der*. Cogn. with O. Fris. *diar*, *dier*; Goth. *dias*; O. H. Ger. *tior*; Ger. *thier*; Dut. *dier*; Dan. *dyr*; Icel. *dýr*; Lat. *fero*; Gr. *θηρ* (*thēr*) = a wild beast.]

1. Zool.: The true Deer (Cervidæ) are a family of the Ruminants distinguished chiefly by the nature of the horns or antlers, which, with the single exception of the Reindeer, are borne by the males only. They are bony throughout, are annually shed and reproduced at the breeding season, increasing each time in size and the number of branches until, in the old males of some species, they attain an enormous size. The antlers are carried upon the frontal bone, and are produced by a process not unlike that by which injuries of osseous structures are made good in man. At first they are covered with a sensitive skin or "velvet"; but as development proceeds this skin dries up and peels off; a bony ridge or "burr" being formed on the antler just above its base of attachment to the frontal bone. When fully developed the antlers consist of a main stem or "beam," carrying one or more branches or "tynes." When first produced, in the second year after birth, the antler consists only of the "beam," the animal being then termed a "brocket." The next year a basal branch or "brow-tyne" is developed; it is then termed a "spayed," and in the following year a second branch or "tres-tyne," directed forwards, appears above the former, the hinder portion of the beam constituting the "royal." Should the antler develop further, it is by the more or less complete branching of these tyne; the "royal-tyne," in particular, being very liable to become subdivided in successive years. The Musk-deer and the Water-deer of China have no horns. Deer are very generally distributed, but none have yet been discovered in either Australia or South Africa. The largest living form is the True Elk (*Alces palmatus*) or Moose, whilst the Indian Muntjacs are amongst the smallest, the Chevrotains being now placed in a group by themselves. Except the Reindeer (*Cervus tarandus*), no member of the group has been completely domesticated.

2. Palæont.: In the fossil state Deer are not found earlier than in the Pliocene period, whilst the best known extinct form, the Irish Deer, or Irish Elk, occurs in peat bogs or cave deposits.

deer-balls, *s.*

Bot.: A book-name for *Elaphomyces granulatus*. (*Britten & Holland*.)

deer-berry, *s.*

Bot.: (1) Eng.: *Gaultheria procumbens*; (2) Amer.: *Vaccinium stamineum*.

deer-fold, *s.* A deer-park.

deer-hair, **deer's-hair**, *s.*

Bot.: *Eleocharis corymbosa*, the Heath Club rush.

"And on the spot where they boiled the pot,
The sprout and the deer-hair wet shall grow."
Minstrelsy of the Border, iii. 876.

deer-hayes, *s. pl.* Engines or great nets of cord designed to catch deer. They are mentioned in 19 Hen. VIII. ch. xi. (*Wharton*.)

deer-herd, *s.* One who tends deer, a keeper, a forester.

deer-hound, *s.* A hound kept for hunting deer; a staghound.

deer-mouse, *s.*

Zool.: A small Rodent (*Hesperomys leucopus*)



DEER-MOUSE.

belonging to the family Muridæ, which is distributed all over the continent of North

America. Its fur shows various brownish or greyish tints above, whilst the lower surface and feet, up to the wrists and ankles, are snow-white. The tail, which varies considerably in length, is generally white beneath. The length of the head and body is about three inches. Its habits are nocturnal, and it feeds on corn, of which, with acorns and nuts, it lays up stores for winter use. The deer-mouse constructs a small nest for itself of fine moss and strips of bark, or takes up its abode in the deserted nest of a squirrel or small bird. (*Duncan*; *Cassell's Nat. Hist.*)

deer-neck, *s.* A term applied to a thin, ill-formed neck in a horse.

deer-skin, ***dere-skyenne**, *s.* The skin or leather made from the skin of a deer.

"*Magis mittens made of deer-skin.*"

Longfellow: *Song of Hiawatha*, iv.

deer-stalker, *s.*

1. One who kills deer by stalking.

2. A kind of low felt hat.

deer-stalking, *s.* The killing of deer by stalking.

deer-stealing, *s.*

Law: The offence of stealing deer. It is a heavily punishable one.

deer's-foot, *s.* The foot of a deer.

¶ *Deer's-foot grass:*

Bot.: *Agrostis setacea*.

deer-ing'-i-a, *s.* [Named after Charles Deering, an English botanist.]

Bot.: A genus of Amaranthaceæ. The bitter and acrid leaves of *Deeringia celosioides* are used in Java in cases of measles.

dē-ē-sis, *s.* [Gr. *δέσσις* (*deësis*) = a supplication.]

Rhet.: An invocation, a supplication.

***dē-ēss**, *s.* [Fr. *déesse*.] A goddess

"... he hath made her a kind of joint *déesse* with God in the affairs thereof."—*Bp. H. (croft on Burnet's Theory* (1688), pref. a. 7.

dēv, **dive**, *s.* [Zend.]

Persian Mythol.:

1. Formerly: One of the inferior spirits of the lower regions. [BRAHMANISM.]

2. Now: A kind of malignant spirit.

dēv-vil, *s.* [DEVIL.]

dē-fāce, ***de-faas**, ***dif-face**, *v.t. & i.*

[O. Fr. *desfacier*, from O. Fr. *des* = Lat. *dis* = apart, away, and Lat. *facies* = a face. (*Skeat*.)]

A. Transitive:

I. Literally:

1. To disfigure; to spoil the appearance or beauty of; to mar.

"... weeds *defaced*."

The hardened soil, and knots of withered grass."
Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. 1.

2. To erase, to obliterate.

II. Figuratively:

1. To disfigure, to mar.

"Thi vertues let no fulthe *defaas*."

E. Eng. Poems, p. 126.

*** 2.** To cancel.

"Pay him six thousand, and *deface* the bond."

Shakspeare: *Mer. of Ven.*, iii. 2.

3. To slander, to defame.

"The Norman writers ... who have so *defaced* earle Goodwin."—*Harrison*: *Description of England*, bk. ii, ch. 1.

***B. Intrans.:** To become disfigured or spoiled.

"Which of thy derke cloudy face,
Makest the worldes light *deface*."

Gower, ii. 97.

¶ By 16 & 17 Vict., c. 102, it is a misdemeanour to deface the coin of the realm by stamping on it or otherwise.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *to deface*, *to disfigure*, and *to deform*: "*Deface* expresses more than either *disfigure* or *deform*. *To deface* is an act of destruction; it is the actual destruction of that which has before existed; *to disfigure* is either an act of destruction or an erroneous execution, which takes away the figure; *to deform* is altogether an imperfect execution, which renders the form what it should not be. A thing is *defaced* by design; it is *disfigured* either by design or accident; it is *deformed* either by an error or by the nature of the thing. Persons

fāte, **fāt**, **fāre**, **amidst**, **whāt**, **fāll**, **father**; **wē**, **wēt**, **hēre**, **camēl**, **hēr**, **thēre**; **pīne**, **pīt**, **sīre**, **sīr**, **marīne**; **gō**, **pōt**, **er**, **wōre**, **wōlf**, **wōrk**, **whō**, **sōn**; **mūte**, **cūb**, **cūre**, **ūnite**, **cūr**, **rāle**, **fūll**; **trȳ**, **Sȳrian**. **æ**, **œ** = **ē**; **ey** = **ā**. **qu** = **kw**.

only *deface*: persons or things *disfigure*; things are most commonly *deformed* of themselves. . . . A statue may be *defaced*, *disfigured*, or *deformed*; it is *defaced* when any violence is done to the face or any outward part of the body; it is *disfigured* by the loss of a limb; it is *deformed* if made contrary to the perfect form of a human being. Inanimate objects are mostly *defaced* or *disfigured*, but seldom *deformed*; animate objects are either *disfigured* or *deformed*, but not *defaced*. A person may *disfigure* himself by his dress; he is *deformed* by the hand of nature." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

dě-făc'ed, *pa. par. or a.* [DEFACE.]

defaced coin, *s.* A coin which has been defaced by stamping or otherwise; such a coin is not a legal tender, and any person uttering such a coin is liable to a penalty of forty shillings.

dě-făc'e-měnt, *s.* [Eng. *deface*; -*ment*.]

1. The act of defacing, disfiguring, or spoiling the appearance of.

2. That which defaces or disfigures; a disfigurement.

"... the image of God is purity, and the *defacement* sin."—*Bacon*.

dě-făc'ěr, *s.* [Eng. *deface*(s); -*er*.] One who or that which defaces, disfigures, or spoils; a destroyer, a violator.

"Defacers of a public peace..."—*Shakespeare: Henry VIII.*, v. 3.

dě-făc'ing, ***dě-făc-yng**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DEFACE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: A defacement.

"The which *defacynge* & blotting of the bentye of that country..."—*Bail: Henry VII.* (an. 7).

***dě-făc'ing-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *defacing*; -*ly*.] In a defacing or disfiguring manner; so as to deface or disfigure.

dě-făc'-tō, *phrase*. [Lat. = in fact.] In fact, in reality; as, A king *de facto* is one actually in possession of the throne, a king *de jure* is one having the right to the throne, but not in possession.

***dě-fădē**, ***dif-fădē**, *v.i.* [Pref. *de* (intens.), and Eng. *fade* (q.v.).] To fade away.

"Now es my face *defadede*."—*Morte Arthure*, 3,304.

děf-să-că-tion, *s.* [DEFECATION.]

***dě-fălk**, *v.t.* [Fr. *défalquer*.]

1. To relax, to remit.

"Thir nonells maid Cesus to *defait* ann part of his courage."—*Belanden: Cron.*, fol. 39, a.

2. To make default in respect to money.

***dě-făll**, ***dě-făill**, *v.i.* [Fr. *défaillir*.] To fail; to wax feeble.

"Peill Scottis hors was drewyn into trowall, Forrowen that day, so lrykt can *defaill*."—*Wallace*, x. 704.

***dě-făll-ănçē**, *s.* [Fr.] A failure, a miscarriage.

"... it must suppose a *defalcance*, or an infirmity, as phlyck supposes sickness and mortality."—*Bishop Taylor: On Repentance*.

***dě-făllēd**, ***dě-făyled**, *a.* [Fr. *défaillir*.] Failed, feeble, broken down.

"He is al receryed and *defayed*."—*Ayenbite*, p. 33.

***dě-făls-ănçē**, ***dě-feas-ănçē**, *s.* [Fr.]

1. An acquittance from a claim.

2. An excuse, a subterfuge.

3. A defalcation.

It shall be leam to the annuallers, notwithstanding the *defalcance* maid presentille, gif they pleis, to by in agane."—*Acts Marie* (1551), c. 9.

***dě-fălse**, ***dě-fease**, ***dě-fese**, *v.t.* [Fr. *défaître*.]

1. To discharge, to free from, to acquit of.

"He has charteris to *defese* him tharof."—*Act Dom. Conc.* (1478), p. 22.

2. To deduct.

"Twenty shillings Scots he be *defesed* to the sender."—*Newlyth: Suppl. Dec.*, p. 499.

***dě-fălte**, ***dě-făit ed**, *a.* [O. Fr. *desfait*, *desfaict*.] Defeated, undone, decayed, wasted.

"He so *defait* was."—*Chaucer: Troilus*, v.

***dě-fălc**, ***dě-fălk**, *v.t.* [Fr. *défalcuer*.] To subtract, to deduct. [DEFALCATE, v.]

"They should be allowed £3,500, to be *defailed* in nine and a half years out of their rent."—*State Trials: Lord Nass; Middlesex* (an. 1624).

***dě-făl-căte**, *v.t.* [Low Lat. *diffalco*, *defalco* = to abate, to deduct, to take away from, from Lat. *dis* = apart; Low Lat. *falco* = to cut with a sickle; Lat. *fals* (genit. *falcis*) = a sickle (*Skeat*); Fr. *défalcuer*; Ital. *diffalcare*; Sp. & Port. *desfalcar*.] To take away, to deduct, to embezzle. (Generally used of money.)

"To show what may be practically and safely *defalcated* from them."—*Burke: Late State of the Nation*.

***dě-făl-căte**, *a.* [Low Lat. *defalcatus*, *pa. par. of defalco* = to deduct, to take away.] [DEFALCATE, v.] Deprived, lopped, diminished.

"Yet ben nat these in anle parte *defalcate* of their condigne praises."—*Sir T. Elyot: The Governour*, bk. II, ch. 2.

***dě-făl-căt-ěd**, *pa. par. or a.* [DEFALCATE, v.]

dě-făl-căt-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DEFALCATE, v.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb).

B. As adjective:

*1. Cutting off, deducting.

2. Deficient in money entrusted; making default.

C. As subst.: The act or state of being a defaulter; defalcation.

dě-făl-că-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Low Lat. *diffalco* = to defalcate (q.v.).]

*1. Originally a cutting down, as with a scythe; a lopping off.

"... some additions, *defalcations*, and other alterations more or less."—*Sanderson: Sermons* (1671), Preface. (Trench: *Glossary*, p. 40.)

*2. An abatement, a deduction, a diminution.

"With the *defalcation* of the annual but of sack."—*Mason: Ode to Sir F. Norton* (Note).

*3. A curtailment.

"The tea-table is set forth with its customary bill of fare, and without any *defalcation*."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 488.

*4. That which is abated or deducted.

5. A fraudulent making default in regard to money entrusted; the abstraction or embezzlement of money by an agent or servant.

6. The amount in which default is made; a deficiency, a sum embezzled.

"... the prosecutors could only find alleged *defalcations* to the amount of £30."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 17, 1882.

***dě-fălk**, *v.t.* [Fr. *défalquer*.]

1. To cut off, to lop away, to defalcate.

"*Defalke* a decree, law, or statute. *Refogera decreta vel leges*," &c.—*Isidore*.

2. To abrogate, to abolish.

"What he *defalts* from some insipid sin, is but to make some other more gustful."—*Mere: Decay of Piety*.

***dě-fălt**, *v. & s.* [DEFAULT.]

***děf-a-măte**, *v.t.* [Lat. *diffamatum*, sup. of *diffamo* = to spread a report.] To defame, to slander.

děf-a-mă-tion, ***dif-fa-mă-çi-oun**, *s.* [Lat. *diffamatio*, from *diffamo* = to spread a report.] [DEFAME.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of defaming or slandering; the false and malicious uttering of slanderous words with a view to damage the character, reputation, or business of another; slander, calumny, libel.

*2. A disgrace, a scandal.

"Sometime it were a greet *diffamacion* for a man to use more rynges than out."—*Trevisa*, li. 313.

II. Law: Defamation of character is actionable either by indictment or by action. But to support an action it is necessary that the plaintiff should aver some particular damage to have happened to him. Words spoken in derogation of a peer, a judge, or other great officer of the realm, are called *scandalum magnatum*, and were formerly held to be more heinous. Words tending to scandalize a magistrate or person in public trust, are reputed more highly injurious than when spoken of a private man. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. III, ch. v.) [SLANDER, LIBEL.]

***děf-a-mă-tōr**, *s.* [Eng. *defamate*(s); -*or*.] A defamer, a slanderer.

"... to ferret our *defamators*."—*Gent. Instructed*, p. 66.

děf-a-mă-tōr-ý, *a.* [Fr. *diffamatoire*, as if from a Lat. *diffamatorius*, from *diffamo*.] Containing or involving defamation; slanderous, libellous, calumnious.

"James, a short time before his accession, had instituted a civil suit against Oates for *defamatory* words."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. IV.

dě-fămē, ***dif-fămē**, ***dyf-fămē**, *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *diffamer*, *defamer*; Port. *diffamar*; Sp. *diffamar*; Ital. *diffamare*, from Lat. *diffamo* = to spread a report; *dis* = apart, about, and *fama* = a report.]

A. Transitive:

1. To utter or publish falsely and maliciously slanderous words with a view to damage the character, reputation, or business of another; to slander, to libel.

2. To speak evil of, to asperse; to bring or endeavour to bring into disgrace or ill repute.

*3. To cry down, to condemn, to blame.

"Thus will the common voice on *de* *defame*."—*Pope: Homer's Odyssey*, xxi. 355.

*4. To disgrace, to bring a scandal or disgrace on.

"Least, they by sight of swords to fury fir'd, Dishonest wounds or violence of soul *Defame* the bridal feast and friendly bowl."—*Pope: Homer's Odyssey*, xix. 14-16.

*5. To charge, to accuse, to indict.

"Rebecca is *defamed* of sorcery."—*Scott: Ivanhoe*, ch. xxxviii.

B. Intrans.: To utter or publish defamatory words; to slander, to libel.

"They held no torture then so great as shame, And that to slay was less than to *defame*."—*Butler: On the Weakness and Murry of Man*.

***dě-fămē**, ***dif-fămē**, *s.* [O. Fr. *diffame*.] Disgrace, infamy.

"Decrees which mighte torne into *diffame*."—*Gower*, iii. 144.

dě-fămēd, *pa. par. or a.* [DEFAME, v.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb).

B. As adjective:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Slandered, calumniated.

2. *Her.*: An epithet applied to an animal which has lost its tail.

dě-făm'ěr, *s.* [Eng. *defame*(s); -*er*.] One who defames another; a slanderer, a libeller, a calumniator.

"It may be a useful trial for the patience of the defamed, yet the *defamer* has not the less crime."—*Government of the Tongue*.

dě-făm'ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DEFAME, v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The act of uttering defamatory words; defamation.

"I heard the *defaming* of many."—*Jer.* xx. 10.

† **dě-făm'ing-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *defaming*; -*ly*.] In a defamatory or slanderous manner.

***děf-am-ōus**, *a.* [From *defame*, v., on the analogy of *infamous* (q.v.).] Defamatory, slanderous.

"... there was a knight that spake *defamous* words of him."—*Johnshew*, vol. II, K k I.

***dě-făt-i-gă-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *defatigō* = to tire, to weary.] Liable to become wearied.

"We were made on set purpose *defatigable*..."—*Glanvill: Pro-exist. of Souls*, p. 116.

***dě-făt-i-găte**, *v.t.* [Lat. *defatigatus*, *pa. par. of defatigo* = to tire out; *de* (intens.), *fatigo* = to tire, to weary.] To tire out, to weary, to exhaust.

"The power of these men's industries, never *defatigated*, hath been great."—*Dr. Main*.

***dě-făt-i-gă-tion**, ***dě-fat-i-gă-çy-on**, *s.* [Lat. *defatigatio*.] Weariness, fatigue, exhaustion.

"We shall come in to everlasting *defatigations* and weariness in hell."—*Fisher: Seren Palmes*, cxliii. 2.

dě-făult, ***dě-fălt**, ***dě-făulte**, ***dě-făute**, *s.* [O. Fr. *defaute*, *defaute*; Fr. *dě-faut*: *děf* = Lat. *dis* = apart, away, and *faut* = a fault.] [FAULT.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. Want, need.

"The lady had *defaute* bothe of mete and drynk."—*Langtoft*, p. 122.

*2. A failing, fail.

"Thon mibt withoute *defaute* to paradyse evene gon."—*Legends of Holy Rood*, p. 23.

3. An omission or failure to do any act; neglect.

"Sedition tumbled into England more by the *default* of governors than the people's."—*Haywood*.

*4. A fault, a failing.

"God amend *defaute*."—*Chaucer: C.T.*, 7,392.

5. A defalcation in accounts.

bôl, **bôy**; **pôut**, **jôwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**.
-**çlan**, -**tian** = **shan**. -**tion**, -**sion** = **shün**; -**tion**, -**çion** = **zhün**. -**çious**, -**tious**, -**sious** = **shüs**. -**ble**, -**dle**, &c. = **bəl dəl**.

II. Law: A failure to appear in any court on the day assigned; especially applied to a defendant when he fails or neglects to plead or put in his answer in the time limited. In such cases the plaintiff is entitled to sign judgment against him, which is called judgment by default, and the defendant is said to suffer judgment by default.

¶ (1) *In default of:* Instead or in lieu of something wanting or absent.

"Still make our former loves my pleasing theme,
And, in default of passion, give you leave."
—*Boyle: To his Wife.*

(2) To make default:

(a) To fail to appear in a court or to observe any engagement, obligation, contract, or claim.

(b) To be a defaulter in monetary matters.

***de-fault', de-falt, de-faut-en, v. i. & t.** [DEFAULT, s.]

A. Intransitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To fail, to be wanting.

"... no defaulte sicke a maner meet."—*Wyclife: Numbers* i. 33.

2. To fail or omit to do any act.

3. To fail in duty; to offend.

"And pardon craved for his so rash default,
That he against courtlesse so fowly did default."
—*Spenser: F. Q., VI. iii. 21.*

4. To fail, to give away, to break down.

"The men that ben wery and han defaultid."—*Wyclife: Judges* viii. 15.

5. To give way, to become dilapidated.

"The old defaulted building being rid out of the way."—*Knight: Trial of Truth* (1589), fol. 63.

II. Law: To make default in appearing in any court, or in putting in an answer or plea in the time limited.

B. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To fail in the performance of; to omit, to neglect.

"... what they have defaulted towards him as no king."—*Milton: Tenure of Kings and Magistrates.*

2. To keep back a part of, to excise, to lop off.

"... selecting out of the best writers what is necessary, defaulting unnecessary and partial discourses."—*Hales: Remains; Ser. Rom.* xiv. 1.

II. Law:

1. *Eng.:* To enter any person as a defaulter who fails to appear in a court on the day assigned, and to give judgment by default against him.

2. *Scots:* To adjudge as culpable.

"The court bound fensed, the arland thereof sall call the sories, and default the absentes, that ar not lauchfullie essoynd."—*Stene: Verb. Sign.* s.v. *Sok.*

***de-fault'-ed, de-falt-ed, pa. par. or a.** [DEFAULT, v.]

de-fault'-er, s. [Eng. default; -er.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Gen.:* One who fails in any duty.

"That very law annulled the defaulter's right of inheritance."—*Hist. of Duelling.* (Intro.)

2. *Spec.:* One who fails to account for moneys entrusted to him, or passing through his hands.

II. Technically:

1. *Law:* One who makes default by not appearing in court, or by omitting or neglecting to put in a plea or answer within the time specified.

2. *Stock Exchange or Betting Ring:* One who is unable to meet his engagements.

"The Committee of the Stock Exchange notify that Messrs. ... were to-day declared defaulters."—*Daily Telegraph*, July 1, 1892.

***de-fault'-ing, de-faut-ing, pr. par., a. & s.** [DEFAULT, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of making default; a default, a failure.

"The enemy of hem suffreden paynes fro the defaulting of ther drinc."—*Wyclife: Wisdom*, xl. 5.

***de-fault'-ive, defaultiv, a.** [Eng. default; -ive.] Defective, imperfect.

"Yam ... defaultiv in Ippia."—*Wyclife: Exodus* vi. 12.

***de-fault'-less, de-faut-less, a.** [Mid. Eng. default = Eng. default, and suff. -less.] Free from fault, failing, or imperfection; perfect.

"Alle faymes of this lyfe here ...
That any man myght ordayne defaultes,"
—*Hampole: Pricks of Conscience*, 8, 697.

***de-fault'-y, de-faut-y, de-fawt-y, a.** [Eng. default; -y.] Defective.

"Defawty. Defectius."—*Prompt. Para.*

***de-faute, s.** [DEFAULT.]

***defe, a.** [DEAF.]

de-féas'-ance, de-féaz'-ance, de-féas'-unge, s. [Fr. *défaillance*.] [DEFAISANCE.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A defeat, conquest, or overthrow.

"After his foe's defeasunce."
—*Spenser: F. Q., I. xii. 12.*

2. The act of annulling or abrogating any contract or stipulation.

II. Law:

1. A condition relating to a deed, which being performed the deed is defeated or rendered void; or a collateral deed made at the same time with a feoffment or other conveyance, containing certain conditions on the performance of which the estate then created may be defeated or totally undone. A defeasance on a bond, or recognizance, or judgment recovered, is a condition which, when performed, defeats or undoes it, in the same manner as a defeasance of an estate. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, ii. 17.)

2. The writing in which a defeasance is contained.

de-féas'-anced, de-féaz'-anced, a. [Eng. *defeasance*(e); -ed.] Subject to defeasance.

***de-féas'-ant, de-féaz'-ant, s.** [O. Fr.] A defeasance.

"Defendants, warrants, or thy maitmusses."—*Barry: Merry Pricks*, li. 1.

***de-féas'-i-ble, de-fes-i-ble, a.** [O. Fr. *defeasible*; Fr. *défaire* = to make void.] That may be annulled or abrogated. (Now only used in the negative comparative indefeasible, q.v.)

"He came to the crown by a defeasible title, so was never well settled."—*Davies.*

***de-féas'-i-ble-ness, de-fes-i-ble-ness, s.** [Eng. *defeasible*; -ness.] The quality or state of being defeasible.

de-féat', s. [DEFEAT, v. In Fr. *défaite*.]

1. The overthrow or discomfiture of an army.

"Too well I see and rue the dire event
That with sad overthrow and foul defeat
Hath lost us Jerusalem."—*Milton: P. L.*, i. 134-36.

2. The state of being overthrown or discomfited; as, He suffered a defeat.

3. A frustrating, disappointing, or nullifying.

"... the defeat of Julian's impious purpose to rebuild the temple of Jerusalem."—*Warburton: Divine Legation*, bk. II. (notes).

* 4. An act of violence; destruction, undoing, ruin.

"And made defeat of her virginity."
—*Shakespeare: Much Ado About Nothing*, iv. 1.

de-féat', v. t. [O. Fr. *defait*, *desfait*, pa. par. of *defaire*, *desfaire* = to undo: *de* (des) = Lat. *dis* = away, apart, and *faire* (Lat. *facere*) = to do, to make.]

1. To overthrow, to discomfit, to vanquish; as one army defeats another.

"They invaded Ireland, and were defeated by the Lord Mountjoy."—*Bacon.*

2. To undo or destroy.

"My stronger guilt defeats my strong intent."
—*Shakespeare: Hamlet*, iii. 3.

3. To frustrate, disappoint, nullify, or thwart.

"... his designs were defeated, his desires thwarted, his offers refused."—*Barrow: Sermons*, i. 1.

4. To render null and void.

"A defeasance on a bond, or recognizance, or judgment recovered, is a condition which, when performed, defeats or undoes it."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. II., ch. 18.

5. To resist successfully; to baffle, to foil.

* 6. To spoil, to undo, to disfigure.

"... defeat thy favour with an usurped beard."—*Shakespeare: Othello*, i. 3.

¶ (1) Crabbs thus discriminates between *defeat*, to foil, to frustrate, and to disappoint: "Defeat and foil are both applied to matters of enterprise; but that may be defeated which is only planned, and that is foiled which is in the act of being executed. What is rejected is defeated: what is aimed at or purposed is

frustrated: what is calculated on is disappointed. The best concerted schemes may sometimes be easily defeated: where art is employed against simplicity the latter may be easily foiled: when we aim at what is above our reach, we must be frustrated in our endeavours: when our expectations are extravagant, it seems to follow of course that they will be disappointed. Design or accident may tend to defeat, design only to foil, accident only to frustrate or disappoint." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between *defeat* and *beat*, see BEAT; for that between *defeat* and *baffle*, see BAFFLE.

de-féat'-éd, pa. par. or a. [DEFEAT, v.]

de-féat'-ing, pr. par., a., & s. [DEFEAT, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of overthrowing, overcoming, or frustrating; a defeat.

***de-féat'-üre (1), dif-feat-ure, s.** [Eng. defeat; -ure.] A defeat, an overthrow.

"The inequality of our power will yield me Nothing but loss in their defeat."
—*Beaumont & Fletcher: Thierry & Theod.*, i. 2.

***de-féa'-türe (2), s.** [Pref. *de* = away, from, and Eng. *feature* (q.v.).] A change of features; a disfigurement; deformity.

"What ruins are in me, that can be found By him not ruined? Then is he the ground Of my defeatures!"

—*Shakespeare: Comedy of Errors*, ii. 1.

***de-féa'-türe, v. t.** [DEFEATURE (2), s.] To change the features, to disfigure, to disfigure.

"Features when defeatured in the way I have described."—*De Quincy.*

de-fé-ö-cäte, de-fé-æ-cäte, v. t. [DEFE-CATE, a.]

1. *Lit.:* To purify liquors from dregs, lees, or other foulness; to purify, to clarify, to clear.

"I practised a way to defecate the dark and muddy oil of amber."—*Boyle.*

* 2. *Fig.:* To purify or clear from any extraneous mixture.

"We defecate the notion from materiality, and abstract quantity, place, and all kind of corporeity from it."—*Glanvill.*

***de-fé-ö-cäte, de-fé-æ-cäte, a.** [Lat. *defecatus*, pa. par. of *defecare* = to purify from dregs, &c.: *de* = away, from, and *fecare* (genit. *fecis*) = dregs, lees.]

1. *Lit.:* Purified, clarified, or cleared of dregs, lees, or other foulness.

"This liquor was very defecate, and of a pleasing golden colour."—*Boyle.*

2. *Fig.:* Purified or cleared of any extraneous mixture.

"... no absurdities to our more defecate faculties."—*Glanvill: Vanity of Dogmatizing*, ch. xi.

de-fé-cät'-éd, de-fé-æ-cät'-éd, pa. par. or a. [DEFE-CATE, v.]

de-fé-cät'-ing, de-fé-æ-cät'-ing, pr. par., a., & s. [DEFE-CATE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: Defecation.

de-fé-cä'-tion, de-fé-æ-cä'-tion, s. [Lat. *defecatio*, from *defecatus*.]

I. Literally:

1. The act or process of purifying from dregs, lees, &c.; clarification, purification.

2. The act of discharging feces; evacuation of the bowels.

"The spleen and liver are obstructed in their offices of defecation, whence vicious and dreglish blood."—*Harvey.*

* **II. Fig.:** The act of clearing or freeing from any extraneous mixture.

"His abstinence from meat might be a defecation of his faculties."—*Taylor: Great Exemplar*, i. 9.

† **de-fé-cä'-tion-ist, s.** [Eng. defecation; -ist.] One who practises or is in favour of defecation.

de-fé-cä-tör, s. [Lat.]

Sugar-manufac.: An apparatus for the removal from a saccharine liquid of the immature and feculent matters which would impair the concentrated result. (*Knight.*)

de-féct, s. & a. [Lat. *defectus* = a want, from *defectus*, pa. par. of *deficere* = to be wanting, to fail.]

fäto, fät, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, father; wë, wët, hère, camël, hër, thère; pine, pît, sire, sir, marine; gö, pôt, or, wöre, wöf, wörk, whô, sôn; müte, cüb, cüre, unite, cür, rüle, füll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = é. ey = ä. qu = kw.

A. As substantive :

1. A want, absence of something necessary ; insufficiency, failure.

"... neither of them was fully aware of the defects of the other's army."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

2. Any natural physical want or imperfection, blemish, or failure.

"Men, through some defect in the organs, want words, yet fail not to express their universal ideas by signs."—*Locke*.

3. A moral want or imperfection ; a failing.

"Sometimes occasion brings to light

Our friend's defect long hid from sight."

Cowper: Friendship.

4. A fault, a mistake, an error.

"We had rather follow the perfections of them whom we like not, than in defects resemble them whom we love."—*Hooker*.

¶ For the difference between *defect* and *imperfection*, see *IMPERFECTION*; for that between *defect* and *blemish*, see *BLEMISH*.

* **B. As adj.** : Deficient, defective, imperfect.

"Where though their service was defect and lame
Th' Almighty mercy did accept the same."

Taylor: Works (1830).

* **dě-fěc't**, *v.t. & i.* [*DEFECT*, *s.*]

A. Intrans. : To be deficient or defective ; to fail, to fall short.

"... the enquiries of most *defected* by the way, and tired within the sober circumspection of knowledge."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

B. Trans. : To damage, to injure.

"Who let's will say so, men may much suspect ;

But yet, my lord, none can my life *defect*."

Troutbeck of Queens Elizabeth (1639).

* **dě-fěc't-i-bil'-i-tĕ**, *s.* [*ENG. DEFECTIBLE* ; -*ity*.] The quality or state of being defectible ; deficiency, imperfection.

"... the defectibility of that particular tradition."
—*Lord Duns: To Sir Ken. Duns*.

* **dě-fěc't-i-ble**, *a.* [*ENG. DEFECT* ; -*able*.] Imperfect, defective, deficient.

"The extraordinary persons, thus highly favoured were for a great part of their lives in a *defectible* condition."—*Dale: Prim. Origin of Mankind*.

dě-fěc'-tion, *s.* [*FR. DEFECTIÖN* ; *Lat. defectio*.]

1. A want, a deficiency.

2. A failure in duty ; an apostasy, a falling away.

"That since the flowers of Eden felt the blast,
That after man's defection laid all waste,"

Cowper: Conversation, 751, 752.

3. A falling away from allegiance ; desertion of one's lord ; revolt.

"... by the voluntary *defection* of him who ought to have been our protector."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *defection* and *revolt* : "*Defection* is a general, *revolt* a specific term, that is, it denotes a species of *defection*. *Defection* is applicable to any person or thing to which we are bound by any obligation ; *revolt* is applicable only to the government to which one is bound. There may be a *defection* from religion, or any cause that is held sacred : a *revolt* is only against a monarch or the supreme authority. *Defection* does not designate the mode of the action ; it may be quietly made or otherwise ; a *revolt* is an act of violence, and always attended with violence. The *defection* may be the act of one ; a *revolt* is properly the act of many" (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

* **dě-fěc'-tion-ist**, *s.* [*ENG. DEFECTIÖN* ; -*ist*.] One who supports or is in favour of defection.

* **dě-fěc'-tious**, *a.* [*ENG. DEFECT* ; -*tious*.] Full of defects ; defective, imperfect.

"Perchance in some one *defectious* piece, we may find a blemish."—*Sidney: Apology for Poetry*.

dě-fěc't-ive, *a.* [*FR. DEFECTIF*, from *Lat. defectivus* ; *Sp. & Port. defectivo* ; *Ital. difettivo*.]

A. Ordinary Language :

I. Lit. : Wanting in the proper or just quantity ; deficient, imperfect.

"Nor will polished amber ... be found a long time *defective* upon the exact scales."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

II. Figuratively :

1. Wanting or imperfect in any physical quality.

"Sheds every hour a clearer light
In aid of our *defective* sight."

Cowper: Epistle to Lady Austen.

2. Imperfect, not complete, faulty.

"The only remaining account of the debate is *defective* and confused."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

3. Wanting or imperfect morally and intellectually.

"If it renders us perfect in one accomplishment, it generally leaves us *defective* in another."—*Addison*.

4. Failing in duty, faulty, blamable.

"Our tragedy writers have been notoriously *defective* in giving proper sentiments to the persons they introduce."—*Addison*.

B. Technically :

1. *Gram.* : Wanting one or more of the usual forms of declension or conjugation, as a defective noun or verb.

2. *Mus.* : [DIMINISHED, IMPERFECT.]

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *defective* and *deficient* : "*Defective* expresses the quality or property of having a *defect*. [*BLEMISH*.] *Deficient* is employed with regard to the thing itself that is wanting. A book may be *defective* in consequence of some leaves being *deficient*. A *deficiency* is therefore often what constitutes a *defect*. Many things however may be *defective* without having any *deficiency*, and *vice versa*. Whatever is misshapen, and fails either in beauty or utility, is *defective* ; that which is wanted to make a thing complete is *deficient*. It is a *defect* in the eye when it is so constructed that things are not seen at their proper distances ; there is a *deficiency* in a tradesman's accounts, when one side is made to fall short of the other. Things only are said to be *defective* ; but persons may be termed *deficient* either in attention, in good breeding, in civility, or whatever else the occasion may require." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

¶ *Defective hyperbola :*

Math. : A curve having two infinite branches and but one rectilinear asymptote.

dě-fěc't-ive-ly, *adv.* [*ENG. DEFECTIVE* ; -*ly*.] In a defective manner ; imperfectly.

"The poets use to express it sometimes *defectively*, and sometimes more fully."—*Abb. Usher: Answer to the Jesuit Malone*, p. 229.

† **dě-fěc't-ive-ness**, *s.* [*ENG. DEFECTIVE* ; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being defective ; imperfection, deficiency, faultiness.

"... the *defectiveness* of some other particular..."
—*Addison*.

* **dě-fěc't-o-ŭs-i-tĕ**, *s.* [*FR. DEFECTUOSITÉ* ; *Sp. defectuosidad* ; *Ital. difettosità*, as if from a *Lat. defectuositas*.] The same as *DEFECTIVENESS* (q.v.).

"Those acts, wherein man conceives some perfection, are in the light of God *defectuosités*."—*W. Mountague: Devout Essays*, ii. 135.

* **dě-fěc't-o-ŭs**, *a.* [*Lat. defectuosus* ; *FR. defectueux* ; *Sp. & Port. defectivos* ; *Ital. difettoso*.] Defective, deficient, imperfect, faulty.

"Nothing in nature or in providence, that is scant or *defectuoso*, can be stable or lasting."—*Barrow: Sermon*, ii. 15.

* **dě-fě-dā'-tion**, * **dě-fæ-dā'-tion**, *s.* [*FR. DEFEDATION*, from *Lat. de* (intens.), *fedo* = to befoul.] A making foul or dirty ; a staining or defiling.

"... successive crops
Of *defedations* oft will spot the skin."

Grainger: Sugar Cane, iv.

dě-fěnc', * **de-fens**, * **de-fense**, * **diffence**, * **dif-fense**, *s.* [*FR. DÉFENSE* ; *Sp. & Port. defensa* ; *Ital. difesa*, from *Lat. defensum* = a defending, from *defensum*, *pa. par.* of *defendo* = to defend. (*Skeat*.)]

A. Ordinary Language :

I. Literally :

1. The act of defending, protecting, or guarding.

2. That which defends, protects, or guards ; a protection ; anything which affords or is intended to afford security or protection.

"That England, being empty of defence,
Hath shook and trembled at the ill neighbourhood."

Shakespeare: Henry VI., i. 2.

3. The science of defending or guarding against enemies ; military skill.

"He is, said he, a man of great *defence*.
Expert in battle and in deeds of arms."

Shakespeare: F. Q., v. ii. 5.

II. Figuratively :

1. A vindication, apology, or justification, whether in words or writing.

"Alexander beckoned with his hand, and would have made his *defence* unto the people."—*Acts* xix. 33.

2. A prohibition.

"Ny wol not certein breken youre *diffence*."

Chaucer: Troilus, iii. 1, 250.

B. Technically :

1. *Fort.* : That part which flanks another work.

2. *Law :*

(1) The vindication made by or for a defendant in any case.

"*Defence*, in its true legal sense, signifies not a justification, protection, or guard which is now its popular signification ; but merely an opposing or denial (from the French verb *de-fendre*) of the truth or validity of the complaint."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. xx.

(2) The side or part of the defendant.

"The examination and cross examination of the witnesses for the *defence*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 15, 1882.

¶ *Line of defence :*

Fort. : A continuous line or succession of fortified places.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *defence* and *protection* : "*Defence* requires some active exertion either of body or mind ; *protection* may consist only of the extension of power in behalf of any particular. A *defence* is successful or unsuccessful ; a *protection* weak or strong. A soldier *defends* his country ; a counsellor *defends* his client ; a prince *protects* his subjects." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

* **defence-month**, *s.* The same as *FENCE-MONTH* (q.v.).

"The Fence-Month by the Antient Foresters was called the *Defence-month*, and is the Fawing time ; during which Watch and Ward is kept."—*W. Nelson: Laws conc. Game*, p. 77.

* **dě-fěnc'**, * **de-fens-yn**, *v.t.* [*DEFENCE*, *s.*]

1. To defend or protect with fortifications ; to fortify.

"The city itself he strongly fortifies,
Three sides by six it well defended has." *Fairfax.*

"Defensyn. Defenso, munio."—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. To defend, to maintain.

"This Gospel ... she hath maintained in her own countries without change, and *defenced* against all kingdoms that sought change."—*Lily: Euphuus and his England*.

* **dě-fěnc'ed**, * **de-fens't**, *a.* [*ENG. DEFENCE* (e) ; -*ed*.] Defended or protected with fortifications ; fortified.

"... these *defenced* cities remained of the cities of Judah."—*Jer.* xxxiv. 7.

dě-fěnc'-less, *a.* [*ENG. DEFENCE* ; -*less*.]

1. Naked, undefended, unprotected ; without means of defence.

"To refuse him military resources is to leave the state *defenceless*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

2. Powerless, weak, impotent.

"Will such a multitude of men employ
Their strength against a weak *defenceless* boy!"
Addison.

* **dě-fěnc'-less-ly**, *adv.* [*ENG. DEFENCELESS* ; -*ly*.] In a defenceless manner ; nakedly.

* **dě-fěnc'-less-ness**, *s.* [*ENG. DEFENCELESS* ; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being defenceless.

"Compensation obtains throughout, *defencelessness* and devastation are repaired by fecundity."—*Paley: Nat. Theol.*, ch. xxiv.

* **dě-fěnc'-er**, * **de-fen-sour**, * **de-fen-ser**, *s.* [*ENG. DEFENCE* (e) ; -*er*.] A defender, a protector, a supporter.

"If I may know any of their factors, comforters, counsellors, or *defencers*."—*Fox: Book of Martyrs*, p. 591.

dě-fěnc'-es, *s. pl.* [*DEFENCE*, *s.*]

Ord. Lang. & Fort. : The line or lines of works which defend any point.

* **dě-fěnc'-i-ble**, *a.* [*DEFENSIBLE*.] Capable of defence.

"... making the place which nature had already fortified, much more by art *defensible*."—*Speed: Henrie II.*, bk. ix., ch. vi., § 56.

* **de-fen-ci-on**, *s.* [*Lat. defensio*.] A defence.

"... no *defension* could take place..."
—*Fox: Book of Martyrs*, p. 159.

* **dě-fěnc'-ive**, *a.* [*DEFENSIVE*.]

dě-fěnd', * **defende**, * **defenden**, * **diffende**, *v. t. & i.* [*Lat. defendo* = to strike down, to ward off ; from *fendo* = to strike ; *FR. défendre* ; *Sp. & Port. defender* ; *Ital. difendere*.]

A. Transitive :

I. Ordinary Language :

1. To ward or keep off, to repel.

"Great Jove *defend* the mischief now at hand."

Perrae & Porrex (Doddley), l. 129.

2. To protect, to guard ; to ward or repel attacks from.

"Deliver me from mine enemies, O my God ; *defend* me from them that rise up against me."—*Ps.* liv. 1.

3. To support, to maintain, to vindicate, to uphold by power or argument.

"Here let them end it, and God *defend* the right."

Shakespeare: Henry VI., ii. 5.

běl, bōy ; pōut, jōw ; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench ; go, gem ; thin, this ; sin, ag ; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn ; -tione, -sione = zhūn. -cious, -tious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

4. To hedge about, to make secure.

"And here the access a gloomy grove *defends*,
And here th' invulnerable isle extends."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid vi. 340, 341.

* 5. To hedge about with restrictions; to forbid, to prohibit.

"Shal I than only be *defended* to use my right?"
Chaucer: Boethius, p. 34.

II. Law:

1. To justify, maintain (as a case) by evidence or argument.

"For it would be ridiculous to suppose that the defendant comes and *defends* (or, in the vulgar acceptance, justifies) the force and injury, in one line, and pleads that he is not guilty of the trespass complained of, in the next."—*Blackstone: Comment., bk. III, ch. 11.*

2. To plead a case for (a defendant).

B. Intransitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

† 1. To protect, to act as a guard or protection; to make defence.

"Lay down our proportions to *defend*
Against the Scot." *Shakespeare: Henry V., i. 2.*

* 2. To forbid.

"God defend his grace should say us nay!"
Shakespeare: Richard III., III. 7.

* II. Law: To appear in court and make a defence of a case.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *defend*, to *protect*, and to *vindicate*: "*Defend* is a general term; it defines nothing with regard to the degree and manner of the action; *protect* is a particular and positive term, expressing an action of some considerable importance. Persons may *defend* others without distinction of rank or station: none but superiors *protect* their inferiors. *Defence* is an occasional action; *protection* is a permanent action. A person may be *defended* in any particular case of actual danger or difficulty; he is *protected* from what may happen as well as what does happen. *Defence* respects the evil that threatens; *protection* involves the supply of necessities and the affording comforts. To *vindicate* is a species of *defence* only in the moral sense of the word. Acts of importance are *defended*: those of trifling import are commonly *vindicated*. . . . *Defence* is employed in matters of opinion or conduct, *vindicate* only in matters of conduct." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

† *dē-fend'-a-ble*, **dē-fend'-ī-ble*, a. [*Eng. defend; -able*.] Capable of being defended.
"... easily defendable by the power of man's reason and art. . . ."—*Derham: Physico-Theology, bk. v., ch. vi.*

**dē-fend'-ant*, **dē-fēn'-dēt*, a. & s. [*Fr. défendant, pr. par. of défendre* = to defend.]

A. As adjective:

* I. Ordinary Language:

1. Defending; acting on the defence.

"Now growling, spluttering, wailing, such a clutter,
'Tis just like puss *defendant* in gutter."
Dryden: Epilogue to The King & Queen.

2. Defensive; fit for defence.

"With men of courage and with means of *defence*."
Shakespeare: Henry IV., II. 4.

II. Law: In the position of a defendant.

"... they cometh an officer and arresteth the party *defendant*."—*Blackburn: Voyages, vol. I, p. 240.*

B. As substantive:

* I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who defends, protects, or guards another against danger; a defender, a protector.

"... conveniently fight the *defendants* on the wall."
—*Wilkins: Mathematical Magick.*

2. One who defends a cause.

"But the defendant doth that plea deny,
And says in him thy fair appearance lies."
Shakespeare: Sonnets, 46.

II. Law: A person accused or summoned into court, who defends, denies, or opposes the demand or charge, and asserts his own right.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *defendant* and *defender*: "The *defendant* defends himself; the *defender* defends another. We are *defendants* when any charge is brought against us which we wish to refute; we are *defenders* when we undertake to rebut or refute the charge brought against another." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

dē-fend'-ēd, pa. par. & a. [*DEFEND*.]

**dē-fend'-ēe*, s. [*Eng. defend; -ee*.] One who is defended.

dē-fend'-ēr, **dē-fend'-ōr*, s. [*Eng. defend; -er*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who defends or protects another.

"... without a friend and *defender*."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress, pt. II.*

2. One who supports, maintains, or upholds a cause.

"Undoubtedly there is no way so effectual to betray the truth, as to procure it a weak *defender*."—*South.*

II. Technically:

1. Law:

(1) *Eng.*: An advocate who pleads the case for a defendant.(2) *Scots Law*: A defendant.

2. *Hist. (Pl.)*: A faction in Ireland, which took its origin from a quarrel between residents of Market Hill on July 4, 1784. Their friends joined them, and many battles were fought. The Defenders were Roman Catholics; their opponents, who were ultimately called Peep-o-day Boys, were Presbyterians, or at least Protestants. (PEEP OF DAY.) (*Haydn.*)

¶ *Defender of the Faith* (*Fidel defensor*): A title generally believed to have been bestowed by Pope Leo X. on Henry VIII., in 1521, for his treatise on the Seven Sacraments, written in opposition to Luther. The title has ever since been retained by the sovereigns of England. But Chamberlayne says the title belonged to the kings of England before 1521, and in proof of his assertion appeals to several charters granted to the University of Oxford; so that Pope Leo's Bull was only a renovation of an ancient right.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *defender*, *advocate*, and *pleader*: "A *defender* exerts himself in favour of one that wants support; an *advocate*, from the Latin *advoco*, to call or speak for, signifies one who is called to the assistance of another; he exerts himself in favour of any cause that offers; a *pleader*, from *plea* or *excuse*, signifies him who exerts himself in favour of one who is in distress. A *defender* attempts to keep off the threatened injury by rebutting the attack of another: an *advocate* states that which is to the advantage of the person or thing *advocated*; a *pleader* throws in *pleas* and *extenuations*; he blends entreaty with argument. Oppressed or accused persons and disputed opinions require *defenders*; that which falls in with the humours of men will always have *advocates*; the unfortunate and the guilty require *pleaders*." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between *defender* and *defendant* see DEFENDANT.

dē-fend'-īng, pr. par., a., & s. [*DEFEND*.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of protecting, guarding, or maintaining.

**dē-fend'-rēss*, **dē-fend'-rēsse*, s. [*Eng. defender; -ess*.] A female defender.

"... Queen's majesties vassal still of England, France, and Ireland, *defendresse* of the faith, &c.—*Stow: Queen Elizabeth (an. 1586).*

**dē-fēn'-ēr'-ā-tion*, s. [*Lat. de = of, and fenero* = to lend on usury.]

Law: The act of lending money on usury. (Wharton.)

**dē-fēns'-a-tive*, s. & a. (Formed as if from a *Lat. defensativus*; from *defenso* = to defend.)

A. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A defence, a protection, a guard.

"A very unsafe *defensive* it is against the fury of the lion."—*Brownie: Vulgar Errors.*

2. *Surg.*: A bandage, plaster, &c., used to protect a wound from external injury.

B. As adj.: Defensive.

"No war can be called just that bears no real *figure of defensiveness*."—*Osborn: Characters, p. 629.*

dē-fēns'-ī-bil'-ī-tē, s. [*Eng. defensible; -ity*.] The quality or state of being defensible.

dē-fēns'-ī-ble, **dē-fēns'-a-ble*, **dē-fēns'-y-ble*, a. [*Fr. defensible*; from Low *Lat. defensibilis*, from *Lat. defensus*, pa. par. of *defendo*.]

* 1. Capable of being defended.

"... one of the most *defensible* cities in the world."—*Addison.*

† 2. Capable of being maintained, supported, or upheld; justifiable.

"I conceive it very *defensible* to disarm an adversary."—*Collier.*

* 3. Capable of making defence, able to defend.

"Where nothing but the sound of Hotspur's name did seem *defensible*." *Shakespeare: Henry IV., II. 1.*

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *defensible* and *defensive*: "Defensible is employed for the thing that is *defended*: *defensive* for the thing that *defends*. An opinion or line of conduct is *defensible*; a weapon or a military operation is *defensive*. The *defensible* is opposed to the *indefensible*; and the *defensive* to the *offensive*. It is the height of folly to attempt to *defend* that which is *indefensible*; it is sometimes prudent to act on the *defensive*, when we are not in a condition to commence the *offensive*." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

dē-fēns'-ī-ble-nēss, s. [*Eng. defensible; -ness*.] Capability of being defended or vindicated; defensibility.

**dē-fēns'-ī-blē*, adv. [*Eng. defensible(ly); -ly*.] With arms of defence.

"Eche of you in your owne persones *defensibly* armed."—*Paston Letters, II. 422.*

dē-fēns'-ive, a. & s. [*Fr. défensif*; Sp. & Port. *defensivo*; Ital. *difensivo*; from Low *Lat. defensivus*, from *defensus*, pa. par. of *defendo*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Capable of defence; defensible.

2. Defending, serving for defence.

"The fault was mine; nor do I seek to screen
My errors with *defensive* paradox."
Byron: Epistle to Augusta.

3. In a state or posture of defence.

4. Used or useful for repelling attack; opposed to offensive.

"That that be ill been alwales double ill, because thei beare armour *defensive* to defend their own yuels; and arms *offensive*, to assaile the good maners of other."—*The Golden Bole.*

5. Carried on in self-defence; not offensive.

6. Entered into for purposes of mutual defence; as, an alliance offensive and defensive.

B. As substantive:

* 1. A safeguard, a defence, a protection.

2. A state or posture of defence.

¶ To be, act, or stand on the *defensive*: To be or remain in a posture or condition ready for defence or resistance to an attack.

"He therefore made up his mind to stand on the *defensive*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xiv.*

¶ For the difference between *defensive* and *defensible*, see DEFENSIBLE.

defensive allegation.

Law: The mode of propounding circumstances of defence by a defendant in the spiritual courts, to which he is entitled to the plaintiff's answer upon oath, and may thence proceed to proofs as well as his antagonist. (Ogilvie.)

dē-fēns'-ive-lē, adv. [*Eng. defensive; -ly*.] In a defensive manner; on the defensive.

**dē-fēns'-ōr'-y*, a. [*Lat. defensorius*.] Tending to or useful for defence; defensive.

dē-fer' (1), **de-ferre*, v.t. & i. [*O. Fr. differer* = to delay; *Lat. differo* = to carry in different ways: *dif* = *dis* = away, apart, and *fero* = to carry.]

A. Transitive:

1. To put off, to postpone, to adjourn, to delay.

"Thus the resignation was *deferred* till the eve of the King's departure."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xv.*

2. To appoint for a future; to put off.

"And when Felix heard these things, having more perfect knowledge of that way, he *deferred* them."—*Acts xxiv. 24.*

B. Intrans.: To delay, to postpone, to put off.

"... for God,
Nothing more certain, will not long *defer*
To vindicate the glory of his name."
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 472-75.

¶ For the difference between to *defer* and to *delay*, see DELAY.

dē-fer' (2), v.t. & i. [*Fr. différer*, from *Lat. deferre* = to bear down or to a person: *de* = down, and *fero* = to bear.]

* A. Transitive:

1. To offer, to render.

2. To refer, to leave to one's judgment or decision; to submit.

"The commissioners being somewhat astonished, *deferred* the matter to the Earle of Northumberland."—*Bacon: Henry VII., p. 67.*

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fāl; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē. ey = ā. qu = kw.

B. Intrans.: To yield or give way to the opinion of another; to submit; to pay deference.

"In peace and war, in council and in fight;
And all I move, *deferring* to thy way."
Pope: *Horace's Iliad*, xii, 250, 251.

dēf-ēr-ēn-sē, s. [Fr. *déférence*.]

1. Regard, respect.

"... neither *Hercles* nor *Tories* were disposed to show any *deference* for the authority of the Peers."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

2. A courteous yielding or submission to the opinions or views of another.

"Most of our fellow subjects are guided either by the prejudice of education, or by a *deference* to the judgment of those who, perhaps in their own hearts, disapprove the opinions which they industriously spread among the multitude."—*A. Addison*.

¶ For the difference between *deference* and *compliance*, see COMPLAISANCE.

***dēf-ēr-ēnt**, a. & s. [Lat. *deferens*, pr. par. of *defero* = to bear down.]

A. As adj.: Carrying or conveying.

B. As substantive:

I. Ord. Lang.: Anything which carries or conveys; a conveyor, a carrier.

"... sounds may be created without air, though air be the most favourable *deferent* of sounds."—*Bacon*.

II. Technically:

1. *Astron.*: A circle or oval curve, on which the centre of another oval moves, while a planet is supposed to move round the latter. The term belongs to the Ptolemaic system. [EPICYCLE.]

2. *Anat. (Pl.)*: Certain vessels in the human body appointed for the conveyance of humours from one place to another.

dēf-ēr-ēn-tial, a. [Eng. *deferent*; -ial.] Showing deference; courteously yielding to the views or opinions of others.

"It made them emulous to merit the *deferential* treatment they received."—*G. Bronth: Jane Eyre*, ch. xxxi.

dēf-ēr-ēn-tial-ly, adv. [Eng. *deferential*; -ly.] In a deferential manner; with deference.

***dēf-ēr-mēt**, s. [Eng. *defer* (1), v.; -ment.] A putting off, a delay, an adjournment.

"But, sir, my grief, join'd with the instant business, begs a *deferment*."—*Sir J. Suckling*.

dēf-ēr-red (1), pa. par. or a. [DEFER (1), v.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb).

B. As adj.: Put off, postponed, adjourned.

deferred annuity, s. An annuity which does not begin to be paid at once, but at a certain future day.

dēf-ēr-red (2), pa. par. or a. [DEFER (2), v.]

***dēf-ēr-ent**, s. [Lat. *deferens*, pr. par. of *defero*.] One who hands over or refers.

"If the materials I have amassed be still in heapes *homo* *non* *vero* *scribit* *pro* *gloria*, unless you approve of what I write, and assist the *deferent*, for I am no more."—*Evelyn: Mem.*; To Lord Clifford, Nov., 1671.

dēf-ēr-rē, s. [Eng. *defer* (1), v.; -er.] One who puts things off, a procrastinator, a delayer.

"A great *deferer*, long in hope, grown numb
With sloth, yet greedy still of what's to come."
B. Jonson: *Horace; Art of Poetry*.

dēf-ēr-rīng, pr. par., a., & s. [DEFER (1), v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The act of putting off, postponing, or adjourning.

"... the *deferring* of my revenge, ..."—*State Trials; Lord Sanguine* (an. 1612).

dēf-ēr-vēs-çence, **dēf-ēr-vēs-çen-çy**, s.

[Lat. *deferescens*, pr. par. of *deferresco* = to cool down; *de* = away, down, and *ferresco* = to become warm, incept. from *ferveo* = to be warm.]

* **I. Ord. Lang.:** The act or state of becoming cool; a cooling down. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"... they are abated by *deferescency* in holy actions."—*Jeremy Taylor*.

2. *Pathol.*: An abatement of fever or feverish symptoms.

***dē-feū-dal-ize**, v.t. [Pref. *de* = away from, and Eng. *feudalize* (q.v.).] To deprive of the feudal character or form.

***dēf-ī-ly**, adv. [DEFTLY.]

***def-formed, *deformyd**, a. [Pref. *de* (intens.), and Eng. *formed* (q.v.).] Formed, cut, graven.

"*Deformyd* by lettris in stoonen."—*Wycliffe: 2 Cor.* III, 7.

dēf-ī-ance, *dēf-ī-auce, s. [O. Fr. *deffiance*; Sp. *desfianza*.] [DEFY.]

1. Originally the release from all bonds of faith which had heretofore bound one to the individual to whom the defiance—i.e., renunciation—was sent.

"Now although I instanced in a question which by good fortune never came to open *defiance*, yet there have been such formed on lesser grounds."—*Jeremy Taylor: Liberty of Prophecy*, § 8, 5. (Trench: *Select Glossary*, pp. 50, 51.)

* 2. A despising; a looking-down upon.

* 3. An expression of abhorrence or contempt.

"... it bade such express *defiance* to apostasy, ..."—*Mure: Decay of Piety*.

4. A challenge to battle.

"*Defiance*, traitors, hurl we in your teeth."
Shakesp.: *Julius Caesar*, v. 1.

5. A challenge to any contest.

6. A contemptuous and daring manner or look.

"... he saw triumph and *defiance* in the hully's countenance."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

7. A contemptuous or daring disregard for anything.

"In *defiance* of the weather a great multitude assembled ..."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

¶ To bid or to set at defiance: To defy, to brave.

"Nobody will so openly bid *defiance* to common sense, as to affirm visible and direct contradictions."—*Locke*.

dēf-ī-ant, a. [Fr. *défiant*.] Characterised by or exhibiting defiance; daring, bidding defiance.

"He looked as proudly *defiant* as if daring him to the act."—*C. Lever: The Daltons*, ch. xi.

dēf-ī-ant-ly, adv. [Eng. *defiant*; -ly.] In a defiant manner.

***dēf-ī-ant-nēss**, s. [Eng. *defiant*; -ness.] Defiance.

"Speaking with quick *defiantness*."—*G. Elliot: Middlemarch*, ch. lxi.

***dēf-ī-a-tōr-ī**, a. [Low Lat. *diffidatorius*.] Bidding defiance, defiant.

***dēf-ī-brin-āte**, v.t. [Pref. *de* = away from, and Eng. *fibrin*(e); -ate.] To defibrinize.

***dēf-ī-brīn-ā-tion**, s. [DEFIBRINATE.] The act or process of depriving of fibrine.

***dēf-ī-brīn-ize**, v.t. [Pref. *de* = away from, and Eng. *fibrin*(e); -ize.] To deprive or clear of fibrine.

dēf-ī-cien-çy, *dēf-ī-cience, s. [Lat. *deficiens*, pr. par. of *deficio* = to fail, to be wanting.]

1. A failing, an imperfection, a defect.

"Thou in Thyself art perfect, and in Thee is no *deficiency* found."
Milton: *P. L.*, viii, 415, 416.

2. A want, a failure, or shortcoming of the full amount or quantity.

"... it is found necessary to supply the *deficiency* by enlisting largely from among the poorer population of Munster and Connaught."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

3. Especially applied to the amount by which the revenue of a state, company, &c., falls short of the expenditure; a deficit.

4. A defalcation.

dēf-ī-çient, a. & s. [Lat. *deficiens*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Wanting, defective, not complete, imperfect.

2. Failing, defective, not fully supplied, prepared, or endowed.

"... by no means *deficient* in readiness and shrewdness."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

* 3. Failing, fainting, giving way.

"I'll look no more;
Lest my brain turn, and the *deficient* sight
Tumble down headlong."
Shakesp.: *King Lear*, iv. 6.

* **B. As subst.:** A deficiency.

"... we have with painful and faithful service every where sought out, and collected assistances, that supplements to *deficients*—to variations, retentions—may be ministered."—*Bacon: On Learning* (Pref.).

deficient number, s.

Arith.: A number, the sum of the aliquots of which are together less than the number

itself—thus, 10 is a deficient number, since the sum of its aliquot parts, 1, 2, 5, is only 8.

deficient hyperbola, s.

Math.: A curve having one asymptote.

deficient year, s. An epithet applied to the Jewish year, when the month Cisleu is twenty-nine days, instead of thirty.

dēf-ī-çient-ly, adv. [Eng. *deficient*; -ly.] In a deficient or defective manner.

***dēf-ī-çient-nēss**, s. [Eng. *deficient*; -ness.] The quality or state of being deficient.

dēf-ī-çit, s. [Lat. = it is wanting; third pers. sing. pr. indic. of *deficio* = to be wanting; Fr. *défici*.] A deficiency or falling short. (Specially used when the revenue of a country falls short of the estimate or expenditure.)

"The corn he has imported betrays his *deficit* in grain."—*Lord Auckland: Considerations*, pt. I, 42.

***de-fide**, v.t. [Lat. *diffido*.] To distrust. [DIFFIDE.]

dēf-īed, pa. par. or a. [DEFY.]

dēf-ī-ēr, s. [Eng. *defy*; -er.] One who defies or challenges; a challenger; one who acts in defiance of any authority, power, or laws.

"... those bold and insolent *defiers* of Heaven."—*Tillotson*.

***dēf-īg-ū-rā-tion**, s. [Pref. *de* = away from, and Eng. *figuration* (q.v.).] A disfiguring.

"These traditions are *defigurations* and deformations of Christ exhibited."—*Sp. Hall: Rem.*, p. 30.

***dēf-īg-ūre** (1), v.t. [Pref. *de* = down, and Eng. *figure* (q.v.).] To figure, to delineate.

"On the pavement of the said chapel be these two stones as they are here *defigured*."—*Heever: Pinner. Mon.*, p. 844.

***de-fig-ure** (2), ***defyfigure**, v.t. [O. Fr. *desfigurer*; Fr. *défigurer*.] To disfigure.

"Fowle devils of helle, and horribly *defygured*."
Bampole: *Pricks of Conscience*, 2, 340.

dēf-ī-lā-de, v.t. [Fr. from *défiler*.] *Fort.*: To raise the defences so as to shelter the interior works when they are in danger of being commanded by guns placed on some higher point.

dēf-ī-lād'-īng, pr. par. & s. [DEFILADE, DEFILEMENT (2).]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb).

B. As substantive:

Fort.: That branch of the science the object of which is to determine, when the intended work would be commanded by eminences within range, the directions or heights of the lines of rampart or parapet, so that the interior of the work may not be incommenced by a fire directed to it from such heights.

dēf-īle (1), ***de-foil, *de-foyle**, v.t. & i. [Lat. pref. *de* (intens.), and A.S. *fylan* = to make foul; *ful* = foul.] [DEFOL.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) To make foul or filthy; to dirty; to befoul.

(2) To make turbid or impure.

2. Figuratively:

(1) To soil, sully, or tarnish; to disgrace, to stain.

"No sour, pedantic, abusive rage,
No vicious rart *defiles* her freest page."
Byrom: *Dulces ante omnia Muses*.

(2) To make morally impure or unclean; to corrupt, to taint.

"God requires rather that we should die, than *defile* ourselves with impieties."—*Stillinger*.

(3) To debauch, to violate; to corrupt the chastity of.

"Every object his offence revild,
The husband murder'd, and the wife *defild*." *Prior*.

II. Mosiac Law: To make ceremonially unclean.

"And there were certain men, who were *defiled* by the dead body of a man, that they could not keep the passover on that day."—*Numb.*, ix. 7.

B. Intrans.: To befoul, to soil, to make foul or filthy.

"This pitch, as ancient writers do report, doth *defile*; so doth the company thou keepest."—*Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.*, ii. 4.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, ohorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = 2

-tial = shāl. -cian, -tian = shān; -cien = shēn. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tīon, -sion = zhūn. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, dēl.

dē-fīle (2), *v.i. & t.* [Fr. *défiler*: *de* = Lat. *dis* = away, apart, and *file* = Lat. *filum* = a thread, a row.]

A. Intrans.: To file off; to march off in a line, or file by file.

B. Transitive:
Fort.: To defilede.

dē-fīle, *s.* [Fr. *défilé*, from *défiler*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A narrow pass or passage, as between hills, along which men can only march in file.

"Liv'y describes this pass as a small plain to which there was one inlet and one outlet, through narrow *de-files*, covered with wood."—*Lewis*: *Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1853), ch. xiii, pt. ii, § 23.

2. *Fort.*: Defilading.

dē-fīled, *pa. par. or a.* [DEFILE (1), *v.*]

dē-fīle-mént (1), *s.* [Fr. *défiler*.]

Fort.: The arrangement of a fortification in regard to the height of its parapet and direction of its faces, so as to secure it from an enfilading or reverse fire. [DEFILADE.]

dē-fīle-mént (2), *s.* [Eng. *defile*; *-ment*.]

1. The act of defiling, befouling, or making unclean.

2. That which defiles; pollution.

3. A state of being defiled; pollution, impurity, physical or moral.

"... the chaste cannot rake into such filth without danger of defilement."—*Spectator*.

dē-fīl-ēr, **dē-fīl-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *defile*(*e*); *-er*.] One who defiles; a corruptor, violator, or de-baucher.

"Thou bright defiler
Of Hymen's purest bed! thou valiant Mars!"
Shakesp.: *Timon of Athens*, iv. 3.

dē-fīl-īng (1), *pr. par., a., & s.* [DEFILE (1), *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The act of befouling, polluting or violating; defilement.

dē-fīl-īng (2), *pr. par., a., & s.* [DEFILE (2), *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The act of filing off, or marching file by file.

dē-fīn'-a-ble, **dē-fīne-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *defin(e)*; *-able*.]

1. Capable of being defined in words.
"... whether any form be sufficiently constant and distinct from other forms to be capable of definition; and if definable, whether the differences be sufficiently important to deserve a specific name."—*Darwin*: *Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. xlv, p. 484.

2. Capable of being fixed or determined.
"Concerning the time of the end of the world, the question is, whether that time be definable or no."—*Burnet*: *Theory of the Earth*.

3. Having qualities capable of being determined or defined.

dē-fīn'-a-blŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *definab*(*le*); *-ly*.] In a definable manner.

dē-fīne, **dē-fyne**, **dif-fyne**, *v.t. & t.* [O. Fr. *definir*; Fr. *definir*, from Lat. *definire* = to limit, to define; *de* = down, and *finis* = a limit, a boundary.]

A. Transitive:

1. To determine or describe the limits or bounds of.

2. To circumscribe; to bound; to mark the limit.

"When the rings appeared only black and white, they were very distinct and well defined."—*Newton*: *Optics*.

3. To determine, to decide, to settle.
"A more ready way to define controversies."—*Burrow*: *On the Pope's Supremacy*.

4. To give a definition of; to explain anything by its qualities and circumstances.

"It is triviale no better, but often worse, than what a French wit had long ago defined it."—*Sterne*: *Tristram Shandy*, ch. xi.

5. To explain or state the particular properties or circumstances of anything; to describe with precision; as, to define an angle.

B. Intransitive:

1. To determine, to decide, to conclude.

"The unjust judge is the capital remover of landmarks, when he *defineth* angles of lands and properties."—*Isaiah*.

2. To give a definition; to explain anything by its qualities and circumstances.

"But I have *defined*, that blissfulness is sovereign good."—*Chaucer*: *Boethius*, bk. iii.

dē-fīn'ed, *pa. par. or a.* [DEFINE.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb).

B. As adjective:

1. Determined, fixed; of a determinate or definite size, value, or amount; definite.

"... a certain *defined* amount."—*Lewis*: *Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1853), ch. v, § 1.

2. Determined or explained by a definition; having its qualities and circumstances explained.

dē-fīne-mént, *s.* [Eng. *define*; *-ment*.] Description, definition.

"His *definement* suffers no perdition in you."

Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, v. 2.

dē-fīn'ēr, *s.* [Eng. *defin(e)*; *-er*.] One who defines, determines, or explains anything; one who describes the qualities and circumstances of anything.

"Let your imperfect definition show,
That nothing you the weak *definer* know."

Prior.

dē-fīn'īng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DEFINE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The act or process of explaining or determining; a definition.

dē-fīn'ish, *v.t.* [Fr. *definir*; Lat. *definire*.] To define, to explain.

"... any such thing as I have *definished* a little here before."—*Chaucer*: *Boethius*, bk. v.

dēf'-i-nīte, *a. & s.* [Lat. *definitus*, *pa. par. of* *definire* = to define; Fr. *defini*.]

A. As adjective:

1. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Bounded by certain limits; limited, determinate.

"... had the sight of the goddess, who in a *definite* compass can set forth infinite beauty."—*Sidney*.

2. Fixed, certain, determinate.
"We learn, for example, that the water of our rivers is formed by the union, in *definite* proportions, of two gases, oxygen and hydrogen."—*Tyndall*: *Frag. of Science* (3rd ed.), i. 8.

3. Determinate, defined, or fixed in meaning; exact, precise.

4. Resolved, determined, free from hesitation; precise.

"For idiots, in this case of favour, would
Be wisely *definite*." *Shakesp.*: *Cymbeline*, i. 4.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Gram.*: [DEFINITE ARTICLE].

2. *Log.*: [DEFINITE TERM].

3. *Chem.*: [DEFINITE PROPORTIONS].

4. *Bot.*: The same as terminal or centrifugal. Terminating in a single flower. When stamens are under twenty they are said to be *definite*. (*Balfour*). [DEFINITE INFLORESCENCE.]

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *definite* and *positive*: "The understanding and reasoning powers are connected with what is *definite*: the will with what is *positive*. A *definite* answer leaves nothing to be explained: a *positive* answer leaves no room for hesitation or question. It is necessary to be *definite* in giving instructions, and to be *positive* in giving commands. A person who is *definite* in his proceedings with another puts a stop to all unreasonable expectations; it is necessary for those who have to exercise authority to be *positive*, in order to enforce obedience from the self-willed and contumacious." (*Crabb*: *Eng. Synon.*)

B. As subst.: Anything defined, determined or explained.

"... the general, again, is nothing else but a *definite* of the special."—*Aristotle*.

definite article, *s.*

Gram.: The article or demonstrative pronoun *the*, so called because it defines or limits the noun to which it belongs. In the oldest English it was inflected like an adjective for number, gender, and case. [THE, ARTICLE.]

definite inflorescence, *s.*

Bot.: The same as CENTRIFUGAL INFLORESCENCE (q.v.).

definite peace, *s.*

Hist.: The name given to the Treaty signed at Paris, September 3, 1783, by which Great Britain acknowledged the independence of the United States. (*Townsend*.)

definite proportions, *s. pl.*

Chem.: The relative proportions in which bodies unite to form compounds. [EQUIVALENT, *s.*]

definite term, *s.*

Log.: A term which defines or determines a particular class of things, or a single person, in contradistinction to an *indefinite term*, which does not mark out any particular object.

dēf'-in-īte-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *definite*; *-ly*.] In a definite or determinate manner; definitively.

dēf'-in-īte-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *definite*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being definite; certainty, exactness, determinateness.

"[To] reveal the purpose for which it was created with *definiteness* of expression."—*Dr. Dresser*, in *Cassell's Technical Educator*, pt. ii, p. 378.

dēf'-in-ī-tion, *s.* [Lat. *definitio*, from *definire* = to limit, to define; Fr. *definition*; Ital. *definizione*; Sp. *definición*.]

1. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act or process of defining or describing anything by its qualities and circumstances.

2. A brief description or explanation of anything by its qualities and circumstances; an explanation of a word or term.

"The *definition* of the crime, the amount of the penalty, remained unaltered."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Logic*: Archbishop Whately regards a definition as being an expression explanatory of that which is defined, i.e., separated as by a boundary from everything else; an expression which explains any term so as to separate it from everything else. John Stuart Mill states that the simplest and most correct notion of a definition is a proposition declaratory of the meaning of a word—namely, either the meaning which it bears in common acceptation, or that which the speaker or writer, for the particular purpose of his discourse, intends to annex to it. (*J. S. Mill*: *Logic*, bk. i., ch. viii.) According to Whately, definitions are divided into those which are essential and those which are accidental. An essential definition states what are regarded as the constituent parts of the essence of that which is to be defined, while an accidental definition is one which lays down what are regarded as circumstances belonging to it—viz., as properties or accidents, such as causes, effects, &c. Accidents in the narrowest sense cannot be employed in a description—i.e., in an accidental definition of any species, whilst not properties but accidents generally of the kind called inseparable are used in discriminating an individual. An essential definition is divided into a physical—i.e., a natural—and a logical—i.e., a metaphysical—definition. [¶ (4).] Another division is into nominal and real definitions. [¶ (6) & ¶ (8).] To be perfect a definition should be (1) adequate—i.e., neither too extensive nor too narrow; (2) it should be plainer than that which it is intended to explain; and (3) it should be couched in a convenient number of appropriate words. (*Whately*: *Logic*, bk. ii., ch. v., § 6.)

2. *Nat. Science*: Linnaeus, in his *Systema Naturae*, defined the species under each genus, not by describing their whole characters, but by stating only, and in the fewest possible words, the point or points discriminating them from the other known species of the same genus. That system is now used, chiefly if not exclusively, in analytical tables. Discriminating characters are not enough, unless one is sure that all the species of the genus existing, or that ever have existed, are before him; else his distinctive characters will fail to identify the species. If, for instance, there was in Linnaeus's time a genus of plants with two known species, one with ovate and one with lanceolate leaves, *Folius ovatis* and *Folius lanceolatis* would have been enough to discriminate them. But perhaps by this time the two species have been raised by fresh discovery to twenty, thirteen of them with ovate leaves and seven with lanceolate ones, in which case the Linnaean characters are not enough to discriminate them. Lengthened definitions are consequently now given, all the essential characters being enumerated instead of simply one or two. The Linnaean method employs the metaphysical definition [¶ (4)], that which superseded it is the physical definition [¶ (7)].

âte, **fât**, **fâre**, **amidst**, **whât**, **fâll**, **fâther**; **wê**, **wêtt**, **hêre**, **camêl**, **hêr**, **thêre**; **pine**, **pît**, **sîre**, **sîr**, **marine**; **gô**, **pôt**
or, **wôre**, **wolf**, **wôrk**, **whô**, **sôn**: **mûte**, **cûb**, **cûre**, **unite**, **cûr**, **rûle**, **fûll**; **trÿ**, **Sÿrian**. æ, œ = ö. oy = a. qu = kw.

¶ (1) *Accidental definition* : [II. 1].

(2) *Essential definition* : [II. 1].

(3) *Logical definition* :

Logic : A definition consisting of the genus and difference. Thus if a planet be defined as a wandering star, star is the genus and wandering points out the difference between a planet and an ordinary type of star. It is sometimes called also a metaphysical definition.

(4) *Metaphysical definition* : The same as *Logical definition* (q.v.). The term metaphysical is used to imply that a dual conception of the object is merely a mental one, and not inherent in the object itself.

(5) *Natural definition* :

Logic : The same as a *Physical definition* (q.v.).

(6) *Nominal definition* :

Logic : A definition which explains only the meaning of the term defined. It is opposed to a *Real definition* (q.v.).

(7) *Physical definition* :

Logic : A definition made by enumerating such parts as are actually separable, as the hull, masts, &c. of a ship, the leaves, petals, &c. of a rose.

(8) *Real definition* :

Logic : A definition which explains the nature of the thing signified by a particular name. (Whately.)

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *definition* and *explanation* : "A definition is correct or precise : an explanation is general or ample. The *definition* of a word defines or limits the extent of its signification : it is the rule for the scholar in the use of any word ; the *explanation* of a word may include both *definition* and illustration : the former admits of no more words than will include the leading features in the meaning of any term ; the latter admits of an unlimited scope for diffuseness on the part of the explainer." (Crabb : *Eng. Synon.*)

dē-fin-ī-tion-al, *a.* [Eng. *definition* ; -al.] Of or pertaining to a definition ; of the nature of a definition.

dē-fin-ī-tive, *a. & s.* [Lat. *definitivus* ; from *definitus*, *pa. par.* of *definīo* ; Fr. *definitif*.]

A. As adjective :

I. Ordinary Language :

1. Limiting or determining the extent ; determining, exact.

2. Final, conclusive, positive, exact.

"Other authors write often dubiously, even in matters wherein is expected a strict and definitive truth."—Browne : *Vulgar Errors*.

*3. Determined, peremptory, absolute.

"Never carve him : we are definitive."

Shakspeare : *Measure for Measure*, v. 1.

***II. Law :** Final, conclusive ; opposed to

provisional or *interlocutory*.

"This was not a *definitive* sentence, but a sentence interlocutory, as it is termed in that court."—State Trials : *Duke of Buckingham* (Jan. 1626).

***B. As substantive :**

Gram. : A word used to define or limit the extent of the signification of an appellative or common noun. Such are the definite article and the demonstrative pronouns.

"... as they can do no more than in some manner define or determine, they may justly for that reason be called *definitives*."—Harris : *Bernice*, l. 3.

dē-fin-ī-tive-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *definitive* ; -ly.]

1. Determinately, expressly, positively.

"... definitively set down by Moses."—Browne : *Vulgar Errors*.

2. Finally, conclusively, definitely.

"... from that to a national synd, which must definitively end all."—Stypp : *Life of Whitgift*.

dē-fin-ī-tive-ness, *s.* [Eng. *definitive* ; -ness.] The quality or state of being definitive ; decisiveness, positiveness, definiteness.

***dē-fin-ī-tude**, *s.* [Eng. *definit(e)* ; -ude.]

Definitiveness.

"Destitute of the light and definitude of mathematics."—Sir W. Hamilton.

***dē-fix**, *v.t.* [Lat. *defixus*, *pa. par.* of *defigō* = to fix, or fasten down ; *de* = down, and *figō* = to fix.] To fix, to settle, to fasten.

"The country parson is generally sad, because he knows nothing but the cross of Christ, his mind being defixed on, and with those nails wherewith his Master was."—Herbert : *Country Parson*, ch. xxvii.

bōil, boy ; pōut, jōwl ; cat, çell, chorus, çin, bench ; go, gem ; thin, this ; sin, as ; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn ; -fion, -sion = zhūn. -cious, -tious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

***dē-flā-grā-bil-ī-tŷ**, *s.* [Eng. *deflagrable* ; -ity.]

Chem. : Combustibility ; the quality of taking fire and becoming totally consumed.

"We have spent more time than the opinion of the ready *deflagrability*, if I may so speak, of saltpetre did permit us to imagine."—Boyle : *Works*, l. 362.

***dē-flā-grā-ble**, *a.* [As if from a Lat. *deflagrabilis*, from *deflagro* = to consume by fire.]

Chem. : Capable of being totally consumed by fire ; combustible.

"Our chemical oils . . . the more inflammable and *deflagrable*."—Boyle : *Works*, l. 538.

***dēf-la-grāte**, *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *deflagratus*, *pa. par.* of *deflagro* = to consume by fire ; *de* (intens.), and *flagro* = to burn.]

A. Trans. : To set fire to and consume totally by deflagration.

B. Intrans. : To be rapidly consumed in fire.

***dēf-la-grāt-ēd**, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DEFLAGRATE.]

dēf-la-grāt-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DEFLAGRATE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj. : (See the verb).

C. As subst. : The act or process of consuming totally by fire : deflagration.

deflagrating mixtures, *s. pl.*

Chem. : Combustible mixtures, made with nitre, the oxygen of which promotes their combustion.

dēf-la-grā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *deflagratio* ; from *deflagro* = to consume by fire.]

Chem. : The sudden combustion of a substance for the purpose of producing some change in its composition by the joint action of heat and oxygen. It is usually performed by projecting in a red-hot crucible, in small portions at a time, a mixture of about equal parts of the body to be oxidized, and nitrate or chlorate of potash or other energetic oxidizer. (Knight.)

"I excited . . . as many deflagrations as I could."—Boyle : *Works*, lii. 83.

dēf-la-grāt-ōr, *s.* [Lat.]

Elect. : An instrument for producing intense heat. It was generally a form of the voltaic battery. Such was used by Davy in 1807-8, when he decomposed soda, potash, borax, and lime. (Knight.) Hare's deflagrator is a simple voltaic arrangement, consisting of two large sheets of copper and zinc rolled together in a spiral, but preserved from direct contact by bands of leather or horsehair. The whole is immersed in a vessel containing acidulated water, and the two plates are connected outside the liquid by a conducting-wire. (Ganot.)

dē-flect, *v.t. & t.* [Lat. *deflecto* : *de* = away, from, and *flecto* = to turn.]

A. Intransitive :

1. *Lit.* : To turn or move to one side ; to deviate, to become deflected.

"At some parts of the Azores the needle *deflecteth* not, but lieth in the true meridian . . ."—Browne : *Vulgar Errors*.

*2. *Fig.* : To deviate or swerve from the right course.

"That principle . . . can every moment *deflect* from the line of truth and reason."—Wardburton : *Nat. and Revealed Relig.*, Ser. 2.

B. Trans. : To bend, or cause to turn to one side, or from a straight line.

"Sitting with their knees *deflected* under them, to show their feast and reverence."—Lord : *Discov. of the Bantians* (1630), p. 72.

dē-flect-ēd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DEFLECT.]

A. As pa. par. : (See the verb).

B. As adjective :

1. *Ord. Lang.* : Turned or bent to one side or from a straight line.

2. *Bot.* : The same as *DEFLEXED* (q.v.).

dē-flect-ion, * **dē-flect-ion** (**x** as **xsh**), *s.* [Fr. *déflexion* ; Lat. *deflexio*, from *deflexus*, *pa. par.* of *deflecto* = to turn aside.]

I. Ord. Lang. : A turning aside, a deviation ; a departure from the straight line or course ; a causing to bend or give way from a straight line. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"... from the dimensions of those orbits, we calculate the amount of *deflection*, in either, from their tangents, in equal very minute portions of time, . . ."

—Machet : *Astron.* (1858), § 320.

II. Technically :

1. *Naut.* : The deviation or departure of a ship from its true course.

2. *Optics* : A deviation of the rays of light toward the surface of an opaque body.

3. *Math.* : The distance by which a curve deviates or departs from another curve, or from a straight line.

4. *Mech.*, *Engin.*, &c. : The measurement of the distance by which any material deflects or gives way from a straight line under a load.

dē-flect-ive, *a.* [Eng. *deflect* ; -ive.] Causing deflection.

deflective forces, *s. pl.*

Mech. : Those forces which, acting upon a moving body, cause it to deviate from its course, or to move in another direction.

dē-flect-tōm-ē-tēr, *s.* [Eng. *deflect* ; *o* connective ; Gr. μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure.]

An instrument for measuring the deflection of a rail by a weight in rapid motion. (Knight.)

dē-flect-ōr, *s.* [Lat.] A plate, diaphragm, or cone in a lamp, furnace, or stove, to bring the flame and gases into intimate contact and improve the combustion. (Knight.)

dē-flexed, *a.* [Lat. *deflexus* = bent down.]

Bot. : Curved downwards.

***dē-flex-ūre**, *s.* [Lat. *deflexus*.] A bending down or aside ; a deflection.

***dē-flōr-āte**, *a.* [Low Lat. *defloratus*, from Lat. *defloro* = to lose its blossoms : *de* = away, from, and *flōs* (genit. *flōris*) = a flower.]

Bot. : An epithet applied to a flower when it has discharged its farin, pollen, or fecundating dust ; also to a plant when its flowers have fallen.

***dē-flōr-ā-tion**, *s.* [Fr. *défloration*, from Low Lat. *defloratus*.]

1. *Lit.* : The act of deflowering ; the taking away of a woman's virginity ; ravishing.

2. *Fig.* : A selection of the most beautiful and valuable parts of anything.

"The laws of Normandy are, in a great measure, the *deflowering* of the English laws, and a transcript of them."—Hale.

dē-flōur, * **dē-flōre**, * **dē-flōw-ēr**, * **dē-flōwre**, *v.t.* [Fr. *déflorer*, from Low Lat. *deflorare*.]

***I. Lit.** : To take away flowers from ; to deprive of flowers.

"... *deflowering* the gardens."—Montague : *Devout Exercises*, pt. I, treat. 19, § 6.

II. Figuratively :

1. To take away a woman's virginity ; to ravish.

"As is the lust of an eunuch to *deflower* a virgin ; so is he that executeth judgment with violence."—Ecclesi. xx. 1.

*2. To cull the most beautiful or best parts from.

"The whence book Robert Bishop of Herford *deflowered*."—Trenton, l. 39.

*3. To take away, to rob.

"For some comes age, that will her pride *deflower*."—Spenser : *F. Q.*, II. xii. 75.

***dē-flōured**, * **dē-flōw-ēred**, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DEFLOUR.]

***dē-flōur-ēr**, * **dē-flōw-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *deflower* ; -er.] One who takes away a woman's virginity ; a ravisher.

"I have often wondered that those *deflowers* of innocence . . . are not restrained by humanity."—Addison.

dē-flōur-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DEFLOUR.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj. : (See the verb).

C. As subst. : The act of taking away a woman's virginity ; ravishing, defloration.

***dē-flōw**, *v.i.* [Lat. *defluo* : *de* = down, and *fluo* = to flow.] To flow down.

"Superfluous matter *deflows* from the body unto their proper excretories."—Browne : *Vulgar Errors*.

***dē-flū-en-çŷ**, *s.* [Lat. *defluens*, *pr. par.* of *defluo*.] A flowing down ; a flow.

"... the cold had taken away the *defluency* of the oil."—Boyle : *Works*, li. 642.

***dē-flū-ōis**, *a.* [Lat. *defluus*, from *defluo*.] Flowing down ; falling off.

***dē-flūx**, *s.* [Lat. *defluxus*.] A downward flow.

"Both bodies are clammy, and hridle the *deflux* of humours."—*Bacon*.

dē-fluxion (fluxion as flūc-shūn), *s.* [Lat. *defluxio*, from *defluo*.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.*: A flowing down; a deflux.

2. *Med.*: A flowing down of humours from a superior to a lower part of the body; a discharge of humours, as a defluxion from the nose in catarrh.

"... and so doth cold likewise cause rheums and defluxions from the head."—*Bacon*.

***dēf-ly**, *adv.* [DEFTLY.] Dexterously, skillfully.

"They dauncen *defly*, and singen soote, In their merriment."

Spenser: Shepherds Calender: April.

***dē-fōe-dā-tion**, *s.* [DEFEDATION.]

"... the *defedation* of so many parts by a bad printer, and a worse editor."—*Bentley*.

***dē-fōil**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dē* = away, from, and *folium* = a leaf.] To strip off the leaves.

"Over and beside, in disaburgening and *defoliating* a vine, you must beware how you pluck off those bur-gones that are like to bear the grape, or to go with it."—*Holland: Plinie*, xvii, 22.

***dē-fō-lī-āte**, ***dē-fō-lī-ā-tēd**, *a.* [Pref. *dē* = away, from, and Eng. *foliate* (q.v.).] Deprived of or having lost its leaves.

***dē-fō-lī-ā-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *dē* = away, from, and Eng. *foliation* (q.v.).] The fall or shedding of a leaf; the time when leaves are shed; autumn.

***dē-fōrce**, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *dēforcer* = to disseize, dispossess (*Cotgrave*): Low Lat. *deforcio* = to take away by violence.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: To treat with violence; to take anything out of the possession of by forcible means.

"The herald ... was manifestly *deforced*, and his letters riven."—*Pittsottie* (ed. 1769), p. 137.

II. *Law*:

1. *Eng.*: To disseize and keep out of lawful possession of an estate; to withhold the possession of an estate from its rightful owner.

"If she were *deforced* of part only of her dower."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii, ch. 7.

2. *Scots Law*: To resist or use violence to an officer of the law in the execution of his duty.

***dē-fōrce**, *s.* [DEFORCE; *v.*] Violent ejection; deforcement.

"That John Lindsay sail restore ... a kow of a *deforce*, a salt meat, a mask fat, ..."—*Act. Dom. Conc.* (ed. 1479), p. 33.

***dē-fōrce'd**, *pa. par. or a.* [DEFORCE, *v.*]

***dē-fōrce-ment**, *s.* [Low Lat. *deforciamen-tum*.]

Law:

1. *Eng.*: The withholding the possession of an estate from its rightful owner; the holding of lands or tenements to which another person has a right.

"Deforcement may be grounded on the disability of the party *deforced*."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii, ch. vii.

2. *Scots Law*: The resisting or using violence to an officer of the law in the execution of his duty.

***dē-fōrce-ōr**, ***dē-fōrs-ōr**, *s.* [Eng. *deforce(e)*; -*er*.]

Law: A deforciant.

***dē-fōrce-I-ant**, *s.* [O. Fr. *dēforciant*, pr. par. of *dēforcier*.]

Law:

1. One who keeps the rightful owner out of possession of an estate.

2. One against whom a fictitious action is brought in fine and recovery. It was abolished by Stat. 3 & 4 William IV., c. lxxiv.

***dē-fōrce-I-ā-tion**, *s.* [O. Fr.]

Law: The seizing of goods in satisfaction of a lawful debt; distress.

***dē-fōrce-īng**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DEFORCE, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

***dē-for-ēst**, *v.t.* To strip off forests; to disforest.

***dē-for-es-tā-tion**, *s.* The act of cutting down and clearing away forests. [See AFFORESTATION.]

C. As subst.: Deforcement.

dē-form, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *difforme* = deformed, ugly; Fr. *déformer*; Sp. & Port. *deformar*; Ital. *deformare*, from Lat. *deformo*, from *deformis* = deformed, ugly; *dē* = away, from, and *forma* = form, beauty.]

I. Literally:

1. To render ugly or unshapely; to disfigure.

"... *deformed* by many miserable relics of a former age."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

* 2. To put out of form or order; to disarrange, to disturb.

"Me Pallas gave to lead the martial storm, And the fair ranks of battle to *deform*."

Pope: Homer's Odyssey, xiv, 251, 252.

* 3. To render ugly or displeasing by the application of anything.

"His purple garments, and his golden hairs, Those he *deforms* with dust, and these he tears."

Pope: Homer's Iliad, xviii, 29, 30.

II. Figuratively:

* 1. To render unpleasant or disagreeable.

"His driving sleets *Deform* the day delishtless."

Thomson: Spring, 20, 21.

2. To disfigure, to make ungraceful or unpleasant; to mar, to spoil.

"The quaint ingenuity which had *deformed* the verities of boune ... disappeared from our poetry."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

¶ For the difference between to *deform* and to *deface*, see DEFACE.

***dē-form**, ***dē-fourme**, *a.* [O. Fr. *deformie*; Lat. *deformis*.] Of an ugly or ungrainly form; disfigured, distorted, unshapely.

dē-for-mā-bil-i-ty, *s.* Capacity for deformation or change of form; pliability. (Nature.)

***dē-form-āte**, *a.* [Lat. *deformatus*.] Deformed, disfigured.

"And when she saw her visage so *deformate*, If she in hart were woe, I wite Iste God wate."

Chaucer: Compl. of Creseide.

***dē-for-mā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *deformatio*; Fr. *déformation*; Sp. *deformacion*.] A rendering deformed or ugly; a defacing, a disfiguring.

"I confesse 'tis hard in some sense, i.e. to them that suffer under you for being heretics (as you call those that depart from you for being heretics)."—*Hammond: Works*, vol. ii, p. 617.

dē-formed, *pa. par. or a.* [DEFORM, *v.*]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb).

B. As adjective:

I. *Lit.*: Of an ugly or distorted figure; misshapen.

II. Figuratively:

1. Morally disfigured, debased, polluted.

"Thus has he ransomed you from your transgressions by blood, and covered your polluted and deformed souls with righteousness ..."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

* 2. Causing deformity or disfigurement.

"And careful hours, with time's deformed hand, Have written strange defecures in my face."

Shakespeare: Comedy of Errors, v, 1.

***dē-form-ēd-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *deformed*; -ly.] In an ugly deformed manner; so as to disfigure.

"... with these *deformedly* to quilt and interlace the entire, the spotless, and undecaying robe of truth, the daughter not of time, but of heaven."—*Milton: Of Prelatical Episcopacy*.

***dē-form-ēd-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *deformed*; -ness.] The quality or state of being deformed; ugliness, deformity.

dē-form-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *deform*; -*er*.] One who deforms, disfigures, mars, or injures.

"They are now to be removed, because they have been the most certain *deformers* and ruiners of the church."—*Milton: Animad. on Remonstrant's Defence*.

dē-form-īng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DEFORM, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The act of disfiguring or spoiling.

dē-form-i-tē, *s.* [Fr. *déformité*; Sp. *deformidad*; Ital. *deformità*, all from Lat. *deformitas*, from *deformis* = deformed, ugly.]

I. Literally:

1. That which deforms, disfigures, or makes ungrainly, ugly, or misshapen; a disfigurement, a distortion.

"Why should not I, am, Retaining still Divine similitude In part, from such *deformities* be free?"

Milton: P. L., xl, 511-13.

2. The state or condition of being deformed, ugly, or misshapen.

"Proper *deformity* seems not in the deed So horrid as in woman."

Shakespeare: Lear, iv, 2.

II. *Fig.*: That which spoils or mars the beauty of a thing; an absurdity, an irregularity, a disfigurement.

"... when *deformities* are such, that the perturbation and novelty are not like to exceed the benefit of reformation."—*Living Charles: Miltonian*.

***dē-fōrs-ēr**, *s.* [DEFORCEOR.] A deforciant.

***dē-fos-sion** (fossion as fōsh-ūn), *s.* [Lat. *defossus*, pa. par. of *defodio* = to bury in the earth.] The punishment of burying alive.

***dē-fōul**, ***dē-fōil**, ***dē-fōul-y**, ***dē-fōyle**, *v.t.* [DEFILE.]

1. To defile, to pollute.

"She *defoulet*h with hir fete hir metes yahed."

Chaucer: Boethius, p. 68.

2. To tread under foot, to oppress, to cover.

"Derkenasden schulen *defoule* me."—*Wycliffe: Pa.* cxxxviii, 11.

***dē-fōul**, ***dē-fowle**, *s.* [DEFOUL, *v.*] Disgrace.

"Wys men sould drede thare innymys; For lychyness and sucedory Drawys in *defoules* comynally."

Wynetoun, viii, 26, 54.

***dē-fōul-īng**, ***dē-foul-īng**, ***dē-fowl-yng**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DEFOUL.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of defiling or polluting; defilement.

"*Defowl-yng*. *Deturpacio*, *maculacio*."—*Prompt. Part.*

* 2. The act of treading under foot.

"I have younn to you power of *defoulings* othir tredinge on serpentes."—*Wycliffe: Luke*, x, 19.

II. Hunting (Pl.): The marks made by a deer's feet in wet soil.

***dē-fōund**, *v.t.* [Lat. *defundo*.] To pour down,

Begouth *defound* his benes on the grene. *Douglas: Virgil*, 293, s.

***dē-fōwled**, *pa. par. or a.* [DEFOUL.]

dē-fraud, *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *defraudier*; Sp. & Port. *defraudar*; Ital. *defraudare*, from Lat. *defraudo* = to take away by fraud; *dē* = away, from, and *fraus* (genit. *fraudis*) = fraud.]

A. Transitive:

1. Fraudulently to deprive any one of what is his right, whether by deception or artifice; to cheat, to cozen.

"If I have any thing *defrauded* any man: I yeide yours so myche."—*Wycliffe: Luke*, xix, 9.

2. It is followed by *of* before the thing that is fraudulently taken away or withheld.

"He besought Pallas and Juno And Uiane, for to helpe also That he be not *defrauded* of his boone."

Lydgate: Story of Thebes, l.

3. Fraudulently to withhold what is the right or due of another.

"My son, *defraud* not the poor of his living, and make not the needy eyes to wait long."—*Ecclesi.* iv, 1.

4. Fraudulently to frustrate or cheat.

"By the duties deserted ... by the claims *defrauded*."—*Paley*.

B. Intrans.: To cheat, to cozen, to withhold anything fraudulently.

¶ For the difference between to *defraud* and to *cheat*, see CHEAT.

***dē-fraud-ā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *defraudatio*; from *defraudo*.] The act of defrauding.

"Their impostures are worse than any other, de-luding not only into pecuniary *defraudations*, but the irreparable deceit of death."—*Brown: Vulgar Errors*.

dē-fraud-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [DEFRAUD.]

dē-fraud-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *defraud*; -*er*.] One who defrauds; a cheat, a swindler, an embezzler.

"The profligate in morals grow severe, Defrauders just and sycophants sincere."

Blackmore.

dē-fraud-īng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DEFRAUD.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The act of cheating, swindling, or fraudulently withholding from another what is his right or due.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wō, wēt, hōre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, ūnite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

***dě-fránd-měnt**, s. [Eng. *defraud*; -*ment*.] The act of defrauding.

"I grant infirmities, but not outrages, nor perpetual defraudments of trust conjugal society."—*Milton: Dock. and Disc. of Divorce*.

dě-fray, v.t. [Fr. *défrayer*; *de* = Lat. *dis* = away, from; *fray* = expense, from Lat. *fractus* = expense.]

1. *Lit.*: To pay or bear the expense of; to discharge the cost of; to pay for; to bear the charge of.

"... and he trusted that the Commons would grant him the means of satisfying the increased expense."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

* 2. *Fig.*: To satisfy, to appease, to avert.

"Can Night defray
The wrath of thundering Jove..."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, l. v. 42.

***dě-fray-al**, s. [Eng. *defray*; -*al*.] The act of defraying or discharging the cost of; defrayment.

dě-frayed, *pa. par. or a.* [DEFRAY.]

dě-fray-ēr, s. [Eng. *defray*; -*ēr*.] One who defrays the expenses of; one who bears the cost of.

"... the defrayers of the charges of common plays."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 273.

dě-fray-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DEFRAY.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. As *subst.*: The act of bearing or discharging the cost of.

***dě-fray-měnt**, s. [Eng. *defray*; -*ment*.] The defraying or discharging of expenses.

"... two hundred thousand nobles, towards the defrayment of the duke's huge charges."—*Speed: Richard II.*, bk. ix, ch. 13, § 85.

děft, a. & adv. [A.S. *dæft* = fit, which occurs in *dæftlice* = fitly, conveniently.]

A. As adjective:

1. Neat, handsome, spruce.

"He said I was a *děft* lass."—*Brome: Northern Lass*.

* 2. Proper, fitting, convenient.

3. Dexterous, clever.

"Loud fits of laughter seized the guests, to see The limping god so *děft* at his new ministry."—*Dryden*.

B. As adv.: Dexterously, cleverly, nimbly.

"Emerald rings on brown heath tracing,
Trip it *děft* and merrily."—*Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel*, l. 15.

děft-lý, adv. [A.S. *dæftlice*.]

1. Neatly, finely.

"*Děftly* deck'd with all costly jewels."—*Beechie of Romish Church*, 25.

2. Aptly, cleverly, dexterously.

"Piled so *děftly* and so well."

Longfellow: Building of the Ship.

děft-něss, s. [Eng. *děft*; -*něss*.] Cleverness, dexterity, neatness.

"Two little Isles, her handmaids; which compared With those within the Poole, for *děftness* not out-dared."—*Dryden: Polydore*, s. 2.

dě-fūnct, a. & s. [Lat. *defunctus*, *pa. par.* of *defungor* = to fulfil one's duty; *de* (intens.), *fungor* = to fulfil.]

A. As adjective:

1. Dead, deceased.

"In me *defunct*."—*Shakespeare: Othello*, l. 3.

2. Having ceased to exist or be in operation.

B. As *subst.*: One who has performed the course of life; one that is deceased; a dead person.

"For nature doth abhor to make his bed
With the *defunct*, or sleep upon the bed."—*Shakespeare: Cymbeline*, iv. 2.

***dě-fūnct-ion**, s. [Lat. *defunctio*, from *defunctus*.] Death, decease.

"After *defunction* of King Pharamond."

Shakespeare: Henry V., l. 2.

***dě-fūnct-ive**, a. [Eng. *defunct*; -*ive*.] Pertaining to the dead, or to a burial.

"The priest in surplice white,
That *defunctive* music can."

Shakespeare: Hamlet & Turtle, 20.

***dě-fūš-ēd-lý**, ***dě-fūš-ēd-lie**, adv. [Apparently from *diffusedly* (q.v.).] Confusedly.

"So *defusedly* written that letters stood for whole words."—*Bolton: Description of Ireland*, ch. xxii.

dě-fý (1), ***děf-fye**, ***dě-fye**, ***dě-fyghe**, ***dýf-fyya**, v.t. [O. Fr. *dēfyer*, *dēfyer*; Fr. *défer*, from Low Lat. *dēfido* = to renounce faith; *dif* = *dis* = apart, from, and *ades* = trust, faith; Ital. *disfidare*, Sp. & Port. *desfagar*.]

* 1. Originally to dissolve all bonds of faith between two parties, so that there should be no restraint in extreme hostility if or when it should be subsequently proclaimed; hence, to renounce utterly.

"All studies here I solemnly *defy*.
Save how to gall and pinch this Boilingbrooke."—*Shakespeare: 1 Henry IV.*, l. 3.

* 2. To despise, to look down upon

"*Diffyn* or vterly dyspyssyn. *Vilipendo*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

3. To dare; to challenge; to invite to a contest.

"I *defy* the armies of Israel this day; give me a man, that we may fight together."—*1 Sam. xvii*, 10.

4. To dare, to brave; to risk a contest or struggle with.

"All these tribunals insulted and *defied* the authority of Westminster Hall."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

5. To set at defiance; to disregard; to make light of.

"Fired with a zeal peculiar, they *defy*
The rage and rigour of a polar sky,"—*Cooper: Hope*, 461, 462.

6. To challenge to any act.

"... that I *defy* any one at first sight to be sure that it was not a fish leaping for sport."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World* (1870), ch. ix., p. 199.

¶ For the difference between to *defy* and to brave, see BRAVE.

***dě-fý** (2), ***dě-fie**, ***dě-fye**, ***dě-fyen**, ***dýf-fye**, v.t. & i. [Pref. *dě* (intens.), and Mid. Eng. *fien*, *fyn* = to digest.]

A. Trans.: To digest.

"My stomach may it nought *defye*."—*Gower*, lili. 28.

B. Intrans.: To be digested.

"Shal nevere fysh on fryday
Defyen in my wombe."—*P. Plowman*, s. 251.

***dě-fý**, s. [DEFY (1), v.] A challenge or invitation to a contest.

"At this the challenger, with fierce *defy*.
His trumpet sounds."—*Dryden: Palamon & Arcite*, lili. 580, 581.

***dě-fý-ēr**, s. [Eng. *defy* (1), v.; -*ēr*.] One who defies another; a challenger; a defier.

"God may revenge the affronts put upon them by such impudent *defyers* of both,..."—*South*.

dě-fý-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DEFY (1), v.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. As *subst.*: The act of challenging, braving, or daring another.

děg (1), v.t. [Icel. *dög*; Sw. *dagg* = dew.] To sprinkle.

děg (2), v.t. [Fr. *dague* = a dagger (q.v.).] [Dio, s.]

1. To strike a sharp-pointed object into anything, by means of a smart stroke; as, "*Deg* the knife into the buird," strike the knife into the table.

2. To pierce with small holes or indentations by means of smart strokes with a sharp-pointed instrument.

děg, s. [DEG (2), v.]

1. A stroke with a sharp-pointed instrument; a sharp blow.

"... Winterton, when he lay down, gave him a *deg* with his elbow, and swore at him to be quiet."—*R. Gilhaize*, l. 127.

2. The hole or indentation thus produced.

dě-ga-gé (gé as zhā), a. [Fr.] Free; at ease.

"No dancing bear was so genteel,
Or half so *děgag*."—*Cooper: Of Himself*.

***dě-gar-nish**, v.t. [Fr. *dégarnir*, *pr. par.* *dégarnissant*.]

1. To strip of furniture; to remove furniture from.

2. To remove troops or a garrison from.

***dě-gar-nished**, *pa. par. or a.* [DEGAR-NISH.]

***dě-gar-nish-ing**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DEGARNISH.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. As *subst.*: The act of stripping of furniture or of a garrison.

***dě-gar-nish-měnt**, s. [Eng. *dégarinish*; -*ment*.] The act of stripping or depriving of furniture, troops, &c.

***dě-gěn-dēr**, v.i. & t. [Pref. *dě* = away, from, and Eng. *gender* (q.v.).]

A. Intrans.: To degenerate; to become degenerated.

"*Degendering* to hate, fell from above,
Through pride."—*Spenser: Hymn of Heav. Love*.

B. Trans.: To cause to degenerate.

"They into that are long will be *degendered*."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, v. (Intro.).

***dě-gěn-děred**, *pa. par. or a.* [DEGENER.]

***dě-gěn-dě-ing**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DEGENER.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. As *subst.*: The act of becoming degenerate; degeneration.

***dě-gěn-ēr**, v.i. [Fr. *dégénérer*.] To degenerate.

"Is he not able, though all the natural seed should *degener*, yet of stones to raise children to Abraham?"—*Forbes: Defence*, p. 22.

***dě-gěn-ēr-a-gý**, s. [Lat. *degeneratio*, from *degeneratus*.]

1. A falling off from a better to a worse state; a decline in quality; degeneration.

"The ruin of a state is generally preceded by an universal *degeneracy* of manners."—*Swift*.

¶ Followed by *from* before the original state.

"... our wilful *degeneracy* from goodness."—*Tillotson*.

2. The state or condition of being degenerate.

"Let idle declaimers mourn over the *degeneracy* of the age; but, in my opinion, every age is the same."—*Goldsmith: Essays*, v.

dě-gěn-ēr-ate, v.i. [Fr. *dégénérer*; Sp. *degenerar*; Ital. *degenerare*.] [DEGENERATE, a.]

1. To deteriorate; to fall off in quality from a better to a worse state; to suffer a loss or diminution of good qualities.

"What would the Romans have been, had they *degenerated* in this proportion for five or six generations more?"—*Barris: Phil. Inquiries*.

¶ It is followed by *from* before the original state, and by *into* before the state fallen into.

"When wit transgresseth decency, it *degenerates* into insolence and impleity."—*Tillotson*.

2. To fall from its kind; to become wild or base.

"Most of those fruits that use to be grafted, if they be set of kernels or stones, *degenerate*."—*Bacon*.

dě-gěn-ēr-ate, a. [Lat. *degeneratus*, *pa. par.* of *degenero*, from *degener* = base, ignoble; *de* = away, from, and *genus* (genit. *generis*) = a kind, a class.]

1. Having fallen off from a better to a worse state; having lost some good qualities; declined in natural or moral worth; deteriorated.

"How much unmeet for us, a faint *degenerate* band!"—*Scott: Vision of Don Roderick* (Intro.), 3.

2. Characterised by degeneracy.

"Such men as live in these *degenerate* days."—*Pope: Homer's Iliad*, v. 372.

dě-gěn-ēr-āt-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [DEGENERATE, v.]

***dě-gěn-ēr-ate-lý**, adv. [Eng. *degenerate*; -*ly*.] In a degenerate or unworthy manner; basely, meanly.

"That blindest worse than this,
That saw not how *degenerately* I serv'd."—*Milton: Samson Agonistes*, 415, 419.

***dě-gěn-ēr-ate-něss**, s. [Eng. *degenerate*; -*něss*.] The quality or state of being degenerate; degeneracy, degeneration.

"Wherefore complains another of its falling into degeneracies?"—*Gaulle: Mag-Astro-Mancer*, p. 61.

dě-gěn-ēr-āt-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DEGENERATE, v.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. As *subst.*: The act or process of becoming degenerate; degeneration.

dě-gěn-ēr-ā-tion, s. [Fr. *dégénération*; Sp. *degeneracion*; It. *degenerazione*, from Lat. *degeneratus*, *pa. par.* of *degenero*.]

1. Ordinary language:

1. The act or process of falling off from a better to a worse state; a growing worse or becoming deteriorated in qualities; a loss of natural or moral worth; the state of being degenerate.

"Let us hate and bewail this common *degeneration* of Christians."—*Bishop Hall: Remains*, p. 154.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwł; cat, cell, chorus, čhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aš; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f -cian, -tian = šan. -tion, -sion = šūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -cious, -tious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl

2. That which has become degenerated.

"... cockle, aracus, erglopa, and other *degenera-*
tions." — *Brown's Vagabond's Errors.*

II. Technically:

1. *Bot.*: A transition from the normal to another state, as when the leaves become petaloid, or the petals foliaceous.

"Degeneration, or the transformation of parts, often gives rise either to an apparent want of symmetry, or to irregularity in form." — *Halfour: Botany*, § 681.

2. *Physiol.*: The state or condition of a tissue, which has become impaired or deteriorated in vitality; the gradual deterioration of any class of animals, or of any organ, from natural causes.

3. *Hort.*: The return of a plant changed by cultivation to its original state.

dē-gēn-ēr-ā-tion-ist, a. & s. [Eng. *degeneration*; -ist.]

A. *Adj.*: Pertaining to or connected with the theory of degeneration.

B. *As subst.*: One who holds or supports the theory that there is in all organised bodies a tendency to a permanent and hereditary degeneration, as well as to a higher development.

dē-gēn-ēr-a-tive, a. [Eng. *degenerat(e)*; -ive.] Tending to degenerate or deteriorate.

dē-gēn-ēr-ize, v.t. [Lat. *degener* = base, ignoble; Eng. suff. -ize.] To degenerate; to become degenerated.

"Degeneris'd, decay'd, and withered quight."

Sylvestre: The Vocation, 104. (*Darleys*.)

dē-gēn-ēr-ōus, a. [Lat. *degener* = base, ignoble; Eng. adj. suff. -ous.]

1. Degenerate, degenerated; deteriorated or fallen away from a higher or better state.

"Which never yet degenerated bastard did
Upon his parent." — *B. Jonson: Sejanus*, III. 1.

2. Vile, base, infamous, low.

"Degenerous passion, and for man too base."

Dryden.

dē-gēn-ēr-ōus-ly, adv. [Eng. *degenerous*; -ly.] In a degenerate manner; basely, meanly.

"How wounding a spectacle is to see heroes, like
Hercules at the distaff, thus degenerously employed!"

— *More: Decay of Piety.*

deg-er-o-ite, s. [From *Degero* in Finland, where it is found; Eng. suff. -ite (Min.) (q.v.).]

Min.: A variety of Ilisingerite (q.v.).

dē-gēst, a. [Lat. *digestus*.] Grave, composed.

"Furth held the stont and degest Anlet-s."

Douglas: Virgil, 321, 49.

dē-gēst-e-a-blē, a. [DIGESTABLE.] Concocted.

"The flours suete,

"Degestable, engendered throu the hete,"

Waller, III. 2. M.S.

dē-gēst-lie, adv. [Eng. & c. *degest*; -lie = -ly.] Sedately, deliberately.

"Agit Alethes, that na wysdoma wantit,
Bot bath was ripe in counselle and in yeris,
Unto thir wordis degestlie maid answeris."

Douglas: Virgil, 284, 3.

dēgg-ēr, s. [Eng. *deg* (1), v.; -er.] One who deges or sprinkles.

dēgg-īng, pr. par. or a. [DEG (1), v.]

degging-machine, s.

Cotton Manufacture: A machine for damping the fabric in the process of calendaring.

dē-gīse, **dē-gyše**, s. [DISGUISE.] A disguise.

"In selcouth manners and sere degyse."

Hampole: Pricke of Conscience, 1517.

dē-glōr-ŷ, v.t. [Pref. *de* = away, from, and Eng. *glory* (q.v.).] To disgrace, to dishonour.

"His head

That was before with thorns degloried,"

G. Fletcher: Christ's Triumph.

dē-glū-be, v.t. [Lat. *deglubo*.] To skin, to peel.

"Now enter his taxing and deglumbing face."

Cleveland: Poems, 1, 651.

dē-glūb-īng, pr. par. & a. [DEGLUBE.]

dē-glū-tin-āte, v.t. [Lat. *deglutinus*, pa. par. of *deglutino* = to unglue, to separate; *de* = away, from, and *glutino* = to glue; *gluten* = glue.] To unglue; to loosen; to unstick; to separate.

"The Hand of Outrage that deglutinates
His Vesture, glad with gore-blood to his backe."

Darleys: Doves, 1.

dē-glū-tin-āt-ōd, pa. par. or a. [DEGLUTINATE.]

dē-glū-ti-tion, s. [Fr. *déglutition*, from Lat. *deglutio* = to swallow.] The act, power, or process of swallowing.

"When the *déglutition* is totally abolished, the patient may be nourished by clysters." — *Arbuthnot: On Diet*.

dē-glū-ti-tious, a. [As if from a Lat. *deglutitosus*, from *deglutio*.] Pertaining to or connected with deglutition.

dē-glū-ti-tōr-ŷ, a. [As if from a Lat. *deglutitorius*, from *deglutio*.] Serving for deglutition.

dē-goūt-it, a. [Fr. *dégoutter* = to drop.] Spotted.

"A mantill

Degoutit with the self in spottedts blake."

King's Quhair, v. 9, 10.

dēg-ra-dā-tion, s. [Fr. *dégradation*, from Low Lat. *degradatio*, from Lat. *degrado* = to degrade (q.v.); Sp. *degradacion*; Ital. *degradazione*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of degrading or reducing in rank; a depriving of any dignity, honour, or position; a dismissal from office.

"The word *degradation* is commonly used to denote a deprivation and removing of a man from his degree."

Aspley.

2. The state or condition of being degraded or reduced in rank, honour, or position.

3. The state or condition of being degraded morally or intellectually; debasement, degradation.

"... Illecefulness had produced its ordinary effect, the moral and intellectual degradation of women."

Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. iii.

4. A diminution or loss of strength, efficacy, or value.

II. Technically:

1. *Eccles.*: An ecclesiastical censure, whereby a clergyman is divested of his ministerial character and authority. Of this there are two kinds: the one summary, or by word of mouth; the other a more solemn ceremony of stripping the offender of the vestments, &c., which are the outward signs of his ministerial character and authority. The mode of proceeding in the trial of a clergyman is determined by the canons of the various dioceses. In the Digest, title 3, canon x, sect. 2, it is declared that "when any minister is degraded from the Holy Ministry, he is degraded from it entirely, and not from a higher to a lower order of the same." And "no degraded minister shall be restored to the ministry." This latter rule has in a few cases been dispensed with. In case of degradation information is given to every minister and vestry in the diocese, and also to all the bishops of the church, in order to secure the church from any intrusion on the part of the person degraded.

2. *Law*: The depriving a peer or knight of his rank and title. A peer can only be degraded by Act of Parliament.

3. *Mil.*: The depriving an officer of his rank and commission; cashiering.

4. *Paint.*: The lessening and rendering confused the appearance of distant objects in a landscape, that they may appear as they would to an eye placed at a distance.

5. *Geol.*: The wearing away of higher lands, strata, rocks, &c., by the action of water, &c.

6. *Bot.*: A change in the form of a plant, arising from the loss, removal, abortion, or new development of any organs.

"There is thus traced a *degradation*, as it is called, from a flower with three stamens and three divisions of the calyx, to one with a single bract and a single stamen or carpel." — *Batfour: Botany*, § 640.

7. *Nat. Hist.*: The state of a type which presents a degraded form; degeneration.

degradation products.

Diol.: Products brought into existence through changes causing degradation in the substance of organised substances. Examples, the mucilage of quince seeds, linseed, and possibly also lignin and cork. (*Thomé*.)

dē-grāde, v.t. & t. [Fr. *dégrader*; Sp. & Port. *degradar*; Ital. *degradare*; from Lat. *degrado* = to deprive of rank; *de* = away, from, and *gradus* = rank.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To deprive of rank; to reduce from any rank, office, or dignity. [DISGRACE.]

"... to degrade him, to reprimand him publicly, was impossible." — *Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

2. To lower morally and intellectually; to delase, to sink.

"O miserable mankind, to what fall
Degraded, to what wretched state reserved!"

Milton: P. L., III. 500, 501.

3. To diminish the value or estimation of; to bring into contempt; to lessen.

"Nor shalt thou, by descending to assume
Man's nature, lessen or degrade thine own."

Milton: P. L., III. 303, 304.

II. Geol.: To wear away or down; to reduce in height or magnitude, as by the action of water, &c.

B. Intransitive:

I. Ord. Lang.: To degenerate; to become degraded or degenerated.

II. Technically:

1. *Nat. Hist.*: To become degraded or degenerated in type; to degenerate; to exhibit degraded forms.

2. *Univ.*: To take a lower degree than one is entitled to; to omit to take a degree at the proper time; to descend from a higher to a lower class.

"As he lost . . . the whole of the ensuing term, he was obliged to *degrade*, as it is called, i.e., to place his name on the list of the year below." — *Farrar: Julian Home*, ch. xxvi, p. 348.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between to *degrade* and to *disgrace*: "In the general or moral application, *degrade* respects the external station or rank; *disgrace* refers to the moral estimation or character: one is often *disgraced* by a degradation, and likewise when there is no express degradation; whatever is low and mean is *degrading*; whatever is immoral is *disgraceful*; it is *degrading* for a nobleman to associate with prize-fighters and jockeys; it is *disgraceful* for him to countenance the violation of the laws which he is bound to protect: it is *degrading* for a clergyman to take part in the ordinary pleasures and diversions of mankind in general; it is *disgraceful* for him to indulge in any levities: Domitian *degraded* himself by the meanness of the employment which he chose; he *disgraced* himself by the cruelty which he mixed with his meanness: King John of England *degraded* himself as much by his mean compliance when in the power of the barons, as he had *disgraced* himself before by his detestable tyranny and oppression. The higher the rank of the individual the greater his *degradation*: the higher his character, or the more sacred his office, the greater his *disgrace*, if he act inconsistently with its dignity; but these terms are not confined to the higher ranks of life; there is that which is *degrading* and *disgraceful* for every person, however low his station: when a man forfeits that which he owes to himself, and sacrifices his independence to his follies and vices, he *degrades* himself below the scale of a rational agent; he thereby forfeits the good opinion of all who know him, and thus adds *disgrace* to his *degradation*." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between to *degrade* and to *disparage*, see DISPARAGE.

dē-grād-ēd, pa. par. or a. [DEGRADE, v.]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb).

B. *As adjective*:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Reduced in rank, position, value, or estimation.

"The coronet, placed idly on their head,

Adds nothing new to the degraded head."

Cowper: Hope, 268, 269.

2. Debased, low, mean, base.

"Already see you a degraded toast,"

"And all your honour in a whisper lost!"

Pope: Rupe of the Lock, IV. 109, 110.

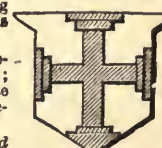
II. Technically:

1. *Her.*: Furnished with steps; an epithet in blazoning for a cross that has steps at each end, diminishing as they ascend towards the centre.

2. *Nat. Hist.*: Degenerated in type; exhibiting degenerate forms; imperfectly developed.

¶ Cross degraded and conjoined:

Her.: A plain cross having its extremities placed upon a step or step, joined to the sides of the shield.



DEGRADED.

fāte, **fāt**, **fāre**, amidst, **whāt**, **fāll**, father; **wē**, **wēt**, **hēre**, camel, **hēr**, **thēre**; **pīne**, **pīt**, **sīre**, **sīr**, marine; **gō**, **pōt**, **or**, **wōre**, **wōlf**, **wōrk**, **whō**, **sōn**; **mūte**, **cūb**, **cūre**, **unite**, **cūr**, **rūle**, **fūll**: **trŷ**. **Sŷrian**. **æ**. **œ** = **é**: **ey** = **ā**. **qu** = **kw**.

de-grade-mént, s. [Eng. *degrade*; -*ment*.] The act of degrading; degradation; the state of being degraded.

"So the words of Ridley at his *degradation*, and his letter to Hooper, expressly shew."—*Milton: Of Reformation in England*.

de-grād'-ing, pr. par., a., & s. [DEGRADE, v.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb).

B. As adjective:

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Debasing; lowering morally; disgracing.

"... the attempt to inflict on all these men without exception a *degrading* punishment..."—*Maccaulay: Hist. of Eng., ch. xv.*

2. *Geol.:* Wearing down or dissolving, or tending to wear down or dissolve, elevated parts of the earth's surface, and to carry down the detritus to lower levels. The term is applied to atmospheric influence, the action of water, &c.

C. As subst.: The act of depriving of a dignity; degradation, debasement.

† de-grād'-ing-ly, adv. [Eng. *degrading*; -*ly*.] In a degrading, debasing, or disgraceful manner.

"This is what bishop Taylor *degradingly* calls *virtue* and precise duty."—*Coweney: Philemon to Hydaspes, Conv. 1.*

*** de-g-ra-vā'-tion, s.** [As if from a Lat. *degravatio*, from *degravatus*, pa. par. of *de-gravare* = to press or weigh down: *de* = down, and *gravis* = heavy.] The act of making heavy or of pressing down.

de-grée, * de-gre, s. [Fr. *dégré*, from Lat. *de* = down, and *gradus* = a step.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:

1. A step, a stair.

"These twelve *degrees* were hrode and stayre."—*E. Eng. Allit. Poems; Pearl, 1, 621.*

2. In the same sense as B. 2.

3. In the same sense as B. 3.

4. In the same sense as B. 7.

II. Figuratively:

1. A step or movement towards an end; a step of progression.

"... scoring the base *degrees*

By which he did ascend."

Shakespeare: Julius Caesar, II. 1.

2. A measure of quality or condition; a proportion; a certain amount.

"... they will stun you to that *degree*, that you will fancy your ears were torn in pieces."—*Dryden.*

3. A step or measure of increase or decrease.

"Poetry

Admits of no *degrees*; but must be still

Sublimely good, or despicably ill."

Roscommon: Art of Poetry.

4. Quality, rank, station, or position.

"You know your own *degrees*, sit down."

Shakespeare: Macbeth, III. 4.

* 5. An order or class.

"The several *degrees* of angels may probably have larger views."—*Locke.*

B. Technically:

1. *Geneal.:* A certain distance or remove in the line of descent, determining the proximity of blood.

"And these descended in the third *degree*."

Pope: Homer's Iliad, v. 674.

2. *Geom.:* The 360th part of the circumference of a circle. The circumference of every circle is supposed to be divided into 360 equal parts, each of which is called a degree. Each degree is again divided into 60 minutes, and each minute into 60 seconds.

The sign of a degree is a small circle written or printed at the top of the last figure denoting the number of degrees. Thus ninety degrees is written 90°. [MINUTE, SECOND.]

An angle is said to contain so many degrees or parts of a degree as there are in the arc subtended by an equal angle at the centre of a circle. [ARC.] So we say that a star is so many degrees above the horizon, as there are degrees in the angle subtended by the arc between the star and the horizon. A *degree of latitude* is the 360th part of the earth's surface north or south of the equator, measured on a great circle forming the circumference of the earth at right angles to the equator. A *degree of longitude* is the 360th part of the earth's surface east or west of a fixed meridian. [MERIDIAN.] Since the length of a degree depends upon the magnitude of the circumference of the circle of which it forms a part, it is manifest that the length of every degree

of longitude is greatest at the equator, and diminishes gradually as it approaches the poles. At the equator a degree of longitude measures 60 geographical or 69½ statute miles. The length of a degree of latitude on the contrary, owing to the fact that the figure of the earth is not a perfect circle, increases as it nears the poles. The geographical position of any town or place is fixed by the number of degrees or parts of degrees in the latitude and longitude at their point of intersection. [LATITUDE, LONGITUDE.]

"... shall the shadow go forward ten *degrees*, or go back ten *degrees*!"—*2 Kings xx. 9.*

3. *Gram.:* The degrees of comparison of an adjective or adverb are those inflections which denote the different degrees of the same quality. They are three in number, the positive, the comparative, and the superlative. [See these words.]

4. *Mathematics:*

(1) *Alg.:* A term used to denote the class of an equation according to the highest power of the unknown quality. Thus, if the index of the unknown quantity be 3 or 4, the equation is said to be of the third or fourth degree respectively.

(2) *Arith.:* (See extract).

"A *degree* consists of three figures—viz., of three places, comprehending units, tens, and hundreds; so three hundred and sixty-five is a *degree*."—*Cocker: Arithmetick.*

5. *Math. Instruments, &c.:* The divisions of the lines upon several kinds of mathematical and philosophical instruments, as thermometers, barometers, &c. In thermometry the unit of measure varies according to the scale, being $\frac{1}{180}$ of the distance between the freezing and boiling points in the Centigrade scale, $\frac{1}{180}$ in Réaumur's, and $\frac{1}{180}$ in Fahrenheit's.

6. *Music (Degree of a scale):* A step in the tone-ladder. It may consist of a semitone, a tone, or (in the minor scale) of an augmented tone. (*Stainer & Barrett.*) When the notes are on the same line or space they are in the same degree. The interval of a second is one degree, the interval of a third two degrees, and so on, irrespective of the steps being tones or semitones. Hence, also, notes are in the same degree when they are natural, flat, or sharp, of the same note, as c and c♭, c and c♯, and they are in different degrees when, though the same note on an instrument of fixed intonation, they are called by different names, as r and r♯, and d♭, and d♯. (*Grove.*)

7. *University:* A title of honour or mark of distinction conferred on such members of a university as have passed through all the exercises required of them, as a testimony of proficiency in certain arts and sciences. [BACHELOR, DOCTOR, MASTER.] Honorary degrees are those conferred on persons distinguished in any path of life, who are not members of the university by which the degrees are conferred. The particular degree which a person has received is indicated by its initials, as L.L. D., D. D., &c.

† By degrees: Gradually; by little and little.

"At first, progressive as a stream they seek
The middle field; but, scattered by *degrees*,
Each to his choice, soon whitened all the land."

Cowper: Task, i. 292-94.

* **de-grée, v.t.** [DEGREE, s.] To advance step by step.

"I will *degrade* this noxious neutrality one peg higher."—*Hackett: Life of Williams, II. 182. (Davies.)*

* **de-gréed, a.** [Eng. *degre(e)*; -*ed*.] Placed in a position or rank.

"We that are *degraded* above our people."—*Heywood: Rape of Lucrece.*

* **de-grée'-ing-ly, adv.** [Eng. *degree*; -*ing*, -*ly*.] By degrees, step by step.

"*Degreedly* to grow to greatness."—*Fellham: Resolves, I. 97.*

* **de-gúst, v.t.** [Lat. *de gusto*.] To taste.

"A *soupe au vin*, Madam, I will *de gust*, and gratefully."—*C. Reade: Cloister & Hearth, ch. II.*

* **de-gús-tā'-tion, s.** [Lat. *degustatio*, from *de gusto* = to taste.] A tasting.

"It is no otherwise even in carnal delights, the *degradation* whereof is wont to draw on the heart, to a more eager appetite."—*Bishop Hall: Soul's Farewell to Earth, § 9.*

* **de-gúst'-éd, pa. par. or a.** [DEGUST.]

* **de-gúst'-ing, pr. par., a., & s.** [DEGUST, v.] **A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.:** (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The act of tasting; degustation.

* **de-gys'-it, a.** [Fr. *déguiser* = to disguise.] Disguised.

"And ay to thame come Repentance among,
And maid thame chere *degyit* in his wede."
King's Quair, III. 4.

de-his'-ce, v.t. [Lat. *dehisco* = to gape.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* To gape, to open, to yawn.

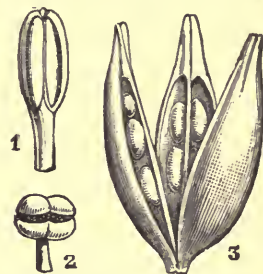
† 2. *Bot.:* To open, as the capsules or anthers of plants.

"... they may *dehiscere* by the dorsal suture."—*Balfour: Botany, § 532.*

de-his'-cence, s. [Lat. *dehiscens*, pr. par. of *dehisco*.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* A gaping, an opening, a yawning.

2. *Bot.:* The opening of capsules and of the cells of anthers for the discharge of their contents. This takes place either by clefts, by hinges, or by pores. When the anther-lobes are erect, the cleft takes place lengthwise along the line of the suture, constituting longitudinal dehiscence. At other times the slit takes place in a horizontal manner, from the connective to the side, as in *Alchemilla arvensis* and in *Lemma*, where the dehiscence is transverse. When the dehiscence takes place by the ventral and dorsal sutures, as in the legume of the Pea and Bean, it is called



DEHISCENCE.

1. Dehiscent Anther of Begonia (longitudinal).
2. Dehiscent Anther of Lemma (transverse).
3. Dehiscent Capsule of Hibiscus (loculicidal).

sutural. When composed of several united carpels, the valves may separate through the dissepiments, so that the fruit will be resolved into its original carpels, as in *Rhododendron*, *Colchicum*, &c. This dehiscence, in consequence of taking place through the lamellæ of the septum, is called septicidal. Loculicidal dehiscence is where the union between the edges of the carpels is persistent, and they dehiscere by the dorsal suture, or through the back of the loculements, as in the Lily and Iris. Sometimes the fruit opens by the dorsal suture, and at the same time the valves or walls of the ovaries separate from the septa, leaving them attached to the centre, as in *Datura*. This is called septifragal dehiscence, and may be looked upon as a modification of the loculicidal. (*Balfour: Botany, &c.*)

de-his'-cent, a. [Lat. *dehiscens*, pr. par. of *dehisco*.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Gaping, yawning, opening.

2. *Bot.:* Opening; as the capsules of a plant, the cells of anthers, &c.

"... the fruit opens between the two vascular bundles, either at the ventral or dorsal suture, so as to allow the seeds to escape, and then it is *dehiscent*."—*Balfour: Botany, § 530.*

* **de-hón-és-tā'te, v.t.** [Lat. *dehonestatus*, pa. par. of *dehonesto*: *de* = away, from, and *honesto* = to honour.] To disgrace.

"The excellent and wise power he took in this particular, no man can *dehonestate* or reproach,..."—*J. Taylor: Sermon Preached at the Funeral of the Lord Primate. (Trench: On some def. in our Eng. Dict., p. 18.)*

* **de-hón-és-tā'-tion, s.** [Lat. *dehonestatio*, from *dehonesto* = to dishonour.] A disgracing or dishonouring; disgrace.

"Who can expiate the infinite shame, *dehonestation*, and infamy which they bring!"—*Bishop Gauden: Hieraspistes, p. 452.*

de-hors (s silent), prep. [Fr.]

Law: Outside of, without; foreign to or irrelevant.

toil, boy; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing, -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -sious, -cious = shüs. -ble, -die, &c. = bel, del.

***dē-hort'**, *v.t.* [Lat. *dehortor* = to dissuade: *de* = away, from, and *hortor* = to encourage.] The opposite of exhort; to dissuade from anything, to advise to the contrary.

"He proceeds to admonish and *dehort* her from unworthy society."—Dr. Richardson: *On the Old Testament*, p. 341.

¶ Trench well calls this a word whose place neither *dissuade* nor any other exactly supplies. He evidently means that while *dissuade* implies that the advice against a certain course of conduct has proved successful, *dehort* suggests no more than that it has been given.

***dē-hor-tā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *dehortatio*, from *dehortor*.] A dissuading from anything; an advising to the contrary; a counselling against anything.

"Did they never read these *dehortations*?"—Ward: *On Infidelity*.

***dē-hor-tā-tive**, *a.* [Lat. *dehortatus*], *pa. pr.* of *dehortor*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ive*.] Dissuasive, dehortatory.

***dē-hor-tā-tōr-y**, *a.* [Lat. *dehortatorius*, from *dehortor*.] Dissuasive; counselling or advising against; pertaining to dissuasion.

***dē-hort-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *dehort*; *-er*] One who dissuades from or advises against anything; a dissuader.

***dē-hort-ing**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DEHORT.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. As *subst.*: The act of dissuading; dehortation.

"When God desists from his gracious and serious *dehorting*."—Gault: *Mag. Astro-Mancer*, p. 29.

***dē-hū-man-ize**, *v.t.* [Pref. *de* = away, from; Eng. *humanize* (q.v.).] To deprive of humanity or of natural feeling and tenderness; to brutalize. (*Kingsley*.)

***dē-hūsk'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *de* = away, from; Eng. *hush* (q.v.).] To deprive of the hush; to shell.

"Wheat *dehushed* upon the floor."—Drant: *Horace; Epistle to Numitius*.

dē-hy-dra-çēt'-ic, *a.* [Eng. *dehydrate*], *acetic*.] [DEHYDRATION.]

dehydracetic acid, *a.*

Chem.: $C_3H_5O_4$. An acid crystallizing in needles obtained by heating aceto-acetic-ethyl-ether, $CH_3COCH_2COOC_2H_5$, to 250°. It melts at 108°, and boils at 269°. It is slightly soluble in alcohol or water, easily soluble in ether. It is a monobasic acid.

dē-hy-drāto, *v.t. & i.*

A. *Trans.*: To deprive or rid a substance of its water.

B. *Int.*: To lose water.

dē-hy-drā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *de* = down; Gr. *húdōr* (húdōr) = water, and Eng., Fr., &c., suff. *-ation*.]

Chem.: The removal of water from a body in which it occurs as an element.

dē-i-am-ba, *s.* [A native word.]

Pharm.: Congo tobacco, a plant growing wild in the marshy districts of Congo, the flowers of which produce a narcotic effect when smoked. (*Watts*: *Dict. Chem.*)

***dē-i-çide**, *s.* [Fr. *décide*, from Lat. *deus* = God, and *cado* = to kill.]

1. The putting to death of God in the person of our Lord.

"How by her patient victor Death was slain,
And earth profan'd, yet bless'd, with *décide*,"
Prior: *I am that I am*.

2. One concerned in putting our Lord to death.

deic-tic, *a.* [Gr. *δεϊκτικός* (deiktikos) = showing, from *δεικνυμι* (deiknumi) = to show, to point out.]

Logic: Direct; applied to reasoning which proves directly.

***deic-tic-al**, *a.* [Eng. *delectic*; *-al*.] Direct, delectic.

***deic-tic-al-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *delectical*; *-ly*.] In a direct manner; directly, definitely.

"Christ spoke it *delectically*."—Hammond: *Works*, l. 708.

deld, *s.* [DEATH.] (Scotch.)

***dē-if-ic**, *a.* [Lat. *deificus*, from *deus* = God, and *facio* (pass. *fit*) = to make.] Making god or divine; deifying, god-making.

"They want some *deific impulse*."—Bushnell: *Sermons for New Life*, p. 43.

***dē-if-ic-al**, *a.* [Eng. *deific*; *-al*.] The same as *DEIFIC* (q.v.).

"The ancient catholic fathers were not afraid to call this Supper . . . a *deific communion*."—Hornlie; *Serm. I, On the Sacrament*.

***dē-if-ī-cā-tion**, ***dē-if-ī-ca-çion**, *s.* [Fr.]

1. *Lit.*: The act of deifying or making god; the raising to the rank of a god; the state of being made a god.

"Through what creation He hath *deification*,"
Gower, l. 158.

2. *Fig.*: An excessive praise or worship of.

"[He] ran into *deifications* of my person, pure names, constant love, . . ."—Foster, No. 33.

¶ When one whom we greatly love dies, all faults and failings of the deceased are forgotten, and the individual mourned for stands forth to the imagination as deserving of boundless veneration, and as almost a perfect model to ourselves, creatures of toil and of sin. Wherever, as in Christian countries, monotheism has been cordially accepted, this veneration tends to stop short of actual worship; where polytheism flourishes there is no check upon it, and the individual mourned for is simply raised to the level of the inferior gods, becoming a deified hero or heroine. This process in the case of Alectis, celebrated in one of the dramas of Euripides as having died for her husband, is thus described in Anstie's *Greek Choric Poetry*:

"We will not look on her burial sod
As the cell of sepulchral sleep;
It shall be as the shrine of a radiant god,
And the pilgrim shall visit that blest abode,
To worship and not to weep."

The Greeks called deification apotheosis, and there is reason to believe that some of the divinities they adored were originally men. The Romans thus raised to the skies Romulus, and after a long interval quite a crowd of emperors. So also Rāma, Hanooman, and various other Hindoo divinities, seem originally to have lived as ordinary earthly heroes, who were elevated on dying to the skies. Nay, the process of deification has not stopped in India: it is in full operation at the present day, some of the deities created being Englishmen. In 1857 a sect at least temporarily arose called the Nykkul Sens, or worshippers of the brave General Nicholson, mortally wounded at the siege of Delhi, and an officer whose heroism greatly impressed the natives in the early wars carried on by our countrymen in the East, has long been worshipped as a deity in part of Western India. [APOTHEOSIS, CONSECRATION.]

dē-i-fied, *pa. pr. or a.* [DEIFY.]

***dē-i-fī-ēr**, ***dē-i-fy-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *deify*; *-er*.] One who deifies; an idolater.

" . . . so signal an interposition of Heaven [the Flood] against the first deifiers of men, should have given an effectual check to the practice."—Coventry: *Philomela to Hyades*, Conv. 3.

***dē-i-form**, *a.* [Low Lat. *deiformis*, from Lat. *deus* (genit. *dei*) = God, and *forma* = form, shape.]

1. Of a godlike form or appearance.

"If the final consummation
Of all things make the creature *deiform*,"
H. More: *Song of the Soul*.

2. In accordance with or conformable to the will of God.

"How exactly *deiform* all its motions and actions."—Scott: *Christian Life*, pt. i., ch. iii.

***dē-i-form-ī-ty**, *s.* [Eng. *deiform*; *-ity*.]

1. Godlike form or character.

"Thus the soul's numerous plurality
I've prov'd, and shew'd she is not very God;
But yet a decent *deiformity*
Have given her."

H. More: *Song of the Soul*, l. v. 27.

2. Conformity or accordance with the will of God.

"The short and secure way to divine union and *deiformity* being faithfully performed, . . ."—*Spiritual Conquest* (1651), l. v. 36.

dē-i-fy, *v.t.* [Fr. *deifier*, from Lat. *deus* = God, and *facio* (pass. *fit*) = to make; Sp. & Port. *deificar*; Ital. *deificare*.]

1. *Lit.*: To make a god of; to raise to the rank of God; to adore as a god.

"The seals of Julius Cæsar, which we know to be antique, have the star of Venus over them, . . . as a note that he was *deified*."—Dryden.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. To love or regard idolatrously.

"Persuade the covetous man not to *deify* his money, and the proud man not to adore himself."—South.

2. To make godlike.

"By our own spirits are we *deified*,"
Wordsworth.

3. To praise excessively; to extol as a god.

"He did again so extol and *deify* the pope."—Bacon.

dē-i-fy-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DEIFY.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. As *subst.*: Deification.

"The *deification* of Hercules and Bacchus."—Brende: *Q. Curtius*, fol. 325.

dēign (*g* silent), ***dayne**, ***dein**, ***deyne**, *v.i. & t.* [O. Fr. *deigner*, *daigner*, *degner*; Fr. *daigner*; Sp. & Port. *dignar*; Ital. *degnare*, from Lat. *dignor* = to think worthy, *dignus* = worthy.]

A. *Intrans.*: To think worthy or becoming; to condescend, to vouchsafe.

"And thus Saint Hilda *deigned*,"
Scott: *Marmion*, v. 23.

***B.** *Reflex.*: To think becoming for oneself; to demean oneself.

"Ham ne *dayned* naught to do zeune."—*Ayenbite*, p. 17.

***C.** *Transitive*:

1. To think worthy or worth notice; to condescend to.

"Thy palate then did *deign*
The roughest berry on the rudest hedge,"
Shakespeare: *Antony & Cleopatra*, l. 4.

2. To grant, to concede, to permit.

"Nor would we *deign* his burial of his men,"
Shakespeare: *Macbeth*, l. 2.

dēigned' (*g* silent), *pa. pr. or a.* [DEIGN.]

dēign-ing (*g* silent), *pr. par., a., & s.* [DEIGN.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. As *subst.*: The act of condescending, vouchsafing, or granting.

***dēign-ōis** (*g* silent), ***deyn-ous**, *a.* [Fr. *dédaigneux*.] Proud, disdainful, scornful.

"Hire chere whiche soudele *deignous* was,"
Chaucer: *Troilus*, l. 239.

Dē-i-grā-ti-a (ti as shi), *phr.* [Lat.] By the grace of God; a phrase used in the formal title of a sovereign of England, especially on coins, where it is abbreviated to D.G., as *Victoria, Dei [gratia] Britanniarum regina*, *Id[e]i [de]fensor* = Victoria, by the grace of God, queen of the Britains, defender of the faith. From the fact that the abbreviation D.G. was accidentally omitted on the first issue of florins in the present reign, those coins are known amongst numismatists as the *godless florins*.

Dē-i-jū-dī-çī-ūm, *phr.* [Lat. = the judgment of God.]

Old Law: A term applied to trial by ordeal.

dēil, *s.* [DEVIL.] Devil. (Scotch.)

"*Deil* is in it—I am too late after all!"—Scott: *Antiquary*, ch. l.

¶ (1) *Deil* gaets o'er Jock Wabster: An expression to denote that everything has gone wrong, and there is the devil to pay.

(2) *Between the deil and the deep sea*: Between two difficulties equally dangerous. (Kelly: *S. Prov.*, p. 58.)

"I, with my party, did lie on our poste, as *letwitz* the devil and the deepe sea."—Monro: *Exped.*, pt. li., p. 56.

dell-ma-care, *s.* No matter, for all that.

"But *dell-ma-care*,
It just play'd dirt on the bane,"
Burns: *Death & Doctor Hornbook*.

dell's bit, *s.*
Bot.: *Scabiosa succisa*.

dell's books, *s. pl.* Playing cards.

dell's bread, *s.*
Bot.: *Bunium flexuosum*.

dell's dozen, *s.* The number thirteen.

dell's darning-needle, *s.*

1. *Entom.*: A Dragon-fly.
2. *Bot.*: *Scandix pecten*. (Britten & Holland.)

dell's elshin, *s.*

Bot.: *Scandix pecten*. (Britten & Holland.)

fāte, **fāt**, **fāre**, **amidst**, **whāt**, **fāll**, **father**; **wē**, **wēt**, **hēre**, **camēl**, **hēr**, **thēre**; **pine**, **pīt**, **sīre**, **sīr**, **marine**; **gō**, **pōt**, **or**, **wōre**, **wēlf**, **wōrk**, **whō**, **sōn**; **mūte**, **cūb**, **cūre**, **unite**, **cūr**, **rūle**, **fūll**; **trȳ**, **Sȳrian**. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

deil's foot, *s.* The tubers of *Orchis latifolia*. (Britten & Holland.)

deil's kirstaff, *s.* Petty Spurge, *Euphorbia Helioscopia*. [DEVIL'S CHURNSTAFF.]

deil's meal, *s.*

Bot.: *Anthriscus sylvestris*, and other Umbelliferae. (Britten & Holland.)

deil's oatmeal, *s.*

Bot.: *Buntium flexuosum*.

deil's snuff-box, *s.*

Bot.: [DEVIL'S SNUFF-BOX.]

deil's spoons, *s. pl.*

Botany:

1. *Potamogeton natans*.

2. *Alisma plantago*. (Britten & Holland.)

dei-léph'-il-a, *s.* [Gr. *δεῖλη* (*deilē*) = the afternoon, . . . the evening, and *φίλεω* (*phileō*) = to love.]

Entom.: A genus of Spingides (Hawk-moths). *Deilephila Elpenor* is the Elephant Hawkmoth (q.v.).

* **dein**, *v.i.* [DEIGN.]

* **dein-ác'-ri-da**, *s.* [Gr. *δεινός* (*deinos*) = dreadful, and *ἀκρίς* (*akrís*), genit. *ἀκρίδος* (*akridos*) = a locust.]

Entom.: A genus of Insects belonging to the Locust tribe (Saltatoria), order Orthoptera (q.v.). The *Deinacrida*, which were first described by White, are abundant in New Zealand, where they inhabit decaying trees, and chinks and crannies in old woodwork. They are carnivorous, and their bite is very severe.

* **deine**, * **deien**, *v.i.* [DIE.]

dei-nô-bry'-i-dæ, *s. pl.* [DINOBRYIDÆ.]

dei-nô-çér'-a-tæ, *s. pl.* [DINOCERATA.]

dein-or'-nis, *s.* [DINORNIS.]

dein'-ô-saur, *s.* [DINOSAUR.]

dei-nô-saur-i-a, *s. pl.* [DINOSAURIA.]

dei-nô-saur-i-an, *a. & s.* [DINOSAURIAN.]

dei-nô-thér'-i-um, *s.* [DINOTHERIUM.]

* **dein'-ous**, *a.* [DEIGNOUS.]

* **dáin'-të**, * **deyn-te**, * **dein-tle**, *a.* [DAINTY, a.]

* **dein'-tëe**, *s.* [DAINTY, s.]

* **dein'-të-füll**, *a.* [DAINTIFUL.]

* **dë-in-të-gräte**, *v.t.* [Pref. *de* = away, from, and Eng. *integrate* (q.v.).] To take from the whole; to disintegrate.

* **dein'-të-ous**, *a.* [Mid. Eng. *deinte* = dainty, and Eng. suff. *-ous*.] Dainty, choice, valuable.

* **dein'-trëll**, *s.* [DAINTREL.] A dainty, a delicacy.

"Long after *dein'trelles* hard to be come by."—*Bullinger: Sermons*, p. 248.

* **dë-ip'-ar-ous**, *a.* [Lat. *deiparus*, from *deus* = god, and *pario* = to bear, to bring forth.] Bearing or bringing forth a god; an epithet applied to the Blessed Virgin.

deip-nôs'-ô-phist, *s.* [Gr. *δειπνοσοφιστής* (*deipnosophistēs*), from *δειπνόν* (*deipnon*) = a feast, and *σοφιστής* (*sophistēs*) = a sophist.] One of an ancient sect of philosophers famed for their learned conversation at meals.

* **dë-ís**, *s.* [DAIS.]

dë-ism, *s.* [Fr. *déisme*, from Lat. *deus* = a god.] The doctrines or tenets of a deist; the system of belief which admits the being of a God, and acknowledges several of His perfections, but denies not only the existence but the necessity of a divine revelation.

"Hali-fax had been during many years accused of scepticism, *deism*, *atheism*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

dë-ist, *s.* [Fr. *déiste*, from Lat. *deus*.] [THEIST.] One who admits the being of a God, but denies the existence or even necessity of a divine revelation, believing that the light of nature and reason are sufficient guides in doctrine and practice; a believer in natural religion only; a freethinker.

"Their disputes with the *Deists* are almost at an end."—*Goldsmith: Essays*, iv.

"Certain *deists* . . . laughed at the prophecy of the day of judgment."—*Burnet*.

† Etymologically the words *deist* and *theist* are the same in meaning, only *deist* is from Latin and *theist* from Greek. Conventionally, however, they are widely different in import; the term *theist* being applied to any believer in God whether that believer be a Christian, a Jew, a Mohammedan, &c., or a deist properly so called. A *deist* is, as the definition states, one who believes in God but disbelieves in Christianity, or more generally in revelation.

* **dë-ist-ic**, * **dë-ist-ic-al**, *a.* [Eng. *deist*; *-ic*, *-ical*.] Pertaining to deism or the deists; containing the doctrines of deism.

" . . . who have taken the pen in hand to support the *deistical* or antichristian schemes of our days."—*Watts*.

† *Deistic Controversy*:

Ch. Hist.: A controversy which arose in England in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, between those who believed and those who disbelieved in revelation; the latter, however, not occupying the atheistic standpoint, but accepting as a settled point the being of a God. [DEIST.] The first, in point of time, of the celebrated English deists was Lord Herbert of Cherbury, the publication of whose work, *De Veritate*, which appeared in Paris in 1624, commenced the controversy. There followed, on the same side, Hobbes, Tindal, Morgan, Toland, Bolingbroke and others. The standard work on the subject is the Rev. Dr. John Leland's *Deistical Writers*. Leland's work was first published in A.D. 1754.

* **dë-ist-ic-al-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *deistical*; *-ly*.] After the manner of deists.

* **dë-ist-ic-al-nëss**, *s.* [Eng. *deistical*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being deistical; deism.

* **dë-i-täte**, *a.* [Formed on a supposed analogy from *deity*.] Made God, deified.

"One person and one Christ, who is God incarnate, and man *deitate*."—*Abp. Cranmer to Bp. Gardiner*, p. 350.

Dë-i-tý, *s.* [Fr. *déité*, from Lat. *deitas*, the Latin equivalent of the Gr. *θεότης* (*theotēs*).] "Hanc divinitatem, vel ut sic dixerim deitatem; nam et hoc verbo uti jam nostros non piget, ut de Græco expressius transferunt id quod illi *θεότητα* appellant," &c.—*Augustin. De Civitate Dei*, vii. 1. (Trench: *Synonyms of the New Testament*, p. 10.) The Latin *deus* is cognate with A.S. *Tiu* (the name of a god still preserved in our *Tuesday*, A.S. *Tiwesdag*; Icel. *tívi* = a god; O. H. Ger. *Ziu* = the God of War; Wel. *duw*; Gael. & Ir. *dia* = god; Gr. *Zeús* (*Zeus*) = Jupiter; Sansc. *deva* = a god; *daiva* = divine; the root being seen in Sansc. *div* = to shine. (*Skeat*.)

* 1. Godhead; divinity; the nature and essence of God.

"We mean to hold what anciently we claim Of deity or empire."—*Milton: P. L.*, v. 723, 724.

* 2. God, the Supreme Being. (Preceded by the definite article.)

"The more he contemplated the nature of the *Deity* . . ."

* 3. A fabulous god or goddess; a heathen object of worship.

"Will you suffer a temple, how poorly huilt soever, but yet a temple of your deity, to be razed?"—*Sidney*.

* 4. Divine qualities or character.

"Nor can there be that deity in my nature, Of here and everywhere."—*Shakspere: Twelfth Night*, v. 1.

† Crabb thus discriminates between *Deity* and *divinity*: "Divinity, from *divinus*, signifies the divine essence or power; the *deities* of the heathens had little of *divinity* in them; the *divinity* of Our Saviour is a fundamental article in the Christian faith." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

dë-jan-ir'-a, *s.* [Gr.]

1. *Class. Myth.*: The daughter of Cæneus, king of Etolia, and wife of Hercules.

2. *Astron.*: An asteroid, the 157th found. It was discovered by Borelli on December 1, 1875.

dë-jëct, *v.t.* [Lat. *dejectus*, *pa. par.* of *deicio* = to cast down; *de* = down, and *jacio* = to cast, to throw.]

* 1. *Lit.*: To cast down or downwards.

"One, having climb'd some roof, the concourse to descry"

From thence upon the earth *dejects* his humble eye"
Drayton: *Polyolbion*, S. xii.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. To cast down; to depress in spirit; to discourage, to dispirit, to dishearten.

"Halifax, mortified by his mischances in public life, *dejected* by domestic calamities, . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

* 2. To throw down; to lower, to debase.

"Many things about a house [are] proper to be looked at by them [wives] which a man of an excellent spirit will hardly *deject* his thoughts to think of."—*H. Percy (16th E. of Northumb.)*: *Instruct.*

* 3. To diminish, to depress, to spoil.

"It *dejecteth* the appetite."—*Venner: Treat. on Tobacco*, p. 409.

* **dë-jëct'**, *a.* [Lat. *dejectus*.] Dejected, cast down, disheartened, dispirited.

"And I of ladies most *deject* and wretched,"

That sucked the honey of his music vows."
Shakspere: *Hamlet*, III. 1.

dë-jëct-éd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DEJECT, v.]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb).

B. *As adjective*:

1. *Lit.*: Cast down, lowered.

"With humble men and with *dejected* eyes."
Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, ix. 626.

2. *Fig.*: Cast down, dispirited, disheartened, depressed in spirit.

"Never elated, while one man's blessing'd;

Never *dejected*, while another's bless'd."

Pope: *Essay on Man*, iv. 323, 324.

† **dë-jëct-éd-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *dejected*; *-ly*.] In a dejected or depressed manner; sadly, without spirit.

"No man in that passion doth look strongly, but *dejectedly*."—*Bacon*.

* **dë-jëct-éd-nëss**, *s.* [Eng. *dejected*; *-ness*.]

1. The quality or state of being dejected; lowness of spirits.

"To turn the causes of joy into sorrow, argues extreme *dejectedness*, and a distemper of judgment no less than desperate."—*Bp. Hall: Contemplations*, I.

2. Humility.

"The text gives it to the Publican's *dejectedness*, rather than to the Pharisee's boasting."—*Feltham: Resolves*, II. 2.

* **dë-jëct-ér**, *s.* [Eng. *deject*; *-er*.] One who dejects, debases, or casts down. (Colgrave.)

dë-jëct-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DEJECT, v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: The act of making dejected or depressed; dejection.

dë-jëc-tion, *s.* [Fr. *déjection*, from Lat. *dejectio*, from *dejectus*.]

A. *Ordinary Language*:

* 1. *Lit.*: The act of casting or hurling down.

" . . . their *dejection* and detraction into the calliginous regions of the air."—*Hall'swell: Melampus* (1681), p. 13.

II. *Figuratively*:

* 1. The act of humbling or abasing oneself in reverence before any person or thing.

"Adoration implies submission and *dejection*."—*Pearson: On the Creed*.

2. Lowness of spirits; depression of mind; dejectedness.

"As high as we have mounted in delight

In *dejection* do we sink as low."

Wordsworth: *Revelation and Independence*.

* 3. A state of weakness or inability.

"The effects of an allakecent state, in any great degree, are thirst and a *dejection* of appetite."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments*.

* B. *Med.*: Evacuation of excrements; a going to stool.

" . . . not only to provoke *dejection*, but also to attenuate the chyle."—*Ray: On the Creation*.

† Crabb thus discriminates between *dejection*, *depression*, and *melancholy*: "Dejection and depression are occasional, and depend on outward circumstances; *melancholy* is permanent, and lies in the constitution. Depression is but a degree of *dejection*: slight circumstances may occasion a *depression*; distressing events occasion a *dejection*: the death of a near and dear relative may be expected to produce *dejection* in persons of the greatest equanimity; lively tempers are most liable to *depressions*; *melancholy* is a disease which nothing but clear views of religion can possibly correct." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

* **dë-jëct-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *deject*, *a.*; *-ly*.] Dejectedly.

"I rose *dejected*, curled and withdrawn without

reply."—*H. Brooke: Fool of Quality*, II. 237. (Davies.)

* **dë-jëc-tôr-ry**, *a.* [Eng. *deject*; *-ory*.]

bôil, bôy; pòut, jôw1; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xénophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün, -cions, -tious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.

Med.: Having the power or quality of promoting evacuation by stool.

"It [melancholy] may be the more easily wrought upon and evacuated by the dejectory medicines."—*Ferrand: On Love Melancholy* (1690), p. 346.

***dē-jēc-tūre**, *s.* [Eng. *deject*; *-ure*.] That which is voided; excrement.

***dēj-ēr-āte**, *v.i.* [Lat. *dejeratum*, sup. of *dejero* = to swear solemnly; *de* (intens.), and *juro* = to swear.] To swear deeply or solemnly.

***dēj-ēr-ā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *dejeratio*, from *dejero*.] A taking of a solemn oath; a swearing solemnly.

"With many vows, and tears, and dejections."—*Bishop Hall: Works*, ii. 258.

***dē-jeu-ne** (*jeune* as *zhē-nā*), *s.* [O. Fr. *déjeuner*.] An older form of *dejeuner* (q.v.).

"Take a *déjeuner* of muscadell and eggs."—*B. Jonson: New Inn*, iii. 1.

dē-jeu-ner (*jeuner* as *zhē-nā*), *s.* [Fr., from *de* = away, from, and *jeûner* = to fast.] The morning meal, breakfast. (Generally used as synonymous with luncheon.)

¶ *Déjeuner à la fourchette*: Lit., a breakfast with forks—i.e., with meat; a luncheon.

dē-jū-rē, *phr.* [Lat.] By right, of right; by law. [DE FACTO.]

Dēk-a-brist, *s.* [Russ. *Dekab(er)* = December, and Eng. suff. -ist.] One implicated in a military conspiracy which broke out in St. Petersburg on the accession of the Emperor Nicholas on December 26, 1825.

dek-a-mā'-lī, *s.* [Various Hindoo languages.]

delakamal resin, *s.*

Comm.: A resin which exudes from *Gardenia lucida*, an East Indian plant. It dissolves in alcohol with a greenish-yellow colour. On exhausting the resin with hot alcohol, gardenin separates out in yellow acicular crystals. Fused with caustic potash it yields a substance from which protocatechnic acid is separated by acids.

***dē-kīng**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dē* = away, from, and Eng. *king*.] To cause to be no longer king; to dethrone, to depose.

"Edward being thus *dekinged*."—*Speed: Edward III*, bk. ii., ch. xli., § 75.

dēk'-le, *s.* [DECKLE.]

Paper-making:

1. A curb which determines the margin of the sheet of pulp in hand-made paper.

2. A strip, sometimes of caoutchouc, lying on the edge of the travelling cloth in a Fourdrinier machine, and forming the edge of the sheet.

***dēl**, *s.* [DEAL.]

dēl, *pret. of v.* An abbreviation for *delineavit* = he drew, placed on engravings with the name of the draughtsman.

dēl-a-bēch'-ē-a, *s.* [Named after the eminent geologist, De la Beche.]

Bot.: A genus of Sterculiaceæ. *Delabechia rupestris* is the Bottle-tree, which grows in the North-eastern parts of Australia. The gum, which resembles tragacanth, is eaten by the natives in times of scarcity.

***dē-lāb'-ī-al-ize**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dē* = away, from, and Eng. *labialize* (q.v.).] To alter or change from a labial.

"When the *o* of *hano* became *delabialized* into a *a*."—*H. Sweet: Dialects and Prehist. Forms of Old English* (Trans. Philol. Soc.), p. 958.

***dē-lāc-ēr-āte**, *v.t.* [Lat. *delaceratus*, pa. par. of *delacero*.] To tear to pieces.

"The fierce Medea did *delacerate* Aabyrtus tender members."—*The Cyprid Academy*, 1617.

***dē-lāc-ēr-ā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *delaceratus*, pa. par. of *delacero* = to tear in pieces.] A tearing in pieces.

***dē-lāc-rý-mā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *delacrimatio*: *de* (intens.), and *lacrimatio* = a crying; *lacrima* = a tear.] A preternatural discharge of humours from the eyes; wateriness of the eyes.

***dē-lāc-tā-tion**, *s.* [Low Lat. *delactatio*: *dē* = away, from, *lactatus* = a suckling; *lacteo* = to suckle; *lac* = milk.] The act or process of weaning from the breast.

***dē-lā'l**, *s.* [DELAY.]

***dē-lā'-ēn**, *v.* [DELAY, *v.*]

***dē-lāle-mēnt**, *s.* [DELAYMENT.]

dē-lāine, *s.* [Fr. *de* = from, and *laine* = wool.] *Fabrie*: A lady's dress-goods with a cotton chain, woollen filling, untwilled. It is dyed, figured in the loom, or printed. All-wool delaines are similar, excepting that the chain is of wool.

dē-la-nō-vito, *s.* [Fr. *delanouite*; Ger. *delanovit*.]

Min.: A variety of Montmorillonite (q.v.) (*Dana*); a variety of Halloysite (*Brit. Mus. Cat.*). It is from Nontron, in France.

***dē-lāp-sā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *delapsus* = fallen down, pa. par. of *delabor* = to fall down.] A falling down; delapsion.

***dē-lāpse**, *v.t.* [Lat. *delapsus*.]

1. To fall or glide down.

2. To hand or pass on by inheritance.

"The right before all other Of the *delapsed* crown from Phil'p."—*Drayton*.

***dē-lāpsed**, *pa. par. or a.* [DELAPE.]

A. As *pa. par.*: (See the verb).

B. As adjective:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Fallen down; passed on.

2. *Med.*: Bearing or falling down. It is used in speaking of the womb and the like.

***dē-lāp-sion**, *s.* [Lat. *delapsus*.] A falling or bearing down, as of the womb, &c.

"The same rays should have their frictions, fluxions, and *delapsions*."—*Holland: Plutarch*, p. 954.

***dē-lāsh**, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *deslacher*; Fr. *delacer*.] To discharge.

"Against this ground, they *delash* their artillery siclike."—*Bruce: Sermon on the Sacra*.

***dē-lās-sā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *delassatio*, from *dē* (intens.), and *lassatus* = tired, fatigued.] Fatigue.

"Able to continue longer upon the wing without *delassation*."—*Ray: Three Discourses*.

***dē-lāte**, *v.t.* [Lat. *delatus*, pa. par. of *defero* = to bear.]

† I. Ordinary Language:

1. To carry, to convey.

"Try exactly the time wherein sound is *delated*."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 29.

2. To make public; to carry abroad.

"When the crime is *delat* or notorious."—*Jer. Taylor: Rule of Conscience*, bk. iii., ch. 4.

3. To conduct, to manage, to carry on.

"*Delating* in a male attire the empire new begun" *Warner: Albion's England*, bk. i., ch. 1.

4. To accuse, to inform against.

"The Jews that persecuted him, they *delate* him not before Pilate for blasphemie."—*Rollocke: Lect. on the Passion*, p. 52.

5. To dilute, to allay.

"If the pure wine offend them, it may be *delated* with any manner of water."—*Frampton: Joyfull News*, 28.

II. *Ecdl.*: In Scotland, to summon to appear before an ecclesiastical court.

***dē-lā-tion**, *dē-lā'-tī-ōn*, *s.* [Lat. *delatio*, from *delatus*.]

1. The act of carrying or conveying; carriage, conveyance.

"In *delation* of sounds, the inclosure of them preserveth them, and causeth them to be heard further."—*Bacon*.

2. An accusing or informing against; an accusation, an impeachment.

"... who receive all secret *delations* in matter of practice against the republic."—*Hotton: Rem.*, p. 307.

3. Procrustation, delay, a putting off.

"This outrage might suffer na *delatious*, sen it was as neer approaching to the walls and ports of the town."—*Bellenden: T. Lū*, p. 25.

***dē-lā'-ēr**, *dē-lā'-ōr*, *s.* [Lat. *delator*.] An accuser, an informer.

"What were these harpies but flatterers, *delaters*, and inexpressibly covetous?"—*Sandys: Travels*.

dē-lā-tōr'-ī-an, *a.* [Lat. *delatorius* = of or belonging to an informer.] Of or belonging to a body of secret police; spying, denunciatory.

"That *delatorial* cohort which Lord Sidmouth had organised."—*Moore: Fudge Family* (Pref.).

***dēl-at-ōr-ī**, *a.* [DILATORY.]

dēl-a-wār'-ite, *s.* [From *Delaware* Co., U.S., where it is found; and suff. -ite (*Min.*) (q.v.).] *Min.*: A poorly and distinctly cleavable variety of Orthoclase.

dē-lāy (1), ***dē-lāle**, ***dē-lāye**, ***dī-lāle**, *v.t. & t.* [Fr. *delay*] [DELAY, *s.*]

A. Transitive:

1. To postpone, to adjourn, to put off, to defer.

"This roof, the Douglas, and that maid, Thank thou for punishment *delayed*."—*Scott: Lady of the Lake*, li. 34.

2. To hinder, detain, or keep back; to retard.

"Having been *delayed* for nearly a fortnight in the city."—*Jarvis: Voyage Round the World* (1870), ch. viii., p. 142.

* 3. To temper, to moderate, to soften.

"A gentle spirit, that lightly did *delay* Hot Titans' beams."—*Spenser: Prothalamion*.

B. Intrans.: To put off action for a time; to linger, to move slowly.

"And when the people saw that Moses *delayed* to come down out of the mount, . . ."—*Exod.* xxxii. 1.

¶ Crabth thus discriminates between to *delay*, to *defer*, to *procrastinate*, to *postpone*, to *prolong*, to *protract*, and to *retard*: "To *delay* is simply not to commence action; to *defer* and *postpone* are to fix its commencement at a more distant period; we may *delay* a thing for days, hours, and minutes; we *defer* or *postpone* it for months or weeks. *Delays* mostly arise from faults in the person *delaying*; they are seldom reasonable or advantageous; *deferring* and *postponing* are discretionary acts, which are justified by the circumstances; indolent people are most prone to *delay*; when a plan is not maturely digested, it is prudent to *defer* its execution until everything is in an entire state of preparation. *Procrastination* is a culpable *delay* arising solely from the fault of the procrastinator; it is the part of a dilatory man to *procrastinate* that which it is both his interest and duty to perform. . . . We *delay* [or *postpone*] the execution of a thing; we *prolong*, or *protract* the continuation of a thing; we *retard* the termination of a thing; we may *delay* answering a letter, *prolong* a contest, *protract* a lawsuit, and *retard* a publication." (Crabth's Eng. Synon.)

dē-lāy, ***dē-lāi**, ***dē-lāle**, ***dē-lāye**, *s.* [Fr. *lâyer*; Ital. *dilata*, from Lat. *dilata*, fem. of *dilatus*, pa. par. of *differo* = to put off.]

1. A stay or stopping.

"The keeper charm'd, the chief without *delay* Pass'd on, and took the irremediable way."—*Dryden: Æneid*, vi., 574, 575.

2. A deferring or putting off; postponement. "The case was so clear that he could not, by any artifice of chicane, obtain more than a short *delay*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

***dē-lāy** (2), *v.t.* [Fr. *delay*, from Lat. *deliquo* = to clarify by straining.]

1. To allay, to alleviate.

"To *delay* their cutting relukes with kindness."—*Holland: Plutarch*; *Morals*, p. 16.

2. To allay, to dilute.

"Wine *delayed* and mixed with water."—*Nomenclator*.

***dē-lāy'-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *delay*; -able.] Capable of delay; that may be delayed.

"Law thus divisible, debatable, and *delayable*."—*H. Brooke: Foot of Quality*, l. 250.

dē-lāyed, *de-layd*, *pa. par. or a.* [DELAY, *v.*]

dē-lāy-ēr, ***dē-lāi'-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *delay*; -er.]

1. One who delays, puts off, or defers anything.

"He is oftentimes called of them *Fabius Cunctator*, that is to say, the tardier and *delayer*."—*Sir T. Elyot: Governour*, fol. 78.

2. One who causes delay or hinders.

"Oppressors of nobles, sullen, and a *delayer* of justice."—*Swift: Character of Henry II*.

***dē-lāy'-fūll**, *a.* [Eng. *delay*; -full.] Dilatory, delaying.

"Sattiate her *delayful* spleen."—*Chapman: Homer's Odyssey*, bk. iv.

dē-lāy'-īng, ***dē-lāi'-ēng**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DELAY, *v.*]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. As substantive:

1. The act of putting off or deferring anything; delay, stopping.

2. The act of causing hindrance or delay.

† **dē-lāy'-īng-īy**, *adv.* [Eng. *delaying*; -ly.] In a delaying manner; so as to cause delay.

"She held him so *delayingly*."—*Tennyson: Enoch Arden*, 468.

***dē-lāy-mēnt**, ***dē-lāle-mēnt**, *s.* [Eng. *delay*; -ment.] Delay.

fāte, **fāt**, **fāre**, **amidst**, **whāt**, **fāl**, **father**; **wē**, **wēt**, **hōre**, **camēl**, **hēr**, **thēre**; **pīne**, **pīt**, **sīre**, **sir**, **marine**; **gō**, **pōt**, **or**, **wōre**, **wōlf**, **wōrk**, **whō**, **sōn**; **mūte**, **cūb**, **cūre**, **unite**, **cūr**, **rūle**, **fūl**; **trȳ**, **Sȳrian**. æ, œ = ē. ey = ā. qu = kw.

***dē-lāy'-ous**, *a.* [Eng. *delay*; *-ous*.] Dila-
tory, procrastinating.

"I remember well that ye delt wythe ryght delayous
peple."—*Paston Letters*, II. 368.

dēl' crēd'-ēr-ē, *phr.* [Ital. = of belief or
trust.]

Comm. : A guarantee or warranty, given by
factors, brokers, or mercantile agents, who,
for an additional commission, become bound
not only to transact business for their em-
ployers, but also to guarantee the solvency of
the persons to whom the goods are sold, or
with whom business is done. This additional
commission is known as a *del-credere* com-
mission.

***dēle**, *s.* [DEAL, *s.*]

***dēle**, *v.t.* [DEAL, *v.*]

dē-lē, *v.t.* [Lat., imperative of *deleo* =
to erase.] To erase, blot out, or omit. In print-
ing, the expunging term of the proof-reader,
marked on the margin.

***dēl'-ē-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *delebilis*, from *deleo* =
to erase.] Capable of being blotted out or
effaced.

"He that can find of his heart to destroy the *deleble*
image of God, would, if it lay in his power, destroy
God himself."—*More: Notes upon Psychosia*, p. 369.

***dē-lēot'-a-bīl'-ī-tŷ**, *s.* [Eng. *delectable*(le);
-ity.]

1. The quality of being delectable.
2. Anything delectable or delightful.

dē-lēct'-a-ble, *a.* [Fr. *délectable*, from Lat.
delectabilis, from *delecto* = to delight.] De-
lightful, highly pleasing, charming.

***dē-lēct'-a-ble-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *delectable*;
-ness.] The quality of being delectable; de-
lightful.

"Full of *delectableness* and pleasantness."—*Barret*.

***dē-lēct'-a-bīlŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *delectable*(le); -ly.]
In a delectable or delightful manner; de-
lightfully.

"Of myrrhe, bawne, and aloes they *delectably*
smell."—*Bacon: On the Revel.*, pt. II. sign. a. vii.

***dē-lēo-tar-ŷ**, *a.* [Lat. *delectus*, pa. par. of
deligo = to choose.] Chosen, accepted.

"He hath made me clene and *delectary*.
The wyche was to synne a subreary."
Digby Mysteries (ed. Furnivall, 1882), p. 83, l. 751.

***dē-lēot'-āte**, *v.t.* [Lat. *delectatus*, pa. par.
of *delecto* = to delight.] To delight, to charm.

dē-lēc-tā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *delectatio*, from
delectatus, pa. par. of *delecto* = to delight.]

1. Delight, pleasure.
- "Out break the tears for joy and *delectation*."—*Sir T. More*.
2. A cause of pleasure or agreeableness.
- "It induceth a smothering *delectation* to the gullet."
—*Venner: Via Recta*, p. 103.

dē-lēc-tūs pēr-sō-nā, *phr.* [Lat.]
Scots Law: The choice or selection of any
person for some particular purpose on the
ground of some personal qualification.

dē-leēr'-it, de-leer-et, *a.* [DELIRIOUS.]
Delirious. (*Burns*.)

***dēl'-ē-ga-ŷ**, *s.* [Lat. *delegatio*, from *delega-
tus*, pa. par. of *delego* = to send to a place,
to depute.]

1. The act of delegating or sending as a
delegate.

"By way of *delegacy* or grand commission."—
Ruleigh: Hist. of the World, bk. v., ch. II.

2. The state or position of being delegated.
3. A number or body of persons delegated;
a delegation.

"The *delegacy* for printing books met between eight
and nine in the morning."—*Life of A. Wood*, p. 226.

dēl'-ē-gāte, *v.t.* [Fr. *déléguer*; Sp. & Port.
delegar; Ital. *delegare*.] [DELEGATE, *a.*]

1. Of persons:

1. To send away; specially to send as one's
delegate, agent, or representative, with author-
ity to transact business; to depute.
2. To appoint as a judge to hear a particular
cause.

"[Commissioners] *delegated* or appointed by the
king's commission, to sit upon an appeal to him in the
Court of Chancery."—*Acts of Parliament*, 26 Henry
VIII., c. xix.

- II. Of things: To commit, to entrust, to
deliver.

"... to whom the banished King had *delegated* his
authority."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

dēl'-ē-gate, *a. & s.* [Lat. *delegatus*, pa. par.
of *delego* = to send as a deputy, to depute:
de = from, and *lego* = to send, to depute.]

- ***A. As adjective:**

1. Deputed or appointed as an agent or
representative to act for another.

"Princes in judgment, and their *delegat* judges,
must judge the causes of all persons uprightly and
impartially."—*Ep. Taylor*.

2. Delegated, entrusted, committed.

"By a *delegat* power unto them."—*Strype: Life of
Whitgift*, an. 1591.

- ***B. As substantive:**

- I. Ord. Lang.: A person delegated or
deputed by another or others with authority
to transact business as his or their repre-
sentative; a deputy; a commissioner; a repre-
sentative.

"And now the *delegat* Ulysses sent
To bear the presents from the royal tent."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, 243, 244.

- II. Technically:

- *1. Old Law: One of a body of commis-
sioners, so called because delegated or ap-
pointed by the King's Commissioners under
the Great Seal, to sit upon an appeal to the
king in the Court of Chancery in three cases:
(1) When a sentence is given in any eccle-
siastical cause by the Archbishop or his
official. (2) When any sentence is given in
any ecclesiastical cause in places exempt. (3)
When a sentence is given in the Admiral
Court, in suits, civil and marine, by order of
the civil law. (*Blount*.)

¶ They are now superseded by the Judicial
Commission of the Privy Council.

2. Ecclesiology:

- (1) A layman deputed to attend an ecclesi-
astical council.

(2) The delegates composing a diocesan
convention are the clergy of the parish
churches, together with a representation of
laymen chosen in each parish, under the regu-
lations of the canons of the diocese.

3. America:

- (1) A person elected as the representative
of a state or district in Congress.

(2) A person sent to a convention for nomi-
nation of officers, or for forming or altering
a constitution.

¶ *Court of delegates*: The court described
under Delegate, B. II. 1.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *delegate*
and *deputy*: "A *delegate* has a more active
office than a *deputy*; he is appointed to ex-
ecute some positive commission; a *deputy* may
often serve only to supply the place or answer
in the name of one who is absent: *delegates*
are mostly appointed in public transactions;
deputies are chosen either in public or private
matters." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

dēl'-ē-gāt-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [DELEGATE, *v.*]

- ***A. As pa. par.**: (See the verb).

- ***B. As adjective:**

1. Of persons: Deputed; appointed as the
delegate or representative of another.

2. Of things: Committed, entrusted, given
in charge.

"Minotti held in Corinth's towers
The Doge's *delegated* powers."
Byron: Siege of Corinth, §.

delegated jurisdiction, *s.*

Scots Law: Jurisdiction which is com-
municated by a judge to another who acts
in his name, called a *depute* or *deputy*. It is
contradistinguished from *Proper jurisdiction*
(q.v.).

dēl'-ē-gāt-īng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DELE-
GATE, *v.*]

- ***A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.**: (See
the verb).

- ***C. As substantive:**

1. The act of appointing as a delegate or
deputy; delegation.
2. The act of entrusting, committing, or de-
livering into the charge of another.

dēl'-ē-gā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *delegatio*, from *delega-
tus*, pa. par. of *delego*.]

- I. Ordinary Language:

- *1. A sending away.

- †2. The act of delegating, deputing, or ap-
pointing as a delegate or deputy.

- †3. The act of delegating, entrusting, or
committing to the charge of another.

"God did by gift and *delegation* confer upon our Lord
a supereminent degree of dignity and authority."—
Barrow: Serms., vol. II., ser. 22.

4. A body of delegates or deputies. In
America, the representatives of any particular
state or district.

- II. Technically:

1. Law: The assignment of a debt to an-
other; the appointment by a debtor of another
who is his debtor to answer to the creditor in
his stead.

2. Commerce:

(1) A letter or other instrument employed
by bankers for the transfer of a debt or credit,
with a view to economize the use of bills of
exchange, cheques, and other instruments
which require a stamp. As the stamp-duty is
evaded by the use of these forms, they are
much employed by merchants and bankers
well known to each other, and very frequently
they pass from one department of the same
house to another. But they are wanting in
validity as negotiable instruments from the
absence of the stamp, and their vagueness.
(*Bithell*.)

(2) A share certificate; especially used with
reference to Suez Canal Shares.

"The English Government intended purchasing
200,000 Suez Canal *delegations*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct.
10, 1882.

***dēl'-ē-gā-tōr-ŷ**, *a.* [Eng. *delegat(e)*; -ory.]
Delegated; holding the position of a delegate.

"Some politique *delegatory* Scipio."—*Nash: Lenten
Stuff*.

†**dē-lēn'-da**, *s. pl.* [Lat. = to be erased or
blotted out, from *deleo* = to erase, to blot out.]
Things to be erased or expunged.

¶ *Delenda est Carthago*: [Lat. = Carthage
must be blotted out, or destroyed.] The cele-
brated sentence with which Cato the elder
was accustomed to conclude all his speeches
in the Roman Senate. His hatred of Carthage
arose from a jealousy of its flourishing state,
and the consequent danger to Rome, and
eventually led to its destruction in 146 B.C.

***dē-lē-nīf'-ic-al**, *a.* [Low Lat. *deleñificus*,
from Lat. *deleñio* = to soften down: *de* = down;
lenis = soft; *ficio* = to make.] Having the
power or quality of assuaging or easing pain.

dē-lēs-sēr'-ī-a, *s.* [Named after M. Benjamin
Delessert, a French patron of botany.]

Bol.: A genus of Florideous Algæ, the
typical one of the sub-order Delesseriaceæ.
The species have a flat membranaceous rose-
coloured frond, with a percurrent midrib.
They are small, being generally from two to
eight inches high. About six are British,
most of them common. The one best known
is *Delesseria sanguinea*. Its fruit ripens in
winter.

dē-lēs-sēr'-ī-ē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *deles-
seria*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -æe.]

Bol.: A sub-order of Algæ, order Ceramiceæ
(Rose-tangles). The frond is cellular, the
coecidia enclosing closely-packed oblong
granules arising from the base, within a
spherical cellular envelope which finally
bursts; tetraspores in definite heaps or col-
lected in sporophylls. (*Lindley*.) [DELES-
SERIA.]

dē-lēs'-sīto, *s.* [Named after M. Delesse,
a French mineralogist, and Eng. suff. -ite (*Min.*)
(q.v.).]

Min.: A massive olive-green or blackish-
green mineral.

†**dē-lēte**, *v.t.* [Lat. *deletus*, pa. par. of *deleo*
= to erase, to blot out.]

1. Lit.: To erase, expunge, or blot out.

"I stand ready with a pencil in one hand and a
sponge in the other, to aid, alter, insert, expunge,
enlarge, and *dele*."—*Fuller: Worthies*, c. 25.

- *2. Fig.: To get rid of, to expunge.

"Delete this principle out of men's hearts."—*State
Trials; Col. Fiennes* (an. 1643.)

***dē-lē-tēr'-ī-al**, ***de-le-ter-ī-all**, *a.* [Lat.
deleterius.] Deleterious, hurtful.

"[tobacco] is hot and drie in the third degree, and
hath a *deleterial* or venomous quality."—*Venner:
Treat. on Tobacco*, p. 367.

dē-lē-tēr'-ī-ōus, *a.* [Low Lat. *deleterius*,
from Gr. *δηλητήριος* (*dēlēterios*) = noxious,
hurtful; *δὴλεμαί* (*dēlemai*) = to hurt; *δηλητῆρ*
(*dēlēter*) = a destroyer.]

boil, boy; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this, sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -īng.
-cian, -tian=shan. -tion, -sion=shūn; -tion, -sion=zhūn. -cious, -tious, -sious=shūs. -ble, -dle, &c.=bel, del.

1. Noxious, poisonous, hurtful, or injurious to life.

"Many things neither *deleterious* by substance or quality, are yet destructive by figure, or some occasional activity."—*Brownie: Vulgar Errors*.

2. Injurious, hurtful morally.

***dē-lēt-ēr-ŷ** (1), *a.* [Lat. *deleterius*.] Deleterious, noxious, poisonous, deadly.

"Nor doctor epidemic,
Though stor'd with *deletery* medicines."
Butler: *Hudibras*.

***dē-lēt-ēr-ŷ** (2), *s.* [DELETERY.]

dē-lēt-tion, *s.* [Lat. *deletio*, from *deletus*, *pa. par.* of *deleo* = to erase, to blot out.]

†**I. Literally:**

1. The act of deleting, erasing, or expunging.

2. An erasure, a word or passage erased.

"Some deletions . . . have been restored."—*Sir W. Hamilton*.

†**II. Fig.: Destruction.**

"Indeed, if there be a total deletion of every person of the opposing party or country, then the victory is complete, because none remains to call it in question."—*Idé: Origin of Mankind*.

***dē-lē-tī-tious**, *a.* [Lat. *deletus*, *pa. par.* of *deleo*.] An epithet applied to paper of such a quality that anything marked on it may be erased.

***dē-lēt-īve**, ***dē-līt-īve**, *a.* [Eng. *delet(e); -ive*.] Fit or intended for erasing or blotting out.

"The glister end [of the stylus] was made more *deletive*."—*Evelyn: Sculpture*, ch. I.

***dē-lēt-ōr-ŷ**, ***dē-lēt-ēr-ŷ** (2), *s.* [As from a Lat. *deletorius*, from *deletus*, *pa. par.* of *deleo*.] Anything which serves to erase or blot out.

"Confession was certainly intended as a *deletory* of sin."—*Bp. Taylor: Diss. From Popery*, ch. II, § 2.

delf (1), ***delfh** (1), *s.* [A.S. *delf* = digging, *delfun* = to dig with a spade; Dut. *delfen*.]

†**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. A place dug out, a pit.

"He drew me down derne in *delf* by ane dyke."
Douglas: *Virgil*, xii. 239.

*2. A grave.

"That *delf* that stopp'd hastily."—*Wyntoun*, vi. 4.

*3. A mine, a quarry.

"The *delf* would be so down with waters, that no gins or machines could suffice to lay and keep them dry."—*Day: In the Creation*.

4. That which is dug out; a sod.

"If a *delf* be cast up in a field that hath lien for the space of five or six years, wild oats will spring up of their own accord."—*App. Agr. Surv. Banff*, p. 42.

†**II. Her.:** One of the abatements or marks of disgrace, indicating that a challenge has been revoked, or one's word broken. It is represented by a square-cut sod of earth, turf, &c.

delf (2), **delft**, **delfh** (2), *s. & a.* [From Delft in Holland, a town founded about 1074, and famous for its earthenware, first manufactured there about 1310. (*Haydn*, &c.)]

A. As substantive:

1. The same as DELFT-WARE (q.v.).

2. Crockery generally. (*Scotch*.)

B. As adj.: Pertaining to or made of delft-ware or crockery.

"On the shelf that projected immediately next the dresser, was a number of *delf* and wooden bowls of different dimensions."—*Mrs. Hamilton: Cottagers of Glenburnie*, p. 144.

delft-blue, *s.*

Calico-printing: A mode of printing, also known as China-blue.

delft-ware, *s.* A kind of pottery originally manufactured at Delft, in Holland, in the fourteenth century. It is now considered coarse, but was among the best of its day, being considered equal to the Italian in quality, but somewhat inferior in its ornamentation. The glaze of the Delft-ware is made as follows: Kelp and Woolwich sand are calcined together, to form a vitreous mass called frit. Lead and tin are calcined to form a grey, powdery oxide. The frit is powdered and mixed with the oxide, zaffre being added to confer blue colour, arsenic for dead-white. This is fused, making an opaque enamel; ground and mixed to the consistency of cream. Delft-ware is made of a calcareous clay of varying colour, which is ground in water, strained, and evaporated to a plastic consistency; it is then tempered, and stored in

cellars to ripen. Prolonged storage increases its tenacity and plasticity. It is then kneaded, without sand; formed on the wheel, dried, and partially burned, reaching the biscuit condition. The bibulous ware is then glazed, dried, packed in saggars, which are piled in the kiln and baked. (*Knight*.)

***dēl-ŷŷne**, *s.* [DOLPHIN.]

"Brainwyne or *delyfne*. *Foca, Delphinus, nullius*."
—*Prompt. Parv.*

dē-lī-āc, *s.* [From the island Delos.] A kind of sculptured vase; also, beautiful bronze and silver.

Dē-lī-an, *a.* [From Delos, an island in the Ægean, now called Dili.] Of or pertaining to Delos.

Delian problem, *s.*

Math.: The duplication of the cube; so called from the reply of the oracle of Delos to the deputation sent from Athens to inquire how to stop the plague then raging, that the plague would be stayed as soon as they had doubled the altar of Apollo, which was a cube. [DUPLICATION.]

***dēl-ŷ-bāte**, *v.t.* [Lat. *delibatum*, sup. of *delibo* = to taste.]

1. *Lit.:* To taste, to sip.

2. *Fig.:* To dabble in, to have a slight acquaintance with.

"When he has travelled, and *delibated* the French and the Spanish."—*Marmion: Antiquary*.

***dēl-ŷ-bā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *delibatio*.] A tasting, a supping; a trial or essay of.

"Some *delibation* of Jewish antiquity."—*Mede: Works*, bk. I, d. 38.

***dēl-ŷ-ēr**, ***deliberen**, *v.i.* [Fr. *délibérer*.] To deliberate, to consult.

"For which he can *deliberen* for the best."

Chaucer: *Troilus*, iv. 141.

dēl-ŷ-ēr-āto, *v.i. & t.* [DELIBERATE, *a.* Fr. *délibérer*; Sp. & Port. *deliberar*; Ital. *deliberare*; Lat. *delibero* = to consult; *de* (intens.), *libro* = to weigh; *libra* = a balance.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To weigh matters in the mind; to ponder, to balance the reasons for and against any course; to estimate the weight of reasons or arguments; to debate, to consult.

2. To hesitate.

"The woman that *deliberates* is lost."

Admon: *Cato*, iv. 1.

B. Trans.: To weigh or balance in the mind; to debate.

"If you shall not be firm to *deliberated* counsels, they which are bound to serve you may seek and find opportunities to serve themselves upon you."—*Abp. Laud: Sermons*, p. 226.

† For the difference between to *deliberate* and to *consult*, see CONSULT; for that between to *deliberate* and to *debate*, see DEBATE.

dēl-ŷ-ēr-āte, *a.* [Lat. *deliberatus*, *pa. par.* of *delibero* = to consult.]

1. Weighing matters or reasons carefully in the mind; circumspect, not hasty in deciding or in action; cool.

"Your most grave belly was *deliberate*."

Shakspeare: *Coriolanus*, I. 1.

2. Done or carried out deliberately or without haste; well-advised.

"... desirous of slow and *deliberate* death, against the stream of their sensual inclination."—*Hooker*.

3. Slow, gradual; not quick or sharp.

"Others are more *deliberate*. . . ."—*Bacon*.

† For the difference between *deliberate* and *thoughtful*, see THOUGHTFUL.

dēl-ŷ-ēr-āt-ēd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DELIBERATE, *v.*]

dēl-ŷ-ēr-āte-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *deliberate*; *-ly*.] 1. With deliberation; after careful consideration; not hastily or rashly.

"The sacrifice of Iphigenia by her father is an act commanded by the gods, and is *deliberately* performed."—*Levi: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ch. xii, pt. iii, § 54.

2. Slowly, gradually.

"We had gone thus *deliberately* forward for some time."—*Goldsmith: Essays*, 10.

dēl-ŷ-ēr-āte-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *deliberate*; *-ness*.] The quality of being deliberate; careful thought or consideration; circumspection, wariness, coolness.

"They would not stay the fair production of acts, in the order, gravity, and *deliberateness* befitting a parliament."—*King Charles: Alton Basilike*.

dēl-ŷ-ēr-āt-ŷng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DELIBERATE, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of weighing or balancing facts and arguments in the mind; deliberation.

dēl-ŷ-ēr-ā-tion, ***de-lib-er-a-cion**, ***de-lib-er-a-cloun**, *s.* [Fr. *délibération*; Sp. *deliberación*; Ital. *deliberazione*, from Lat. *deliberatus*, *pa. par.* of *delibero* = to deliberate (q.v.).]

1. The act of deliberating or weighing facts and arguments in the mind; calm and careful consideration.

"Meanwhile the face
Conceals the mood lethargic with a mask
Of deep *deliberation*."

Cowper: *Task*, iv. 298-300.

2. Coolness or freedom from haste or rashness in action.

"Choosing the fairest way with a calm *deliberation*."

—*Montague: Devout Exercises*, pt. II, treat. viii. § 2.

3. A discussion or debating of a measure or proposition.

"... to protect the *deliberations* of the Royalist Convention."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

dēl-ŷ-ēr-ā-tive, *a. & s.* [Fr. *délibératif*; Sp. & Ital. *deliberativo*, from Lat. *deliberativus*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Pertaining or given to deliberation; capable of thought.

"The will of man, either as a natural appetite, or a *deliberative* faculty."—*Bp. Barlow: Remains*, p. 60.

2. Proceeding or acting by deliberation, as opposed to executive.

3. Having a right to join in a deliberation or discussion.

B. As substantive:

1. The discourse in which a question is deliberated, weighed, or examined.

"In *deliberative*, the point is, what is evil? and, of good, what is greater? and of evil, what is less?"—*Bacon: Colours of Good and Evil*.

2. A kind of rhetoric employed in proving a thing, and convincing others of its truth, in order to persuade them to adopt it.

***dēl-ŷ-ēr-ā-tive-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *deliberative*; *-ly*.] By way of deliberation or mutual discussion.

"None but the thanes or nobility were considered as necessary constituent parts of this assembly [the wittenagemote], at least whilst it acted *deliberatively*."—*Burke: Abridg. of Eng. Hist.*, II. 7.

dēl-ŷ-ēr-ā-tōr, *s.* [Lat.] One who deliberates.

***dēl-ŷ-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *deleo* = to erase, to expunge.] Capable of being erased, blotted out, or expunged.

***dēl-ŷ-brāte**, *v.t.* [Pref. *de* = away, from, and *liber* = bark.] To strip off the bark; to peel. (*Ash*.)

***dēl-ŷ-brā-tion**, *s.* [Eng. *delibrat(e)*; *-ion*.] The act of stripping off bark or peeling. (*Ash*.)

dēl-ŷ-ca-gŷc, ***del-i-ca-cie**, *s.* [Fr. *délicatesse*.] [DELICATE.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. Effeminacy, self-indulgence, excess. (Originally implied a much more severe degree of censure than in this more luxurious age it is held to do.)

"Thus much of *delicacy* in general; now more particularly of her first branch, gluttony."—*Arch. Christi's Tears over Jerusalem*, p. 140. (*Trench's Select Glossary*, pp. 51, 52.)

*2. Nicety in the choice of food.

"Be not troublesome to thyself or others in the choice of thy meats, or the *delicacy* of thy sauces."—*Bishop Taylor*.

*3. Daintiness; agreeableness to the taste; deliciousness.

"On hospitable thoughts intent,

What choice to choose for *delicacy* best."

Milton: *P. L.*, v. 332, 333.

4. That which is dainty, delicious, or agreeable to the senses, and more especially to the taste; a dainty.

"... the merchants of the earth are waxed rich through the abundance of her *delicacies*."—*Rev. xviii. 2*.

5. Elegance, beauty.

"A man of goodly presence, in whom strong making

toed not away *delicacy*, nor beauty fierceness."—*Sidney*.

6. Politeness, civility, refinement, courtesy; a nice observance of propriety and good-feeling. (Opposed to coarseness.)

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camp, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sire, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wēre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, ōur, rāle, fāl; trŷ, Sŷrian. *se, o = ē. ey = ā. qu = kw.*

"In that narrative he admits that he was treated with great courtesy and delicacy."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

7. Tenderness, niceness, softness of disposition, refinement.

"The Archbishop's mind was naturally of almost feminine delicacy."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

8. Nicety or acuteness of perception; critical refinement, fastidiousness, scrupulousness.

"True delicacy, as I take it, consists in exactness of judgment and dignity of sentiment; or, if you will, purity of affection."—*Spectator*, No. 254.

9. Nicety or minute accuracy; refinement.

"Van Dyck has even excelled him in the delicacy of his colouring, and in his cabinet pieces."—*Dryden*.

* 10. Neatness; elegance of dress.

11. Indulgence, tenderness, gentle treatment.

"Persons born of families noble and rich derive a weakness of constitution from . . . the delicacy of their own education."—*Temple*.

12. Tenderness of constitution; a natural tendency easily to receive hurt or injury; bodily weakness.

13. A delicate texture or constitution; fineness, tenuity.

14. The state of being such as to require delicate or careful treatment.

II. Technically:

1. *Fine Arts, &c.*: A term used to describe refinement in manipulation, and softness of expression, colour, or touch.

2. *Mathematical and other Instruments*: The state of being affected by slight causes; as, a delicate balance, a delicate thermometer.

¶ There are two ways in which a thermometer may be delicate. It is so called (1) When it indicates very small changes of temperature, (2) When it quickly assumes the temperature of the surrounding medium. (*Gaout*.)

¶ For the difference between *delioncy* and *dainty*, see DAINTY.

dél-i-cate, *del-i-cat, a. & s. [Fr. *délicat*; Lat. *delicatus* = luxurious; *delicia* = pleasure, luxury; *delicio* = to allure, to amuse; *de* = away, from, and *lacio* = to allure, to entice; Ital. *delicato*; Sp. & Port. *delicado*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. Dainty, nice, or highly pleasing to the taste; delicious.

"Whan man yiveth him to delicate mete or drinks."—*Chaucer: Parson's Tale*.

2. Dainty; nice in choice of food; luxurious.

"So that the man that is tender among you, and very delicate, his eye shall be evil towards his brother."—*Deut.* xxviii. 34.

3. Dainty, hard to please, fastidious.

"I am nought gittles
That I soudele an delicate."—*Gower*, lili. 24.

4. Luxurious or grand in dress, manners, &c.

"More delicate, more pompous of array,
More proud was never emperor than he."—*Chaucer: C. T.*, 15, 967.

* 5. Choice, select, excellent.

6. Of a fine texture; fine, soft, smooth, not coarse.

"As much blood passeth through the lungs as through all the body; the circulation is quicker, and heat greater, and their texture is extremely delicate."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments*.

7. Fine, soft, delicately shaded; as, A delicate colour.

8. Lovely, graceful.

"... a most fresh and delicate creature."—*Shakesp.: Othello*, ii. 3.

9. Nice in manner or form; courteous, refined, polite; characterized by a careful observance of propriety and good feeling.

"... the most delicate generosity."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

10. Nice or minutely accurate in the perception of what is agreeable to any of the senses; as, A delicate taste, a delicate ear.

"And such, I exclaimed, is the pitiless part
Some act by the delicate mind."—*Copier: Rose*.

11. Soft, effeminate; luxuriously brought up, tender.

"Witness this army, of such mass and charge,
Led by a delicate and tender prince."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iv. 4.

12. Constitutionally weak or feeble; very susceptible of hurt or injury.

"The Princess Anne had been requested to attend, but had excused herself on the plea of delicate health."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

* 13. Ingenious, skilful, artful, dexterous.

"So delicate with her needle."—*Shakesp.: Othello*, iv. 1.

* 14. Marked by artfulness or art; cunning.

"It were a delicate stratagem."—*Shakesp.: Lear*, iv. 6.

15. Requiring careful and nice handling or treatment, as a delicate question or point.

II. *Instruments*: Easily affected. Thus a delicate balance turns with a very small weight

* B. As substantive:

* 1. A delicacy, a dainty, something nice or dainty.

"Delicates, deynite meates, viandes delicates."—*Palgrave*.

2. A dainty, nice, or fastidious person.

"My delicats or nurish in delicis walkiden sharp weles."—*Wycliffe: Baruch*, iv. 26.

¶ For the difference between *delicate* and *fine*, see FINE.

dél-i-cate-ly, *del-i-cat-ly, adv. [Eng. *delicate*; -ly.]

* 1. Daintily, luxuriously. (Implying a heavier censure than our increasing tendency to luxury is held to attach to it now.)

"She that liveth delicately [Gr. *σπαταλῶσα*, Auth. Vers., in pleasure] is dead while she liveth."—1 Tim. v. 6 (Auth. Vers., margin).—*Trench: Select Glossary*, pp. 81, 92.

2. In a delicate, refined, or courteous manner; with strict observance of propriety and good feeling.

3. Finely, not coarsely, neatly, gracefully.

"Fine by defect, and delicately weak.
Their happy spots the nice admirer take."
—*Pope: Moral Essays*, li. 43, 44.

4. Tenderly, effeminately; in luxury, indulgently.

"He that delicately bringeth up his servant from a child shall have him become his son at length."—*Prov.* xxix. 21.

* 5. With affectation; affectedly, mincingly.

"Agag came unto him delicately."—1 Samuel xiv. 32.

* **dél-i-cate-ness, s.** [Eng. *delicate*; -ness.] The quality or state of being delicate; delicacy, softness, tenderness.

dél-i-ca-tés-sén, s.

1. Cakes, ices, and other delicate refreshments.

2. A store or shop where such articles are sold or served. (*Collog.*)

* **dél-i-ca-tude, s.** [Eng. *delicate*(e); -ude.] Deliciousness. (*Ash.*)

* **dél-icé, s.** [Fr. *délíce*; Sp. & Port. *delicia*; Ital. *delizia*, from Lat. *delicia* = pleasures.] Pleasure, delight.

"He shal yene *delices* to kyngis."—*Wicliffe: Genesis* xlv. 20.

¶ *Flower Delice, *Flouwe Delice* (Lat. *Flos deliciarum*): The Iris. [*FLEUR-DE-LIS.*]

"The chevisance
Shall match with the fayre *Roore Delice*."
—*Spenser: Shepheard's Calendar*; April.

* **dél-lic-i-âte, v. i.** [Lat. *delicia* = pleasures, delights.] To indulge in delicacies; to take delight.

"When Flora is disposed to *deliciate* with her minions, the rose is her Adonia."—*Parthenia Sacra* (1633), p. 13.

dél-l'cious, *de-li-cious, *de-ly-cious, *di-li-cious, *dy-ly-cus, a. [Fr. *délicieux*, from Low Lat. *deliciosus*, from Lat. *delicia* = pleasures, delights; Sp. & Port. *delicioso*; Ital. *delizioso*.]

1. Dainty; delightful or highly pleasing to the taste.

"Of all the trees
In Paradise that bear delicious fruit."
—*Milton: P. L.*, iv. 421, 422.

2. Highly pleasing, delightful, yielding exquisite pleasure to the mind.

"Now I feed myself
With most delicious poison."
—*Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra*, i. 5.

3. Charming, affording pleasure or comfort.

"He brought thee into this delicious grove."
—*Milton: P. L.*, vii. 518.

* 4. Dainty, luxurious, effeminate, given to pleasure.

"Yes, soberest men it [idleness] makes *delicious*."
—*Sylvester: Du Baras*; Week ii.

dél-l'cious-ly, *de-li-cious-liche, adv. [Eng. *delicious*; -ly.]

* 1. Daintily, luxuriously.

"How much she hath glorified herself, and lived deliciously [*εὐφρονισμένη*] so much torment and sorrow give her."—*Rev.* xviii. 7.

2. Delightfully; in a manner highly pleasing to any of the senses.

dél-l'cious-ness, s. [Eng. *delicious*; -ness.]

1. The quality of being delicious or highly pleasing to any of the senses.

* 2. Luxury, extravagance; indulgence in delicacies.

"Further now to drive away all superfluity and delicacies, . . ."—*North: Plutarch*; *Lucullus*.

* **dél-lic-i-ty, *delycyte, s.** [DELICIOUS.] Delightfulness, deliciousness.

"... have fed me with fode of most *delycyte*."
—*Digby Mysteries* (ed. Furnivall, 1832), p. 152, l. 2039.

dél-lic't, s. [Lat. *delictum* = a fault of omission; *delinquo* = to omit doing what one ought to do; *de* = away, from, and *linguo* = to leave.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A failure to do some act; an offence, a crime.

"According to the quality of the *delict*."—*Howell: Letters*, p. 114.

2. *Soc. Law.*: A misdemeanour.

"Crime is generally divided into crimes properly so called, and *delicts*. *Delicts* are commonly understood of slighter offences, which do not affect the public peace so immediately."—*Erskine*; *Inst.*, bk. iv. 4, § 1.

¶ A challenge *propter delictum* in English law is for some crime or misdemeanour that affects the juror's credit, and renders him infamous. This was formerly the case after a conviction of treason, felony, perjury, or conspiracy, &c. But the grounds of a challenge *propter delictum* are now simply having been convicted of treason, felony, or any infamous offence, which stain, however, a free pardon will obliterate, or being outlawed, or excommunicated, the latter being a species of outlawry in use in the ecclesiastical courts. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. xlii.)

* **dél-lic, s.** [Fr. *délit*, from Lat. *delictatus*.] Soft, delicate, fine.

"Hir clothes weren makid of right *delyce* threden."—*Chaucer: Boethius*, p. 8.

dél-liér-ét, a. [DELEERIT.]

* **dél-i-gā-tion, s.** [Lat. *deligatio*, from *deligatus*, pa. par. of *deligo* = to bind up.]

Surg.: A binding up or bandaging; the regular and methodical application of bandages.

"The third intention is *deligatio*, or retaining the parts so joined together."—*Wise: Surgery*.

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dél-light (gh silent), *de-lit, *de-lite, *de-lyt, s. [O. Fr. *deleit*, delit, from Lat. *delecto* = to delight; Sp. & Port. *deleite*; Ital. *diletto*.]

1. A state or degree of great pleasure and satisfaction; joy, rapture.

"Delight itself, however, is a weak term to express the feelings of a naturalist, who, for the first time has wandered by himself in a Brazilian forest."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World* (1870), ch. l., p. 11.

2. That which affords or creates great pleasure or joy.

"She was his care, his hope, and his delight;
Most in his thought, and ever in his sight."
—*Dryden: Sigismunda & Gulcard*, 11, 12.

dél-light (gh silent), *de-lit-en, *de-lyt-en, v. t. & i. [O. Fr. *deleiter*, *deleit*; Sp. *delectar*, *deleitar*; Port. *deleitar*; Ital. *dilettare*, from Lat. *delecto* = to delight.]

A. *Trans.*: To afford delight to; to please greatly; to charm.

"To delight his ear."
—*Shakesp.: Pastime Pilgrim*, 47.

B. *Reflex.*: To take delight or great pleasure to oneself.

"I will delight myself in their statutes: I will not forget thy word."—*Psa.* cxix. 16.

C. *Intrans.*: To have or take delight; to be delighted, highly pleased, or charmed.

"... the livery she delights to wear."
—*Copier: Task*, iv. 760.

* **dél-light-a-ble (gh silent), *de-lit-a-ble, *de-lyt-a-ble, a.** [O. Fr. *deleitabile*, *deleitabile*; Port. *deleitavel*; Ital. *dilettabile*, from Lat. *delectabilis* = delectable (q. v.).] Delightful, delectable, charming.

"We may that lord be called *delectable*."
—*Maunder: p. 3.*

* **dél-light-a-bly (gh silent), *de-lit-a-bly, adv.** [Eng. *delectable*(ly); -ly.] In a delightful or delectable manner; delightfully.

"Whanne Philosophie hadde songen softly and *delectably*."
—*Chaucer: Boethius*, p. 108.

* **dél-light-éd (gh silent), pa. par. or a.** [DE-LIGHT, v.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Full of delight; charmed, overjoyed.

*2. Attended with delight; delightful, delighting.

"If virtue no delighted beauty lack,
Your son-in-law is far more fair than black."
Shakespeare: Othello, I. 3.

¶ In the following passage the meaning of the word is very obscure; by some it is taken as = *delightful*, the sense being: the spirit, having the power of giving delight, &c.; by others it is understood as meaning lightened or freed of encumbrance, etherialized.

"Ay, but to die, and go we know not where:
And the delighted spirit
To bathe in fiery floods."
Shakespeare: Measure for Measure, III. 1.

† **dē-light' ēd-lŷ** (*gh* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *delighted*; -ly.] In a delighted manner; with delight.

dē-light' ēr (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *delight*; -er.]

1. One who delights or affords delight.
2. One who takes delight.

"We should, concerning the author of the report, consider whether he be not ill-humoured, or a deligher in telling bad stories."—*Barrow: Sermon*, I. 250.

dē-light' fūl (*gh* silent), *a.* [Eng. *delight*; -ful.]

1. Affording delight; charming; causing or attended with great pleasure or satisfaction; exquisite, lovely.

"Come, peace of mind, *delightful guest*!"
Crabbe: Ode to Peace.

- *2. Full of delight, cheerful, joyous.

"To chilling a doctrine for our *delightful* dispositions."
C. Sutton: Learn to Die (1634), p. 16.

¶ *Crabbe* thus discriminates between *delightful* and *charming*: "When they both denote the pleasure of the sense, *delightful* is not so strong an expression as *charming*: a prospect may be *delightful* or *charming*; but the latter rises to a degree that carries the senses away captive. Of music we should rather say that it was *charming* than *delightful*, as it acts on the senses in so powerful a manner: on the other hand, we should with more propriety speak of a *delightful* employment to relieve distress, or a *delightful* spectacle to see a family living together in love and harmony." (*Crabbe: Eng. Synon.*)

dē-light' fūl-lŷ (*gh* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *delightful*; -ly.]

1. In a delightful manner; so as to cause delight; charmingly.
2. With delight.

"O voice, once heard
Delightfully, increase and multiply."
Milton: P. L., x. 729, 730.

dē-light' fūl-nēss (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *delightful*; -ness.] The quality of being delightful or highly pleasing; the quality of affording delight.

"This . . . doth not altogether take away the *delightfulness* of the knowledge."—*Fultonson*.

dē-light' īng (*gh* silent), ***dē-lit-īng**, ***dē-lit-yng**, *pr. par. a., & s.* [DELIGHT, *v.*]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act of causing delight.
2. The state of being delighted, or of taking delight.
3. That which affords delight; delight or pleasure.

"*Delighting* in thi right honde."—*Wychefe: Ps.* xv. 10.

* **dē-light' īng-lŷ** (*gh* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *delighting*; -ly.] With delight, delightedly, cheerfully.

"He did not consent clearly and *delightingly* to Bequerli's death."—*Jer. Taylor*.

* **dē-light' lēss** (*gh* silent), *a.* [Eng. *delight*; -less.] Void of delight; affording no delight; cheerless.

"And Winter oft at eve resumes the breeze,
Chills the pale morn, and bids his driving sheets
Deform the day *delightless*."
Thomson: Spring, 19-21.

* **dē-light' ōus** (*gh* silent), *a.* [Eng. *delight*; -ous.] Delightful.

* **dē-light' sōme**, ***dē-light' sūm** (*gh* silent), *a.* [Eng. *delight*; suff. -some (*q.v.*)] Delightful, delectable.

"And all the nations shall call you blessed: for ye shall be a *delightsome* land, saith the Lord of hosts."
Isaiah III. 12.

* **dē-light' sōme-lŷ** (*gh* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *delightsome*; -ly.]

1. In a delightful or delightful manner.

2. With delight, delightedly.

"Yet laughed *delightomely*."
Chapman: Homer's Iliad, II. 238.

* **dē-light' sōme-nēss** (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *delightsome*; -ness.] The quality of being delightful; delightfulness.

* **dē-lig-nāte**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dē* = away, from, and Lat. *lignum* = wood.] To deprive of wood.

"... dilapidating or rather *delignating* his bishoprick."
Fuller: Ch. Hist., IX. III. 34.

dē-lī-ma, *s.* [Lat. *delimo* = to file off, because the leaves of some of the species are used for polishing.]

Bot.: A genus of plants consisting of climbing shrubs, and belonging to the order Dillenaceæ (*q.v.*).

* **dē-lī-māte**, *v.t.* [Lat. *delimatus*, *pa. par. of delimo*.] To file off. (*Ash*.)

dē-līm' ē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *delim(a)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -æ.]

Bot.: A tribe of plants belonging to the order Dillenaceæ. They are distinguished by the filaments of the stamens being dilated at the apex, and bearing on both sides the separated roundish cells of the anthers.

* **dē-līm' īt**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dē* (intens.), and Eng. *limit* (*q.v.*)] To limit, to bound.

† **dē-līm' ī-tā-tion**, *s.* [Fr. *délimitation*.] A limitation; a defining or settling the bounds of.

"Proposing an exact system of *delimitation* to Parliament."
Gladsstone, in Obituary.

* **dē-līne'**, *v.t.* [Lat. *delineo* = to sketch, to delineate.] To delineate, to mark or sketch out.

"A certain plan had been *delined* out."
North: Examen, p. 82.

* **dē-līn' ē-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *deline*; -able.] Capable of being delineated, marked out, or sketched.

"In every vision there is something not *delineable*."
Feltham: Letters, xvii.

* **dē-līn' ē-a-mēnt**, *s.* [O. Ital. & O. Sp. *delineamento*, as if from a Lat. *delineamentum*, from *delineo* = to delineate.] A representation by delineating; a delineation, a sketch.

"... a fair *delineament*."
More: Song of the Soul, III. 11.

dē-līn' ē-āte, *v.t.* [Lat. *delineatus*, *pa. par. of delineo* = to sketch out.]

1. To mark or draw out in outline; to sketch out; to make the first draught of.
2. To paint; to represent a true likeness of in a picture.

"The *licentia pictoria* is very large: with the same reason they may *delineate* old Nestor like Adonis."
Brown.

3. To describe; to portray in words; to set forth.

"I have not here time to *delineate* to you the glories of God's heavenly kingdom."
Wake.

¶ *Crabbe* thus discriminates between *delineate* and *sketch*: "Both these terms are properly employed in the art of drawing, and figuratively applied to moral subjects to express a species of descriptions: a *delineation* expresses something more than a *sketch*; the former conveying not merely the general outlines or more prominent features, but also as much of the details as would serve to form a whole; the latter, however, seldom contains more than some broad touches, by which an imperfect idea of the subject is conveyed. A *delineation* therefore may be characterized as accurate, and a *sketch* as hasty or imperfect: an attentive observer who has passed some years in a country may be enabled to give an accurate *delineation* of the laws, customs, manners, and character of its inhabitants; a traveller who merely passes through can give only a hasty *sketch* from what passes before his eyes." (*Crabbe: Eng. Synon.*)

* **dē-līn' ē-āte**, *a.* [Lat. *delineatus*.] Delineated, sketched, portrayed.

dē-līn' ē-āt-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [DELINEATE.]

dē-līn' ē-āt-īng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DELINEATE.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or process of sketching out, portraying, or describing; delineation.

"The landscape mixture and *delineatings*."—*Drayton: Barons' Wars*, bk. vi.

dē-līn' ē-ā-tion, *s.* [Fr. *délinéation*; Lat. *delineatio*, from *delineatus*, *pa. par. of delineo*.]

1. The act of sketching out in outline.
2. The act of describing, depicting, or portraying.
3. A representation or portrayal pictorially or verbally; a sketch, a drawing, a description.

"In the orthographical schemes, there should be a true *delineation*, and the just dimensions."
Mortimer.

¶ *Puttenham* in 1589 ranked this among words of quite recent introduction into the language.

dē-līn' ē-ā-tōr, *s.* [Lat.]

I. Ord. Lang.: One who delineates or represents pictorially or verbally.

"A modern *delineator* of character."
Ruskin.

II. Technically:

1. *Tailoring*: A pattern formed by rule; being expandible in the directions where the sizes vary, as indicated by the varying lengths obtained by measurement.

2. *Surv.*: A perambulator, or geodetical instrument on wheels, with registering devices for recording distances between points; a pendulum arrangement by which a profile line is inscribed on a travelling strip; and certain other data, according to construction. (*Knight*.)

* **dē-līn' ē-a-tōr-y**, *a.* [Eng. *delineate(e)*; -ory.] Delineating, descriptive.

"The *delineatory* part of his work."
Scott, in Obituary.

* **dē-līn' ē-ā-tūre**, *s.* [Eng. *delineate(e)*; -ure.] Delineation.

* **dē-līn' ī-ment**, *s.* [Lat. *delineamentum*, from *delineo* = to soften down: *dē* = down, and *lenis* = soft.]

1. A mitigating or assuaging of pain.
2. That which mitigates or assuages pain.

* **dē-līn' ī-tion**, *s.* [As if from a Lat. *delineitio*, from *delineo* = to besmear.] The act of besmearing.

"The *delineation* also of the infant's ears and nostrils with the syringe."
J. More: Mystery of Iniquity, bk. I, ch. xviii, § 7. (*French: On some Def. of our Eng. Dict.*, p. 6.)

dē-līn' quēn-cŷ, *s.* [Lat. *delinquencia*, from *delinquo* = to fail in doing.] [DELICT.] A failure or omission of duty; a fault, an offence, a misdeed, a misdemeanour.

"... a tribunal which might investigate, reform, and punish all ecclesiastical *delinquencies*."
Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. vi.

dē-līn' quēnt, *a. & s.* [Lat. *delinquens*, *pr. par. of delinquo* = to fail in doing; Fr. *déléquant*.]

* **A. As adj.**: Failing in or omitting one's duty; offending by neglect.

"... the most *delinquent* were deprived of their public territory and received colonies of Roman settlers."
Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist. (1855), ch. XIII, pt. II, § 21.

* **B. As subst.**: One who fails in or omits a duty; one who offends by neglect of duty; an offender, a culprit.

"Does law, so jealous in the cause of man,
Denounce no doom on the delinquent?"
Cowper: Task, vi. 431, 432.

* **dē-līn' quēnt-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *delinquent*; -ly.] By way of delinquency or neglect of duty.

* **dē-līn' quish-mēnt**, *s.* [Cf. *relinquishment*.] Relinquishment, giving up. (*Patient Grisil*, 1603.)

* **dē-lī-quāte**, *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *deliquatus*, *pa. par. of delinquo* = to pour out: *dē* = away, and *liquo* = to melt.]

A. Trans.: To cause to melt or dissolve.

"As the *lixivia* of tartar, or the *deliquated* salts of tartar do."
Spratt's Hist. Royal Society, p. 292.

B. Intrans.: To melt or dissolve away.

"It will be resolved into a liquor very analogous to that which the chymists make of salt of tartar, left in moist cells to *deliquate*."
Boyle.

* **dē-lī-quāt-ēd**, *pa. par. or a.* [DELIQUATE.]

dē-lī-quā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *deliquatio*, from *deliquatus*, *pa. par. of delinquo*.] A melting or dissolving away.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wō, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, ōub, cūre, ūnite, ōur, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē. ey = ā, qu = kw,

dē-l-i-quē'sce, v.i. [Lat. *deliquesco* = to melt away: *de* = away, from, and *liquesco*, incept. of *liqueo* = to become fluid, to melt.]

Chem.: Gradually to melt away, finally becoming liquid by the absorption of moisture from the air.

"In other cases the salt *deliquesces* after uniting with water of chemical hydration."—C. F. Cross, in *Nature*, p. 494 (1881).

dē-l-i-quē's-çence, s. [Lat. *deliquescentia*, pr. par. of *deliquesco*.]

Chem.: The property which certain very soluble salts and other bodies possess of absorbing moisture from the atmosphere. This property is made use of in drying salts, &c., the substance being placed over another substance which absorbs water from the air, as sulphuric acid, chloride of calcium, quicklime, &c., in an air-tight vessel called a desiccator.

dē-l-i-quē's-çent, a. [Lat. *deliquescentis*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. **Lit.**: In the same sense as **II. 1.**

†2. **Fig.**: Melting or dissolving away insensibly; easily consumed, as money, property.

II. Technically:

1. **Chem.**: Having the quality of becoming liquefied by the absorption of moisture from the air; liquefying in the air.

2. **Bot.**: Branched in such a manner that the stem is lost in the branches.

***dē-l-i-quī-āte**, v.i. [Lat. *deliquam* = a flowing or melting; a variant of *deliquat* (q.v.).] To melt or become liquefied by deliquescence.

***dē-l-i-quī-ā-tion**, s. [Eng. *deliquat(e)-ion*.] The act of deliquating; deliquescence.

dē-l-i-quī-ūm, s. [Lat.]

1. **Literally & Technically:**

1. **Chem.**: A spontaneous dissolution or liquefaction of certain salts, alkalies, &c., on exposure to the air; deliquescence.

2. **Pathol.**: Syncope; a swooning away.

"For fear of deliquiums or being sick."—Bacon.

3. **Astron.**: An interruption or failing of the light of the sun without an eclipse.

"Such a deliquium we read of subsequent to the death of Caesar."—Spenser.

†**II. Fig.**: A melting or mauling mood.

"... there came a hitherto unfeet sensation, as of Delirium Tremens, and a melting into total deliquium."—Curlye: *Sartor Resartus*, bk. iii, ch. x.

***dē-lir-ā-çy**, s. [Lat. *deliratio*.] Delirium. [DELIRIUM.]

dē-lir-ā-ment, ***dē-lir-ē-mēt**, s. [Lat. *deliramentum*, from *deliro* = (1) to go out of the way; (2) to be foolish or crazy. [DELIRIUM.] A wandering or doting state of the mind; delirium.

"Of whose deliraments further I proceed."—Hogwood: *Hierarchy of Angels*, p. 255.

***dē-lir-an-çy**, s. [Lat. *delirantia*, neut. pl. of *delirans*, pr. par. of *deliro* = ... to be crazy or foolish. [DELIRIUM.] The state of being delirious; delirium.

"Extasies of delirancy and dotage."—Gauden: *Funeral Sermon on Bp. Brownrigg*, p. 51.

***dē-lir-ant**, a. [Lat. *delirans*, pr. par. of *deliro*.] Delirious; out of one's mind; wandering in mind.

***dē-lir-āte**, v.i. & t. [Lat. *deliratum*, sup. of *deliro*=lit., to go or drive the plough out of the furrow; hence (1) to go out of the way; (2) to be crazy; *de* = away, from; *lira* = a furrow; Fr. *delirer*; Ital. *delirare*.] [DELIRIUM.]

I. Intrans.: To rave, to dote, to be delirious; to wander in one's mind.

II. Trans.: To cause delirium; to madden, "It hath an insatiating and delirating spirit in it."—Holland: *Plutarch, Morals*, ii, 395.

***dē-lir-ā-tion**, s. [Lat. *deliratio*, from *deliro* = to be crazy or foolish. [DELIRIUM.] A wandering or doting state of the mind; delirium, doting.

"Such puerile hallucinations and anile delirations."—Gault: *Mag-Astro-Mancer*, p. 116.

***dē-lir-i-et**, a. [Fr. *delirier*=to dote. [DELIRIUM.] Delirious. [DELIRIUM.]

***dē-lir-i-et-ness**, s. [Eng. *deliriet*; -ness.] Delirium.

"I won't that my mother did naxend word o' the nature of this delirietness o' Charlie."—*The Entail*, ii, 35.

dē-lir-i-ōus, a. [A modern word, formed from Eng. *deliri(um)* and suff. -ous, and replacing the older *delirious* (q.v.).]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. **Lit.**: In the same sense as **II.**

"I've seen the sick and ghastly bed Of Sin delirious with his drow."—Byron: *Prisoner of Chillon*, viii.

†2. **Fig.**: Characterized or accompanied by wild excitement; frantic.

"Bacchantes ... sing delirious verses."—Longfellow: *Drinking Song*.

II. Med.: Suffering from delirium; wandering in mind.

dē-lir-i-ōus-ly, adv. [Eng. *delirious*; -ly.] In a delirious manner; like one suffering from delirium.

***dē-lir-i-ōus-ness**, s. [Eng. *delirious*; -ness.] The quality or state of being delirious.

"Poets, at the intermission of his deliriousness, was always saying something kind either of his present or absent friends."—Johnson: *Lives of the Poets*; Pope.

dē-lir-i-ūm, s. [Lat., from *delirus* = crazy, foolish, from *deliro* = (1) to go out of the way, (2) to be crazy or foolish; *de* = away, from, and *lira* = a furrow.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. **Lit.**: In the same sense as **II.**

2. **Fig.**: Wild or frantic excitement or enthusiasm; rapture.

"Too well the Imposter nursed

Her soul's delirium."—Moore: *Veiled Prophet of Khorassan*.

II. Med.: Increased ideation ranging from simple confusion of thought to fixed delusion, accompanied by incoherence, restlessness, and frequently combined with some amount of unconsciousness, deepening at times into coma. It often occurs in the course of general specific diseases, in pneumonia, erysipelas, gout, acute mania, alcoholic poisoning, as delirium tremens (q.v.), and as a consequence of nervous exhaustion from mental overwork.

delirium tremens, s.

Med.: Alcoholism, specially accompanied by delusions, from loss of cerebral power, with general disturbances of functions, depression, and debility, feeble but rapid action of heart, tremor and undecided muscular action, fear, and mental agitation all indicative of the most depressed condition of all the vital functions, with a characteristic peculiar odour of a saccharo-alcoholic kind, usually very marked. Beef-tea, soup, yolk of eggs, with cayenne or cayenne pepper, good nursing, with total abstinence, are the chief requirements in the immediate treatment of this affection—in fact, it needs nutrients and rest.

***dē-lir-ōus**, a. [Lat. *delirus*.] Delirious.

"Delirous that doteth and swerveth from reason."—Blount.

dē-lis-sē-a, s. [Named in 1826 by Gandichand after D. M. Delisse, a physician from the Isle of France, and naturalist to the French expedition under D'Entrecasteaux, from 1800 to 1804, to the South Seas.

Bot.: A genus of Lobeliads, the typical one of the tribe Delisseæ. The calyx is hemispherical; the corolla two-lipped; the fruit a globular two-celled berry. Habitat, the Sandwich Islands.

dē-lis-sē-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *Delissea*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -æe.]

Bot.: A tribe of Lobeliads, type *Delissea* (q.v.).

***dē-lit**, s. [DELIGHT, s.]

***dē-lit-ā-ble**, a. [DELIGHTABLE.] Delightful, delectable.

"And many another delectable sight."—Chaucer: *C. T.*, 7,958.

***dē-lit-ēn**, v. [DELIGHT, v.]

dē-lit-ēs-çence, **dē-lit-ēs-çen-çy**, s. [Lat. *delitescens*, pr. par. of *delitescere* = to lie hid; *de* = away, from, and *lateo*, incept. of *lateo* = to lie hid.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The state of being in retirement, concealment, or obscurity.

"I have enjoyed a happy *delitescency*."—Aubrey: *Life*, p. 13.

2. A state of inactivity or apathy, idleness.

"Every man has those about him who wish to soothe him into inactivity and *delitescency*."—Johnson.

II. Surg.: A mode of termination peculiar to phlegmasia, in which there is a sudden and total disappearance of inflammation.

¶ **Period of delitescence:**

Med.: [INCUBATION.]

***dē-lit-ēs-çent**, a. [Lat. *delitescens*, pr. par. of *delitescere*.] Lying hid, concealed, or obscured.

***dē-lit-i-gāte**, v.i. [Lat. *delitigatum*, sup. of *delitigo* = to quarrel.] To quarrel. [LITIGATE.]

***dē-lit-i-gā-tion**, s. [DELITIGATE.] A quarrelling; a striving in words; a brawl.

***dē-lit-ive**, a. [DELETIVE.]

dē-liv-ēr (1), ***deliveren**, ***delivre**, ***delivrī**, ***delyver** (1), ***delyvern**, ***delvri**, v.t. & i. [Fr. *délivrer*; Low Lat. *delibero* = to set free; *de* = away, from, and *libero* = to set free; *liber* = free.] [LIBERATE.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To liberate, to set free, to release.

"Thus she the captive did deliver."—Prior.

2. To save, to rescue. (Generally followed by *from* or *out of*, and in Scriptural language by *out of* or *from the hand of*.)

"Who are they among all the gods of the countries, that have delivered their country out of mine hand?"—2 Kings xviii, 35.

3. To hand over, to transfer, to commit.

"Lord, thou deliveredst unto me two talents."—Matt. xxv, 22.

4. To give up, to surrender, to yield, to resign. (Generally followed by *up*.)

"Are the cities, that I got with wounds, Delivered up again with peaceful words?"—Shakespeare: 2 Henry VI, i, l.

5. To place in the power of any one; to hand over.

"Behold, this day thine eyes have seen how that the Lord hath delivered thee to-day into mine hand in the cave."—1 Sam. xxiv, 10.

6. To communicate, to impart.

"William's message was delivered by Portland to Lewis at a private audience."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

7. To utter, to pronounce; as, to deliver a speech or an address.

* 8. To describe, to speak of.

"She is delivered for a masterpiece in nature."—Massinger: *Grand Duke of Florence*, i, 2.

* 9. To show, to discover.

"I'll deliver

Myself your loyal servant."—Shakespeare: *Coriolanus*, v, 6.

10. To discharge, to send out, to direct, to let fly.

"... delivered such a shower of pebbles."—Shakespeare: *Henry VIII*, v, 4.

11. To discharge, to pass; as, a pipe will deliver so many feet in the minute.

* 12. To cast away, to throw off.

"... the exalted mind All sense of *we deliver* to the wind."—Pope.

* 13. To exert, to put in motion.

"Misdroids could not perform any action on horse or foot more strongly, or deliver that strength more fully."—Stacey.

14. To disburden of a child; to bring to bed.

"His Queen was safely delivered of a daughter."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

II. Law: To hand over a deed to the grantee, as in the attestation, "sealed and delivered." [DELIVERY, II. 1.]

* **B. Intrans.**: To speak, to declare.

"An't please you, deliver."

Shakespeare: *Coriolanus*, i, l.

¶ (1) **To deliver a cargo:** To discharge it from the ship and hand it over to the owners.

(2) **To deliver over:**

(a) To put into the hands, power, or discretion of another.

"Deliver me not over unto the will of mine enemies."—Ps. xxvii, 12.

(b) To hand down, to transmit.

"Your lordship will be delivered over to posterity in a fairer character than I have given."—Dryden.

(3) **To deliver out:** To distribute.

"See what I do deliver out to each."

Shakespeare: *Coriolanus*, i, l.

¶ (1) **Crab** thus discriminates between *to deliver*, to rescue, and to save: "The idea of taking or keeping from danger is common to these terms; but *deliver* and *rescue* signify rather the taking from, *save* the keeping from danger: we *deliver* and *rescue* from the evil

bēl, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gēm; thin, thīs; sin, aš; expect, Xēnophon, exist. -īng. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn. -tion, -gion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.

that is; we save from evils that may be as well as those that are. *Deliver* and *rescue* do not convey any idea of the means by which the end is produced; *save* commonly includes the idea of some superior agency: a man may be *delivered* or *rescued* by any person without distinction; he is commonly *saved* by a superior. *Deliver* is an unqualified term, it is applicable to every mode of the action or species of evil; to *rescue* is a species of *delivering*—namely, *delivering* from the power of another; to *save* is applicable to the greatest possible evils: a person may be *delivered* from a burden, from an oppression, from disease, or from danger, by any means; a prisoner is *rescued* from the hands of an enemy; a person is *saved* from destruction." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)

(2) For the difference between to *deliver* and to *give up*, see *GIVE*; for that between to *deliver* and to *free*, see *FREE*.

***dē-liv-ēr** (2), ***de-lyv-er** (2), *v.i.* [Lat. *delibero* = to deliberate (q.v.).]

1. To deliberate.

"The Statia thare assemblyd hale,
Deliveryd, and gave hym for conswale,
Of fewt till gyve up all bond." *Wynetoun*, viii. 10, 76.

2. To determine, to resolve.

"He perwadit the kyng to sende an garyson of armynt men to the bordoure to resist the fury of Scottis and Fychtis, quhilkis war *delivered* it was clerly informit) to reuenge the injuris done be his army."—*Bellenden*: *Cron*, B. viii. c. 12.

***dē-liv-ēr**, *s.* [The Imperative of the verb.] The challenge of a highwayman.

"Untill some booty doth approach him nye,
To whom a loud *deliver* he shall crye."
The Newe Metamorphosis, 1,600, M.S. (Nares.)

***dē-liv-ēr**, ***de-lyv-er**, ***de-lyv-ere**, *a.* [O. Fr. *delivré*.] (CLEVER.)

1. Active, clever.

"Of his stature he was of even length,
And wonderly *deliver*, and grete of strength."
Chaucer: *C. T.*, 83, 84.

2. Delivered. (In this sense directly from *deliver*, *v.*)

"This abbas was all stepand
Deliver of a fayr knawe chylde."
Metr. Homilies, p. 168.

***dē-liv-ēr-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *deliver*; -able.] Capable of being delivered.

dē-liv-ēr-ance, ***de-lyv-er-ance**, ***de-lyv-er-auce**, *s.* [Fr. *délivrance*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of setting free, releasing, or liberating.

"God let sende Moyses to make the *delivrance*."
Gower, II. 182.

2. The act of saving or rescuing from danger; rescue.

3. The state of being saved, rescued, or delivered from danger.

"Dionysius describes the joy of the Romans at this unexpected *delivrance* from imminent danger as unbounded."—*Lewis*: *Cred. Early Rom. Hist.* (1855), ch. xii, pt. ii, § 22.

*4. The act of handing over or delivering to another.

*5. The act of speaking, uttering, or pronouncing.

"And at each word's *delivrance*
Stab ponards in our flesh."
Shakespeare: *3 Henry VI.*, II. 1.

*6. An utterance; a declaration; a statement.

"You have it from his own *delivrance*."—*Shakespeare*: *A. W.*, II. 4.

*7. The act of bringing forth children.

"Ne'er mother
Rejoic'd *delivrance* more."
Shakespeare: *Cymbeline*, v. 5.

¶ In the last four meanings *delivery* is now used.

*8. Deliberation, consultation.

"Thir novills maid the Federis as astonish, that thay uth the awpen *delivrance* that thay uth in extreme necessity."—*Bellenden*: *T. Liv.*, p. 212.

*9. Determination, sentence.

"Both parties were compromit by their oaths to stand at the *delivrance* of the arbitrators chosen by them both."—*Pitcottie* (ed. 1728), p. 14.

II. Law:

1. Eng.: The acquittal of a prisoner by the verdict of a jury.

2. Scots Law: The decision of a judge or arbitrator.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *delivrance* and *delivery*: "*Delivrance* and *delivery* are drawn from the same verb to express its different senses of taking from or giving

to; the former denotes the taking something from one's self; the latter implies giving something to another. To wish for a *delivrance* from that which is hurtful or painful is to a certain extent justifiable: the careful *delivery* of property into the hands of the owner will be the first object of concern with a faithful agent." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)

dē-liv-ēr-ed (1), *pa. par.* or *a.* [DELIVER (1), *v.*]

***dē-liv-ēr-ed** (2), ***dē-liv-ēr-īt**, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DELIVER (2), *v.*] Determined, resolved.

"In as far as pertenes to me, I am *delivered* to departe hastilie of your clete, and to returne hame."—*Bellenden*: *T. Liv.*, p. 154.

dē-liv-ēr-er, ***dē-lyv-ēr-er**, *s.* [Eng. *deliver*; -er.]

1. One who delivers or sets free another; a saviour, a preserver.

"Since that time the history of every great *deliverer* has been the history of Moses retold."—*Maudslayi*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

*2. One who communicates or relates anything.

"... the *deliverers* of those experiments."—*Boyle*.

3. One who delivers or hands over anything to another.

***dē-liv-ēr-ess**, *s.* [Eng. *deliver*; -ess.] A female deliverer.

dē-liv-ēr-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DELIVER, *v.*]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *substantive*:

1. The act of setting free, rescuing, or preserving.

2. The act of communicating, handing over, or relating.

delivering-roll, *s.* [DELIVERY-ROLLER.]

***dē-liv-ēr-lý**, ***de-lyv-er-liche**, ***de-lyv-er-ly**, *adv.* [Mid. Eng. *deliver*, *a.*; -ly.] Actively, nimbly, with sharpness. (CLEVER.)

"Thei takeu more sharply the bestes and more *deliverly* than don boundes."—*Maunderville*, p. 29.

***dē-liv-ēr-ness**, ***de-lyv-er-nes**, ***de-lyv-er-nesse**, *s.* [Mid. Eng. *deliver*, *a.*; -ness.] Activity, nimbleness, cleverness.

"*Deliveries* and bewte of body."
Hampole: *Pricke of Conscience*, 5,899.

dē-liv-ēr-ý, ***dē-liv-ēr-íá**, *s.* [DELIVER, *v.*]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of delivering, setting free, or releasing, release, deliverance.

2. The act of rescuing or delivering from danger; rescue.

3. The state or condition of being delivered from danger, &c.

"He hugged me in his arms, and swore, with sobs,
That he would labour my *delivery*."
Shakespeare: *Richard III.*, I. 4.

4. The act of delivering or handing over to another; transfer.

5. The act of surrendering, yielding, or giving up to another; surrender.

"After the *delivery* of your royal father's person into the hands of the army, . . ."—*Denham*.

6. Charge, care.

"You'll put your some and heir to his *delivrie*."—*Chaucer*: *Trois Mar'ys*, p. 46.

7. A distribution of letters, &c., from a post-office to the persons to whom they are addressed.

8. The quantity of water, &c., discharged by a pipe in a given time.

9. The act of uttering or pronouncing; utterance.

"I make a broken *delivry* of the business."—*Shakespeare*: *Winter's Tale*, v. 2.

10. A style or manner of speaking; address.

"I was charmed with the gracefulness of his figure and *delivry*, as well as with his discourses."—*Addison*.

11. Childbirth.

"Like as a woman with child, that draweth near the time of her *delivry*, is in pain, and creeth out."—*Isa.* xlvii. 7.

*12. Activity; free or active use of the limbs. [DELIVER, *a.*]

"The earl was the taller, and much the stronger; but the duke had the nester limbs, and freer *delivry*."—*Wotton*.

II. Technically:

1. Law:

(1) The delivery of a deed, or the handing of it over to the grantee, which is expressed in

the attestation, "*sealed and delivered*," is one of the requisites to a good deed. A deed takes effect only from this delivery; for if the date be false or impossible, the delivery ascertains the time of it. A delivery may be either absolute, that is, to the grantee himself, or to a third person, to hold till some conditions be performed on the part of the grantee. In certain cases, as wills, bonds made by a parent in favour of his children, or deeds in which the grantee has himself an interest, or where there is a mutual obligation between the parties, delivery is not required.

(2) Also called *gaol delivery*, a term applied to the Sessions at the Old Bailey, or the Assizes, when the gaol is delivered or cleared of the prisoners.

*2. *Mint*: The moneys coined within a certain period at the Mint.

3. *Baseball or Cricket*:

(1) The act of delivering or bowling a ball.

(2) The manner or style of delivering or bowling a ball.

(3) The ball delivered or bowled.

"... came in, and the first *delivery* from Spofforth clean bowled him."—*Daily Telegraph*, August 18, 1882.

4. *Founding*: The draft or allowance by which a pattern is made to free itself from close lateral contact with the sand of the mould as it is lifted. Also called *Draw-taper*.

¶ For the difference between *delivery* and *deliverance*, see *DELIVERANCE*.

delivery-roller, *s.* That roller in a carding, paper, or calendaring, or other machine, which conducts the object finally from the operative portions of the apparatus.

delivery-valve, *s.* That valve through which the discharge of a pumped fluid occurs, as the upper valve of the air-pump in the condensing steam-engine, through which water is lifted into the hot-well. (Knight.)

dēll (1), ***delle**, *s.* [A variant of *dale* (q.v.).] A small narrow valley between hills; a dale, a ravine.

"Then, with mild Una in her sober cheer,
High over hill and low down the dell."
Wordsworth: *White Doe of Rylstone* (Introd.).

***dell** (2), *s.* [Etyim. unknown.] A young girl, a maid, a wench. (Thieves' slang.)

"Dells are young buxom wenches."—*Dunton*: *Ladies Dictionary*, 1694. (Nares.)

Dēl-la-crūs'-cān, *a.* [For etym. see def.] Pertaining to or in any way connected with the celebrated Academy of Della Crusca at Florence.

¶ *Dellacruscan School of Literature*: A name applied to some English writers residing at Florence about A.D. 1785.

dēlph (1), *s.* [DELPH (1), *s.*]

Hydral. Engin.: The drain on the land side of a sea embankment. It should be at sufficient distance not to encourage the percolation of water from the outside of the bank, or the slipping of the bank from outside pressure. Thirty-six feet from the foot of the bank, 12 feet width at top, 6 feet at bottom, and a depth of 4 or 5 feet, are approved proportionate dimensions. (Knight.)

dēlph (2), *s.* [DELPH.] Delf or crockery-ware.

"A supper worthy of herself;
Five uthings in five plates of *delf*."
Swift.

dēl'-phī-an, **dēl'-phic**, *a.* [Lat. *Delphi*: Gr. *Δελφοί* (*Delphoi*); Eng. adj. suff. -an, -ic.]

1. *Lit.*: Of or belonging to Delphi, a town of Phocis in Greece, where was a celebrated oracle of Apollo.

"Behold his *Delphian* rock he sinks to sleep."
Byron: *Curse of Minerva*.

2. *Fig.*: Inspired, prophetic.

dēl'-phīn, **dēl'-phīn'-ý-an**, *a.* [DELPHINE.]

dēl'-phīn-āte, *s.* [Eng. *delphin(e)*; suff. -ate (Chem.) (q.v.).]

Chem.: A salt formed by a union of delphinic acid with a base.

dēl'-phīne, **dēl'-phīn**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *delphis*, *delphinus* = a dolphin.]

A. As *adjective*:

1. *Ichthy.*: Pertaining to the Dolphin or Delphinidae.

2. *Bibliography*: Prepared or published for the use of the Dauphin of France; a title given to a certain edition of the Latin classics,

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūh, cūre, unīte, cūr, rūle, fūll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

prepared and annotated by thirty-nine of the most eminent scholars of the time, at the command of Louis XIV., king of France, for the benefit of his son, the Dauphin of France [in *usum Delphini*], under the superintendence of his governor, Montausier, and his tutors, Bossuet and Huet.

B. As substantive

Chem.: A neutral fat found in the oil of *Delphinus globiceps*, *D. Phocæna*, and *D. marginatus*. It is an oil which boils at 253°. It is soluble in hot alcohol. One hundred parts of delphin, saponified with potash, yield thirty six parts of valeric acid, fifty-nine parts of oleic acid, and fifteen parts of glycerin.

dél-phîn-î-a, dél-phîn-a, dél-pâi-a, dél-phîn-ine, s. [DELPHINE.]

Chem.: An alkaloid $C_{21}H_{35}NO_2$ obtained from the seeds of *Delphinium staphisagria* or *Stavesacre*. It is a yellowish-white powder which turns brown at 102° and melts at 119°. It is soluble in alcohol and ether. Delphine when taken produces nausea, and causes irritation when rubbed on the skin. It is used as a remedy in chronic swellings of the glands.

dél-phîn-ic, a. [Eng. *delphin(e)*; -ic.]

Chem.: Of or pertaining to delphine.

delphinic acid, s. [VALERIC ACID.]

dél-phîn-î-dæ, s. pl. [Lat. *delphin(us)* = a dolphin, and fem. adj. pl. suff. -idæ.]

1. Zool.: One of the families into which the order Cetacea is divided. It comprises such forms as the True Dolphins, the Fresh-Water Dolphins of the Ganges and Amazon, the Porpoises, the Beluga, the Orea, and, according to some authors, the Narwhal. The members of this group possess considerable diversity in outward form, in skeletal characters, and dentition; but in all the head is of moderate size, and, with the exception of the Narwhal, they agree in having numerous conical teeth in both jaws, whilst nearly all have dorsal fins.

2. Paleont.: The Delphinidae are found fossil in deposits of Miocene and later date, some of the genera being now extinct.

dél-phîn-ite, s. [Named from being found in *Dauphiny*; Eng. suff. -ite (*Min.*) (q.v.).] [DAUPHIN.]

Min.: A variety of Epidote occurring in yellowish-green crystals, sometimes transparent, and found near Bourg d'Oisans, in the Piedmontese Alps.

dél-phîn-î-ûm, s. [Lat. *delphinus* = a dolphin, from the resemblance which the nectary bears to the imaginary figures of the dolphin.]

Bot.: Larkspurs, a genus of plants belonging to the natural order Ranunculaceæ. They are widely spread over the northern temperate zone. They are erect, branching, annual or perennial shrubs, with blue or violet, rarely white,



DELPHINIUM.
1. Spur. 2. Follicle.

racemose flowers; calyx deciduous, petal-like, and irregular. *Delphinium staphisagria*, or *Stavesacre*, has seeds which are irritant and narcotic, and yield the alkaloid delphinia (q.v.). *D. Consolida* is a simple astringent. It is found in a semi-wild state in parts of England.

dél-phîn-ôid, a. [Gr. *δελφίς* (*delphis*), genit. *δελφίνος* (*delphinos*) = a dolphin, and *εἶδος* (*eidos*) = appearance.] Resembling or partaking of the nature of a dolphin or the delphinidae.

dél-phîn-ône, s. [Eng. *delphin*; suff. -one (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: A synonym of Valerone (q.v.).

dél-phîn-ôp-tër-a, s. pl. [Lat. *delphinus* = a dolphin, and Gr. *πτερόν* (*pteron*) = a fin.]

Zool.: A sub-division of the Delphinidae established by Comte de Lacépède to include such members of that family as, like Deluge, do not possess a dorsal fin. As a generic name (*Delphinopterus*) it is still used by some authors, who class under the Right Whale-porpoise, or *Delphinopterus Peronii*, the *D. Commersonii*, and *D. borealis*. The two former inhabit seas of high north latitudes, whilst the latter is found in the North Pacific. These species are about five or six feet long.

dél-phîn-ô-rhyn'-chûs, s. [Lat. *delphinus* = a dolphin, and Gr. *ρύγχος* (*rhunchos*) = a snout.]

Zool.: A genus of Cetaceans, family Delphinidae, in which the beak is very long and narrow, being often four times the length of the skull. Like the True Dolphins, they have a dorsal fin, but no furrow between the beak and forehead. Some six species have been placed under this genus, of which *Delphinorhynchus coronatus*, which frequents the Spitzbergen Seas, is the largest, measuring from thirty to thirty-six feet.

dél-phîn-û-la, s. [A dimin. from Lat. *delphinus*.]

Zool.: A genus of Mollusca having a turbinated, subdiscoidal, and umbilicated univalve shell.

dél-phî-nûs, s. [Lat., from Gr. *δελφίς* (*delphis*), genit. *δελφίνος* (*delphinos*) = a dolphin.]

1. Zool.: A genus of Cetaceans, and the typical one of the family Delphinidae (q.v.). It includes numerous species, but the best known are the Common Dolphin (*Delphinus delphis*) and the Bottle-nose Dolphin (*D. tursio*) of our coasts. The Dolphin occurs commonly in all European seas, and is especially abundant in the Mediterranean.

2. Paleont.: The genus *Delphinus* appears to date from the Miocene Tertiary, being well represented in deposits of Pliocene age. In Miocene strata also occur the Delphinoid remains, which have been referred to the genus *Stereodelphis*. (*Nicholson*.)

3. Astron.: The Dolphin, a constellation in the northern hemisphere.

Dél-sâr'-ti-an, a. Relating to François Delsarte, a French singer and teacher of physical exercises; pertaining to the Delsartian system.

Delsartian (or Delsarte) system, s. A system of physical exercises, somewhat like calisthenics, introduced by François Delsarte, and intended to promote the grace and vigor of the body.

Dél'-sâr-tîgm, s. The Delsartian system.

dél-ta, s. [The name of the fourth Greek letter, corresponding with the English Δ . As a capital it is written Δ .] Originally applied to the Δ -shaped island formed by deposits between the two mouths of the Nile; afterwards applied to other similarly shaped tracts



MAP OF THE NILE DELTA.

formed at the mouths of large rivers by two or more diverging branches. The deltas of many rivers, as the Ganges, Niger, Mississippi, &c., are geologically most instructive, exhibiting, as they do, perfect analogues of many of the older formations in magnitude, variety of composition, alternation of beds, and entombment of plants and animals.

"Before the Restoration scarcely one ship from the Thames had ever visited the *Delta* of the Ganges."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

***dél-ta-fî-câ-tion, s.** [Gr. *δέλτα* (*delta*); Lat. *facio* = to make.] The act or process of forming a delta at the mouth of a river.

†dél-tâ-ic, a. [Eng. *delta*; -ic.] Pertaining to, or of the form of, a delta.

†dél-tic, a. [Eng. *del(ta)*; -ic] The same as DELTAIC (q.v.).

dél-tê-hê-drôn, s. [Gr. *δέλτα* (*delta*), the form *δελτα* (*delta*) takes when the first element in a compound, and *ἑδρα* (*hedra*) = a seat . . a base.]

Geom.: A solid, the surface of which is formed by twenty-four deltoids. (*Rositter*.)

dél-tôid, a. & s. [Gr. *δελτοειδής* (*deltoides*) = delta-shaped, triangular, from Gr. *δέλτα* (*delta*), and *εἶδος* (*eidos*) = form, appearance.] [DELTA.]

A. As adj.: Resembling the Greek letter Δ in section or outline; triangular. Applied—

1. In Anat.: To a triangular muscle of the shoulder, moving the arm.

2. In Bot.: To a leaf of a triangular or nearly triangular shape. Properly applied solely to describe the transverse sections of solids.

B. As substantive

1. Geom.: A four-sided figure formed of two unequal isosceles triangles on opposite sides of a common base. (*Rositter*.)

2. Anat.: The deltoid muscle.

deltoid-hastate, a.

Bot.: A term applied to a hastate leaf when short, and resembling the Greek letter delta, as in ivy, &c.

deltoid-ovate, a.

Bot.: A term applied to a leaf having an outline between the shape of a Δ and an egg.

***dê-lû-brûm, s.** [Lat.]

1. Roman Antiquity:

(1) A shrine, a temple, or other hallowed or sacred place.

(2) That part of the temple in which the altar or statue of the deity was erected.

2. Eccles. Arch.: A font or baptismal basin.

***dê-lûd-a-bîl-î-tÿ, s.** [Eng. *deludabl(e)*; -ity.] The quality of being easily deceived or imposed upon.

dê-lûd'-a-ble, a. [Eng. *delud(e)*; -able.] Capable of being deluded; easily imposed upon or deceived.

"Not well understanding omniscience, he is not so ready to deceive himself, as to falsely unto him whose cogitation is in no ways *deludable*."—*Brown: Vulgar Errors*.

dê-lûde', v.t. [Lat. *deludo* = to mock, to deceive: *de* (intens.), *ludo* = to play.]

1. To deceive, to impose upon; to beguile, to cheat.

"He, after the fashion of all the false prophets who have *deluded* themselves and others. . . ."*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

2. To frustrate, to disappoint.

"It *deludes* thy search." *Dryden*.

¶ For the difference between *delude* and *deceive*, see DECEIVE.

dê-lûd'-êd, pa. par. & a. [DELUDE.]

dê-lûd'-êr, s. [Eng. *delud(e)*; -er.]

1. One who deludes, deceives, or imposes upon another; a deceiver, a cheat, an impostor.

"And every blow that sinks the heart Bids the deluder rise."

Goldsmith: An Oration, li.

2. One who beguiles.

"And thus the sweet deluders tune the song"

Pope: Homer; Odyssey, xii. 221.

dê-lûd'-îng, pr. par. a., & s. [DELUDE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj. (See the verb).

C. As substant.: The act of beguiling, deceiving, or imposing upon; a beguilement.

"Ananias and Sapphira's dainty *deludings* with a smooth lie."—*Sp. Friar: Eucologia*, p. 228.

dêl'-ûge, s. [Fr. *déluge*; from Lat. *diluvium*, from *diluo* = to wash away: *di* = *dis* = apart; *luo* = to wash.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

1. A general overflowing of water or inundation; specifically, the general inundation or flood in the time of Noah.

"The apostle doth plainly intimate, that the old world was subject to perih by a deluge, as this is subject to perish by conflagration."—*Burnet's Theory*.

2. An overflowing of the natural bounds of a river; a flood.

"No longer then within his banks he dwells,
First to a torrent then a deluge swells."
Denham: *Cooper's Hill*, 355, 356.

II. Figuratively:

1. Applied to a torrent or flood of anything resembling water, as fire, lava, melted stone, &c.

"The beds of lava rise in successive gently-sloping plains, towards the interior, whence the *deluges* of melted stone have originally proceeded."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World* (1876), ch. l, p. 6.

2. A violent or overwhelming calamity.

B. Scripture: The great flood or cataclysm sent in punishment of flagrant sins committed by the antediluvians, all of whom were drowned with the exception of Noah, his wife, his three sons, Japheth, Shem, and Ham, with their three wives, in all eight persons, who were saved in an ark which the Patriarch was commanded to build. For details see Genesis vi. to viii. Three schools of thought or opinion exist with respect to the deluge. 1st. The common one that it was universal not merely as regards the human race, but with respect to the world, every part of which, the highest peaks of the Himalayas not excepted, was submerged. 2nd. That whilst drowning all mankind except the eight persons in the ark, it was partial, being limited to Central Asia. The ordinary mind will consider this view absurd, and say that the water standing high in Central Asia would run over the world, becoming shallower as it went; but the geologist knows that in such a vast flood what appears to the eye the rising of the waters is really the sinking of the land. If the land subsided in Central Asia, cracks extending to the Caspian, the Persian Gulf, &c., a deluge would be produced, whilst a like upheaval of the land would bring it to a termination. This view was supported by Lenormant, and by the Abbé Moïsis, as consistent with Roman doctrine. 3rd. Bishop Colenso considers the deluge unhistorical.

According to Hales, who followed the Septuagint chronology, the deluge took place B.C. 3155. According to Ussher, who adopted the Hebrew reckoning, it was B.C. 2348.

Traditions of such an event are found among many races. For these, and for the subject of the deluge generally, see Hugh Miller's *Testimony of the Rocks*, only be it observed that the Indian narrative of Shem, Ham, and Japheth was an impudent forgery of Captain Wilford's Hindoo Pundit, a fact of which Mr. Miller when he quoted it was not aware. [DELUGE TABLET.]

The old view that the fossils collected by the geologists were deposited during the Noachian deluge is now held only by the unenlightened, and even the *Reliquie Diluvianæ* of Dr. Buckland are attributed to an earlier submergence, the date of which is determined to have been during the Newer Pliocene period.

deluge tablet, deluge tablets, s. & a. pl.

Archæol.: The name given to a tablet or tablets (the eleventh of the Izdubar Legends) inscribed with cuneiform writing, which being translated is found to contain the Chaldean account of the deluge. Perhaps it may have been originally Accadian. A paper on the subject was read by Mr. George Smith, of the British Museum, before the Society of Biblical Archaeology, on Dec. 3, 1872 [BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY], and a revised translation published in 1874. What Mr. George Smith called the Flood-hero was Adra-hasis. In Babylonian proper names compounded like this of two elements, either might at pleasure be placed first. Reversing the relative positions of the two elements, the name becomes Hasis-adra, which being imperfectly heard by the Greeks was by them written Xithurnis or Xisithurnis. This pious man was ordered by the god Izdubar to make a ship of a certain number of cubits length, breadth, and height.

"Canst," it was said, "to ascend the seed of life all of it to the midst of the ship." "In to the deep launch it." Adra-hasis replied, "When by me it shall be done, I shall be deluded by young men and old men."

The deity insisted:

"Into it enter, and the door of the ship turn. Into the midst of it thy grain, thy furniture, and thy goods, thy wealth, thy woman servants, thy female slaves and the young men, the beasts of the field, the animals of the field: all I will gather, and I will send to thee: they shall be inclosed in thy door."

Omitting much, let the following suffice as further specimens of the tablets:

"Wine in receptacles and wine I collected like the water of a river; also food like the dust of the earth; also I collected in boxes with my hand and placed, . . . Seed of the whole I caused to go up into the ship. . . A flood shames made, and he spoke, saying, 'In the night I will cause it to rain from heaven heavily; enter the midst of the ship, and shut thy door.' That flood happened, of which he spoke, saying, 'In the night I will cause it to rain from heaven heavily. . . The bright earth to a waste was turned, the surface of the earth like . . . It swept it destroyed all life from the face of the earth, the strong deluge over the people reached to heaven. . . In heaven the gods feared, the lowest and sought refuge, they ascended to the heaven of Ann. . . Six days and nights passed, the wind, deluge, and storm overwhelmed. On the seventh day it ceased the rain from heaven, and all the deluge which had destroyed like an earthquake quieted, the sea he caused to dry, and the wind and deluge ended. . . I perceived the sea making a tossing, and the whole of mankind turned to corruption. . . Like reeds the corpses floated. . . To the country of Nizir went the ship; the mountain of Nizir stopped the ship, and to pass over it was not able. I sent forth a dove, and it left. The dove went and turned, and a resting-place it could not enter, and it returned. I sent forth a swallow, and it left. The swallow went and turned, and a resting-place it could not enter, and it returned. I sent forth a raven, and it left. The raven went, and the corpses which were in the water it saw, and it did eat, it swam and wandered away, and did not return. I sent the animals forth to the four winds. I poured out a mountain. I built an altar on the peak of the mountain."—*Bib. Archæol. Soc. Trans.*, iii. (1874), 530-536.

dél'-uge (1), *v.t. & i.* [DELUGE, s.]

A. Transitive:

1. *Lit.:* To overwhelm or drown with water; to flood, to inundate.

"The whole country was deluged, and the Duke's camp became a marsh."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

II. Figuratively:

1. To overwhelm, to sweep over, to cover.

2. To overwhelm, or cause to sink under the weight of any calamity.

"At length corruption, like a general flood, shall deluge."—*Pope: Moral Essays*, iii. 135, 136.

*** B. Intrans.:** To be deluged; to be subjected to a deluge.

"I'd weep the world to such a strain,
That it should deluge once again."
Marq. of Montrose: On the Death of Charles I.

"dél'-luge (2), *v.i.* [Fr. *déluger* = to dislodge]

To dislodge, to remove.

"In the law Land I come to seek refuge,
And purport their to seek my residence,
But singular Profit gart me some deluge."
Lyndsay: Works (1592), p. 265.

dél'-uged, *pa. par. or a.* [DELUGE (1), v.]

dél'-ug-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DELUGE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The act or process of overwhelming with a deluge; inundation.

dél'-lun'-dung, *s.* [Javanese.]

Zool.: The Weasel-cat, *Prionodon gracilis*, a small quadruped inhabiting the vast forests of the eastern extremities of Java and Malacca. It is of a pale yellowish-white colour, with elegantly-marked stripes and bands of a deep brown. It is allied to the civets, but is destitute of a scent-pouch.

dél'-lun'-gion, *s.* [Lat. *delusio*, from *delusus*,

pa. par. of deludo = to delude, to deceive, to mock.]

1. The act of deluding, cheating, or imposing upon another; a cheat, an imposition, a deceit.

2. The state of being deluded, deceived, or imposed upon.

"That they are people peculiarly liable to . . . delusions of the imagination is less generally acknowledged, but is not less true."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

3. A false impression or belief; an illusion; an error; a mistaken idea; a fallacy.

"Another fatal delusion had taken possession of his mind, which was never dispelled till it had ruined him."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

¶ (1) For the difference between *delusion* and *fallacy*, see FALLACY.

(2) "Illusion has most to do with visions of the imagination; *delusion* with some decided mental deception. An *illusion* is an idea which is presented before our bodily or mental vision, and which does not exist in reality. A *delusion* is a false view entertained of something which really exists, but which does not possess the quality or attribute erroneously ascribed to it." (*Trench: Eng. Synonyms*.)

dél'-lú'-sive, *a.* [Lat. *delusus*], *pa. par. of deludo*, and Eng. adj. suff. -ive.] Deluding,

deceiving, deceptive, beguiling; apt to deceive, impose upon, or mislead.

"Time flies; it is his melancholy task
To bring, and lose away, delusive hopes."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

dél'-lú'-sive-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *delusive*; -ly.] In a delusive, deceptive, or misleading manner.

"He that acts prestigiously and delusively."—*Gaulle: Mag-Astro-Mancer*, p. 24.

dél'-lú'-sive-ness, *s.* [Eng. *delusive*; -ness.] The quality of being delusive or deceptive; deceitfulness.

dél'-lú'-sör'-y, *a.* [Lat. *delusus*, *pa. par. of deludo*, and Eng. adj. suff. -ory.] Apt to deceive or mislead; delusive, deceptive.

"This confidence is founded on no better foundation than a delusory prejudice."—*Glanville*.

*** dél'-lú'-vöy**, *s.* [Lat. *diluvium*.] A deluge, a flood.

dél'-vaux'-ène (*vaux* as *vöz*), *s.* [Named after M. Delvaux.]

Mineralogy:

1. A variety of Dufrenite. It occurs at Besnau, near Vië, in Belgium.

2. The same as BOROCHITE (q.v.).

dél'-vaux'-ite (*vaux* as *vöz*), *s.* [Named after M. Delvaux, who analysed it; and Eng. suff. -ite (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A variety of Dufrenite. It is of a yellowish-brown to brownish-black or reddish colour. Sp. gr. 1.85.

† délve, *** del'-ven**, *** del'-vyn** (pret. ** dalfe*, ** dalfe*, ** dalve*, ** dalve*, ** delved*) *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *deľfan*; Dut. *delven*; M. H. Ger. *teľben*.]

*** A. Transitive:**

I. Literally:

1. To dig; to open up with a spade; to excavate.

"Heo letten delven dichea." *Layamon*, l. 504.

2. To open or break or turn up with a spade.

"Then it [the earth] delve and diche." *Gower*, l. 152.

3. To bury; to hide in a hole dug in the earth.

"The thriddle ded bodie that is dolven."—*Wycliffe: Select Works*, ii. 99.

4. To dig up; to dig out of the earth.

"To delven up his bonny." *Lydgate: Minor Poems*, p. 145.

5. To pierce, to transfix.

"Thel doctre myn hondis and my feet."—*Wycliffe: Pr.* xxi. 17.

II. Fig.: To fathom, to get to the bottom of, to sift, to sound.

"I cannot delve him to the root: his father
Was called Sicilius." *Shakespeare: Cymbeline*, l. 1.

† **B. Intrans.:** To dig, to work with a spade.

"Whan Adam dalfe and Eve spade."—*Relig. Pieces*, p. 78.

"They found Ser Federigo at his toil
Like banished Adam delving in the soil."
Longfellow: Student's Tale.

délve, *s.* [DELVE, v.]

† **I. Ord. Lang.:** A pit, a hole, a ditch, a den, a cave.

"The very tiger, from their delves,
Look out, and let them pass."
Moore: Fire Worshipers.

2. Mining: A certain quantity of coals dug in the mine or pit.

† **délved**, *pa. par. or a.* [DELVE.]

† **dél'-vër**, *** del'-var**, *** del'-vere**, *s.* [Eng. *delve* (-er).] One who digs with a spade; a digger.

"Nay, but hear you, Goodman delver."—*Shakespeare: Hamlet*, v. 1.

† **délv'-ing**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DELVE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The act or process of digging with a spade.

*** dé'-ma**, *s.* [A.S.] A judge, an arbiter.

"The heled is alies moncieues dema."—*O. Eng. Homilies*, p. 95.

dém'-nét-iz'-tā-tion, *s.* [Eng. *demagnetiz* (-ation).] The act or process of demagnetizing, or of freeing from magnetic or mesmeric influence.

dém'-māg'-net-ize, *v.t.* [Pref. *de* = away, from, and Eng. *magnetize* (q.v.).] To deprive of magnetic polarity; to free from mesmeric influence.

dém'-a-gō-gi, *s. pl.* [A Latinized pl. of the Gr. *δημαγωγός* (*demagōgos*) = a demagogue (q.v.).] Demagogues.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē. ey = ā. qu = kw.

"These noted *demagogi* were but hirelings and tributary rhetoricians."—*Hacket: Life of Archbishop Williams*, pt. 1, p. 178.

dēm'-a-gōg'-ic, dēm'-a-gōg'-ic-al, a. [Gr. *δημαγωγός* (*dēmāgōgōs*), from *δημαγωγός* (*dēmāgōgos*) = a demagogue.] Pertaining to or characteristic of a demagogue; factitious.

"There is a set of demagogical fellows who keep calling out . . ."—*Lytton: My Novel*, bk. xii, ch. ii.

***dēm'-a-gōg'-ism, dēm'-a-gōg'-ic-al-ism, s.** [Eng. *demagogue*; *-ism*.] The practices or tenets of a demagogue.

"The great drag upon it—namely, *demagogism*—has crumbled to pieces of its own accord."—*C. Kingsley: Alton Locke* (Pref.).

dēm'-a-gōgue, s. [Gr. *δημαγωγός* (*dēmāgōgos*), from *δημος* (*dēmos*) = the people, and *αγωγός* (*agōgos*) = leading; *αγω* (*agō*) = to lead; *Fr. demagogue*. "Bossuet (d. 1704) first introduced the word into French." (*Trench: English Past & Present*, Lect. iii.)]

1. In a good sense: One who is a leader of the people by his superior eloquence or oratory.

"Demosthenes and Cicero, though each of them a leader, or, as the Greeks called it, a *demagogue*, in a popular state, yet seemed to differ in their practice."—*Swift*.

2. In a bad sense: An unprincipled or factious public orator who obtains an influence over the mob by great professions, and by suiting his addresses to the prejudices of his hearers.

"In every age the vilest specimens of human nature are to be found among demagogues."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

¶ The occurrence of the word *demagogue* in the *Eikon Basilike* made Milton doubt whether the production emanated from Charles at all.

"Setting aside the affrightment of this goblin word [*demagogue*], for the King, by his leave, cannot coin English as he could money to be current, and it is believed this wording was above his known style and orthography, and accuses the whole composition to be conscious of some other author."—*Milton: Eikonoclastes*, § 4. (*Trench: On Some Def. in our Eng. Dict.*, p. 26.)

***dēm'-a-gōg'-y, s.** [Eng. *demagogue*(ue); *-y*.] The same as DEMAGOGISM (q.v.).

"A store of figures of speech, which he airs in standing out against *demagogu*."—*Daily News*, Nov. 15, 1891, p. 5.

***dē-mā'-en, v.** [DISMAY.]

***dē-māin', s.** [DEMESNE.]

***dē-māin', *de-mean, v.t.** [Lat. *de* = away, from, and *manus* (Fr. *main*) = the hand.] To punish by cutting off the hand.

" . . . and then *demeaning* and executing them, what in fields, and what on seafoolds, as the most desperate traitors."—*Crookshank: Hist. Church of Scotland* (Argyll's Declaration), II, 316.

***dē-māine', v.t.** [DEMEAN.]

***dē-māine, *de-meigne, *de-meine, *de-meyn, *de-meyne, s.** [O. Fr. *de-meine*, *demeine*, *domaine*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *dominio*, from Lat. *dominium* = power, jurisdiction.] Power, authority, control.

"Every creature
Sometime a yere hath love in his demaine."
—*Gower*, III, 349.

dē-mand', v.t. & i. [Fr. *demandar*; Sp. & Port. *demandar*; Ital. *dimandare*, from Low Lat. *demando* = to demand; Lat. *demando* = to commit, give in trust; *de* = away, down, and *mando* = to commit.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) To ask or claim with authority, or as a right.

"But Fate, Archilochus, demands thy breath."
—*Pope: Homer's Iliad*, xiv, 540.

(2) To ask or claim (without any idea of authority).

(3) To question, to interrogate authoritatively.

"Demand me nothing."—*Shakespeare: Othello*, v, 2.

(4) To inquire; to seek to ascertain by questioning.

"Why demand you this?"—*Shakespeare: Love's Labour's Lost*, v, 2.

2. Fig.: To call for, require, or necessitate.

" . . . prophesy demands
A longer respite, unaccomplished yet."
—*Cowper: Task*, II, 66, 67.

II. Law: To sue for; to seek to obtain by legal process.

B. Intransitive:

* 1. To claim, to ask as a right.

"He doth demand to have repaid a hundred thousand crowns."—*Shakespeare: Love's Labour's Lost*, II, 1.

2. To ask, to inquire.

"And the soldiers likewise demanded of him, saying, And what shall we do?"—*Luke*, III, 14.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to demand and to require: "We demand that which is owing and ought to be given; we require that which we wish and expect to have done. A demand is more positive than a requisition; the former admits of no question; the latter is liable to be both questioned and refused: the creditor makes a demand on the debtor; the master requires a certain portion of duty from his servant: it is unjust to demand of a person what he has no right to give; it is unreasonable to require of him what it is not in his power to do. A thing is commonly demanded in express words; it is required by implication: a person demands admittance when it is not voluntarily granted; he requires respectful deportment from those who are subordinate to him. In the figurative application the same sense is preserved: things of urgency and moment demand immediate attention; difficult matters require a steady attention." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

dē-mand', *de-mande, *de-maunde, s. [Fr. *demande*; Sp. & Port. *demanda*; Ital. *dimanda*.] [DEMAND, v.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of demanding or claiming with authority, or as a right; an authoritative claim or request.

2. The asking of a price for goods on sale, or for work done.

3. That which is demanded; a claim.

4. An earnest or peremptory question or inquiry.

5. A question, a problem, a query.

6. The calling for or desire to purchase anything.

II. Technically:

1. Law:

(1) (See extract.)

"The asking of what is due. It hath also a proper signification distinguished from plaint; for all civil actions are pursued either by demands or plaints, and the pursuer is called demandant or plaintiff. There are two manners of demands, the one of deed, the other in law: in deed, as in every precept, there is express demand; in law, as every entry in *laud* distress for rent, taking or seizing of goods, and such like acts, which may be done without any words, are demands in law."—*Blount*.

(2) That which is demanded, claimed, or sued for.

¶ (1) Demand and supply (*Polit. Econ.*): A phrase used to denote the relations between the demand for any article by consumers, and the supply of it by the producers—that is, between consumption and production. These relations determine the price or exchangeable value of the various commodities. If the demand exceeds the supply then the price rises; on the other hand, if the supply exceeds the demand the price falls.

(2) In demand: Much sought after; in request.

(3) On demand: On being presented.

demand-note, s. A note payable on demand; *spec.* (U. S. Hist.), one of the notes authorized by Congress in 1861 for an issue of \$50,000,000 of paper money.

dē-mand'-a-ble, a. [Eng. *demand*; *-able*.] That may be demanded, claimed, or asked for.

"All sums *demandable*, for licence of alienation to be made of lands holden in chief, have been stayed in the way to the banquer."—*Bacon*.

***dē-mand'-ant, s.** [Fr., pr. p̄r. of *demandar* = to demand.]

Law: One who makes a demand at law; a plaintiff in a real action; a plaintiff generally.

dē-mān'-dāte, v.t. [Lat. *demandatus*, pa. par. of *demando* = to give in charge, to commend to.] To delegate or commission. (*Bp. Hall: Works*, x, 186.)

dē-mand'-ēr, s. [Fr. *demandeur*.]

1. One who demands or claims anything.

2. One who asks a question; a questioner; an interrogator.

3. One who asks or seeks for anything with a view to purchase.

"They grow very fast and fat, which also bettereth their taste, and delivereth them to the *demand* ready use at all seasons."—*Carew*.

dē-mand'-ing, pr. par., a., & s. [DEMAND, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of claiming or asking authoritatively or as a right; a questioning.

***dē-man'-drēs, s.** [Eng. *demand(e)*; *-ess*.] 1. Ord. Lang.: A female demander or claimer.

2. Law: A female demandant.

***dē-māne, *de-maine, v.t.** [DEMEAN.] To treat (generally in a bad sense); to maltreat.

"Sail I the se *demanit* on alic wyse?"
—*Douglas: Virgil*, 294, l.

dē-mar'-cāte, v.t. [Formed from *dēmarcation* (q.v.).]

1. Lit.: To mark or fix the limits of; to bound.

" . . . each of whom holds his own separately demarcated lands."—*Athenaeum*, August 26, 1892, p. 265.

2. Fig.: To mark the limits of; to discriminate, to distinguish.

"The fact is that gratitude is a passion with all the lower animals, and this *dēmarcates* them very sharply from man."—*Athenaeum*, October 28, 1892.

dē-mar-cā'-tion, *de-mar-ka-tion, s. [Fr. *démarcation*.]

I. Literally:

1. The act of marking or fixing the bounds or limits of.

2. A boundary, a limit.

II. Fig.: A bound, a limit, a line of separation or distinction.

"We can see why it is that no line of demarcation can be drawn between species."—*Burton: Origin of Species* (1859), ch. xiv., p. 469.

dēm'-arch (1), s. [Gr. *δήμαρχος* (*dēmarchos*), from *δημος* (*dēmos*) = a district, and *ἀρχω* (*archō*) = to govern.]

Greek Antiq.: The governor or chief officer of a Greek deme or district; a mayor.

***dē-marçh (2), s.** [Fr. *démarche* = step, gait.] A march, a walk, an advance.

"Reason checks fancy in its most extravagant sallies, and imagination enlivens reason in its most solemn *démarches*."—*Collier of Lett. in Lond. Review* (1721), No. 2.

†**dē-mā-tēr'-i-q-ā-l-i-zā'-tion, s.** [Pref. *de* = away, and Eng. *materialization* (q.v.).] The destruction, evaporation, or dissipation of matter.

"To prevent that gradual process of dematerialization."—*Lytton: My Novel*, bk. iii, ch. xvii.

†**dē-mā-tēr'-i-a-lize, v.t.** [Pref. *de* = away, from, and Eng. *materialize* (q.v.).] To deprive of material qualities or characteristics.

"Dematerializing matter by stripping it of every thing . . . which has distinguished matter."—*Milman*.

dē-māt'-i-ō-i, s. pl. [Gr. *δεματίον* (*dēmatíon*) = a little bundle, dimin. of *δέμα* (*dēma*) = a bundle, *δέω* (*dēō*) = to bind.]

Bot.: A family of Hypomycetous Fungi, growing on the dead parts of plants, and characterised by the mostly septate spores being attached to rigid thick-walled filaments, which are continuous or septate. There are twenty-three British genera. (*Griffith & Henfrey*.)

dē-māt'-i-ūm, s. [Gr. *δεματίον* (*dēmatíon*) = a little bundle.]

Bot.: A genus of Dematiel (q.v.), growing upon dry leaves, bark, &c., distinguished by the sporiferous branchlets arising closely together near the base of the erect filaments. *Dematium griseum*, the only British species, is found on rotten hazel-stumps. (*Griffith & Henfrey*.)

***dē-māunde', s.** [DEMANDE.]

"And I answer to that *demande* again."
—*Chaucer: C. T.*, 4, 692.

***dē-māyn', *de-mayne, s.** [DEMAINE, DEMEAN, s.]

1. Power, authority, jurisdiction.

"To have yn demayn othir woman."
—*Alwanger*, 7560.

2. Demeanour.

"Right fayre and modest of demayne."
—*Spenser: F. Q.*, II, ix, 63.

3. Treatment.

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, a; expect, Xenophon, exist. -iñg, -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -cious, -tious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -die, &c. = bēl, dēl

***dēme**, *v.t.* [DEEM.]

dēme, *s.* [Gr. *δήμος* (*dēmos*.)]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A sub-division or district in Greece; a township.

2. *Biology*:

(1) A zooid.

(2) An undifferentiated aggregate of monads.

dē-mēan, ***dē-maine**, ***dē-meane**, ***dē-mene**, ***dē-meyne**, *v.t.* [Fr. (*se*) *démener* = to bustle about; O. Fr. *démener* = to conduct, to guide; *dē* = Lat. *de* = down, and *mener* = to guide, from Low Lat. *mino* = to lead, to conduct; Lat. *mino* = to drive.]

* 1. To manage, to treat, to conduct.

"To let a fool be his own governor."

Of thing that he can not *dēme*ne." *Chaucer: House of Fame*, ll. 460.

2. (*Reflex*). To behave or conduct oneself.

"The troops were required to *dēme*n themselves with civility towards all classes."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

3. To debase, to lower, to degrade. (This sense is due to erroneous derivation from Lat. prep. *de* = down, and Eng. *mean*, adj. = base.)

***dē-mēan** (1), *s.* [DEMEAN, *v.*]

1. Conduct, treatment, or management.

2. Behaviour, carriage, demeanour.

"All kind and courteous, and of sweet *dēmeane*."

Lily: Woman in the Moon, C. 2.

3. Treatment.

"Of all the vile *dēmeane* and usage had."

Spenser: F. Q., VI. vi. 18.

***dē-mēan** (2), *s.* [DEMESNE.]

1. The same as *demesne* (q.v.).

2. Property, resources.

"You know how narrow our *dēmeane*s are."—*Massinger*.

***dē-mēan'-ance**, *s.* [Eng. *demean*; *-ance*.] Demeanour. (*Skelton*.)

dē-mēaned, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DEMEAN, *v.*]

dē-mēan'-ing, ***dē-mean-ying**, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [DEMEAN, *v.*]
A. & B. As *pr. par.* & *particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. As *subst.*: Demeanour, behaviour, conduct.

dē-mēan'-ōur, ***dēmeasnure**, ***dē-measure**, ***dēmenure**, *s.* [From *dēmean*, *v.* (q.v.).]

* 1. Conduct, treatment, or management of a business.

"God commits the managing to great a trust . . . wholly to the *dēmeanour* of every grown man."—*Milton*.

2. Conduct, carriage, behaviour, manners, deportment.

"Both the *dēmeanour* of Monmouth and that of Grey, during the journey, filled all observers with surprise."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

dē-mē-dī-ē-tā-tē, *phr.* [Lat. = of or in half.]

Law: A term applied to a jury consisting half of foreigners, impelled to try a case in which an alien is indicted.

***dēmeine**, ***dēmeyn**, *s.* [DEMAINE, *s.*]

***dē-mēlle**, *s.* [Fr. *démêlé*.] An engagement, an encounter.

***dē-mēl'-lī-tīe**, *s.* [DEMELLE.] A hurt, a stroke, an injury.

***dē-mēm'-bēr**, *v.t.* [Fr. *démembrer*; from Lat. *de* = away, from, and *membrum* = a limb.] To dismember, to mutilate.

"Quare uno mane *happinis* to be slane or demembrit."—*Acts James IV*, 1491 (ed. 1814), p. 228.

***dē-mēm'-brāre**, *s.* [Eng. *demember*; *-er*.] One who mutilates or maims another.

"The schirff . . . all pass and perseu the slaris or demembraris aue or ma."—*Acts James IV*, 1491 (ed. 1814), p. 228.

***dē-mēm'-brā-tion**, *s.* [Eng. *dēmembre*(*r*); *-ation*.] The act of dismembering, mutilating, or maiming another.

dē-mēm'-brē, *a.* [Fr., *pa. par.* of *démembre*.]

Her.: The same as DISMEMBERED (q.v.).

***dē-mēn'-cŷ**, *s.* [Fr. *démence*; Lat. *dementia*.] Madness.

"The kyng his clemency Dispenseth with his *dēmeny*."

Skelton: Poems, p. 161.

***dēm'-ōnd**, *s.* [A.S. *dēmand*.] A judge.

"For that his shulen cnowen ure *dēme*nde wrāththe." *O. Eng. Homilies*, ll. 171.

***dē-mēne**, *v.t.* [DEMEAN, *v.*]

***dē-mēnt**, *v.t.* [Lat. *demens* (genit. *dementis*) mad; *de* = away, from; *mēns* = the mind, reason.] To deprive of reason; to make mad or demented.

"Always if the fluger of God in their sprits should so far *dēme*nt them as to disagree, I would think there were yet some life in the play."—*Baillie: Letters*, ll. 228.

***dē-mēn'-tāto**, *a.* [Lat. *dementatus*.] Mad, demented, infatuated.

"Arise, thou *dēme*nate sinner, and come to judgment."—*Hammond: Works*, iv. 522.

***dē-mēn'-tāte**, *v.t.* [DEMENTATE, *a.*] To make mad; to deprive of reason.

"I speak not here of men *dēme*nated with wine."—*Wollston: Religion of Nature*, § 8.

***dē-mēn'-tāt-ēd**, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DEMENTATE, *v.*]

***dē-mēn'-tā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *dementatio*.]

1. The act of making mad or depriving of reason.

2. Madness.

"We would have accounted such a thought not only disloyalty, but *dēme*ntation and madness."—*Woodrow: Hist.*, i. 75.

dē-mēnt'-ēd, *a.* [Eng. *dement*; *-ed*.]

1. Insane, mad, out of one's senses.

"Said Dumbledike, whistling for very amazement, 'The lassie's *dēme*nted.'"—*Scott: Heart of Midlothian*, ch. xxvi.

* 2. Foolish, stupid, nonsensical.

"Of late they have published some wild, enthusiastic, deluded, *dēme*nted, nonsensical pamphlets."—*Walker: Peden*, p. 14, 72.

***dē-mēnt'-ēd-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *demented*; *-ness*.] The state or quality of being demented; madness, infatuation.

"It is named by Pinel *dementia* or *démence*, *dēme*ntēss."—*Prichard*.

dē-mēn'-tī-a (ti as shī), *s.* [Lat.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Idiotcy, infatuation; deprivation of reason or intellect.

2. *Med.*: Loss or feebleness of the mental faculties, from failing memory and confusion of thought ranging on to utter fatuity, with a vacant look, laugh, or smile. When the loss of faculties is induced by age, it is called senile dementia, of which feebleness is the chief symptom.

***dēmeoren**, ***dēmeren**, *v.i.* [O. Fr. *demor*; Sp. & Port. *demorar*; Ital. *dimorare*; Lat. *demoror* = to delay; *mora* = delay.] To delay.

"*Dēmeore* ye the lengre."—*Ancren Riwle*, p. 242.

†**dē-mēph'-it-i-zā-tion**, *s.* [Eng. *dēmphitiz*(*e*); *-ation*.] The act or process of purifying from mephitis or foul air.

†**dē-mēph'-it-ize**, *v.t.* [Pref. *de* = away, from, and Fr. *méphitis* = to infect with foul air; *méphitique* = foul, unwholesome.] [MEPHITIS.] To purify from mephitis or unwholesome air.

†**dē-mēph'-it-ized**, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DEMEPHITIZE.]

†**dē-mēph'-it-iz-ing**, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [DEMEPHITIZE.]

A. & B. As *pr. par.* & *particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. As *subst.*: The same as DEMEPHITIZATION (q.v.).

***dēmer**, ***dēmere**, *s.* [DEMER.]

***dē-mērgē**, *v.t.* [Lat. *dēmergo*; *de* = down; *mergo* = to plunge.] To plunge or sink into, to immerse.

"The water in which it was *dēmerged*."—*Boyle: Works*, iv. 519.

dē-mēr'-it, *s.* [Fr. *démérite*, from Lat. *demeritum* = a fault, neut. sing. of *demeritus*, *pa. par.* of *dēmere* = to earn merit; *dēmere* = to deserve well of; *merco* = to earn; *mercor* = to merit.]

* 1. (Originally): Merit, what one deserves; as *dēmere* and *merco* in Latin do not materially differ in signification.

"My *dēmerits*

May speak unbanned to as proud a fortune

As this that I have reached."—*Shakesp.: Othello*, i. 2.

2. (Subsequently): The opposite of merit. One can say that a person merits punishment,

as well as reward; and after the two words merit and demerit had been for a time synonymous, convenience led to their being used in opposite senses, merit being retained for conduct worthy of praise, and demerit for that obnoxious to censure.

"Thou liv'st by me, to me thy breath resign; Mine is the merit, the demerit thine."—*Dryden*.

***dē-mēr'-it**, *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *démériter*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To deserve, to merit either good or bad. "If I have *dēmerited* any praise or blame."—*Udal, Preface*.

2. To depreciate.

"Faith . . . doth not *dēmerit* justice and righteousness."—*Ep. Woodton*.

B. Intrans.: To deserve, to merit either good or bad.

***dē-mērsē**, *v.t.* [Lat. *dēmersus*, *pa. par.* of *dēmergo* = to plunge in.] [DEMERGE.] To plunge into, to immerse.

"The orifice of the tube will be found *dēmersed* in it."—*Boyle: Works*, iv. 518.

***dē-mērsēd**, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DEMERSE.]

A. As *pa. par.*: (See the verb).

B. As adjective:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Immersed.

2. *Bot.*: A term applied to the leaves of aquatic plants, which are sunk or grow under the water.

***dē-mēr'-sion**, *s.* [Lat. *dēmersio*, from *dēmersus*, *pa. par.* of *dēmergo*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: A plunging into a fluid; a drowning, an immersion.

2. *Fig.*: A sinking into the earth; an overwhelming; the state of being overwhelmed.

"The sinking and *dēmerision* of buildings into the earth."—*Ray*.

II. *Chem.*: The putting any medicine into a dissolving liquor or menstruum. (*Bailey*.)

†**dē-mēs'-mēr-ize**, *v.t.* [Pref. *de* = away, from, and Eng. *mesmerize* (q.v.).] To release or free from mesmeric influence.

dē-mēsne (s silent), ***dē-main**, ***dē-mean**, *s.* & *a.* [O. Fr. *domaine*, *domaine*. "The spelling *dēmesne* is false, due probably to confusion with O. Fr. *mesnee* or *maiesnie*, a household." (*Skeat*.)]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. An estate in land.

"Of fair *dēmesnes*, youthful, and nobly trained."—*Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet*, ill. 6.

2. Land adjoining a mansion; a park. "The lord of this enclosed demesne, Communicative of the good he owns, Admits me to a share."—*Cooper: Tusk*, i. 331-33.

* 3. A district, a territory.

"The *dēmesnes* that here adjacent lie."

Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, ill. 1.

II. *Old law*: "Demesns (according to common speech) are the lord's chief manor place, with the lands thereto belonging, which he and his ancestors have from time to time kept in their own manual occupation; howbeit (according to law) all the parts of a manor (except what is in the hands of freeholders, are said to be demesns. And the reason why cophold is accounted demesns, is because copholders are adjudged in law to have no other estate, but at the will of the lord; so that it is still reputed to be in a manner in the lord's hands." (*Blount*.)

B. As *adj.*: Of the nature of a demesne; demesneal.

"Tullius Hostilius is described as having divided the royal demesne land among the poorer citizens."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Rom. Hist.* (1859), ch. xl., § 14.

***dē-mēs'n'-ī-al** (s silent), *a.* [Eng. *demesn*(*e*); *-ial*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a demesne.

Dē-mē-tēr, *s.* [Gr., prob. for γῆ μήτηρ (*gē mētēr*) = mother earth.]

Gr. Mythol.: A Greek goddess, the deity of agriculture, and corresponding in many respects to the Roman Ceres.

dē-mī, *s.* [DEMI, *pref.*] The same as DEMY (q.v.).

dēm'-ī, *pref.* [Fr. *demi* (masc.), *démie* (fem.) = half, from Lat. *dimidius*, from *di* = *dis* = apart,

fāto, **fāt**, **fāre**, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē. oy = a. qu = kw.

and *medius* = the middle.] A prefix, meaning half, used largely in composition in English.

demí-atlas, *s.* One who is half an Atlas, that is, supports half the world.

"The *demí-Atlas* of this earth, the arm And burgonet of men." *Shaksp.*: *Antony & Cleopatra*, l. 5.

demí-bastion, *s.*

Fort.: A single face and flank, resembling the half of a bastion.

* **demí-bath**, * **demí-bain**, *s.* A bath in which only half the body can be immersed.

demí-baton, *s.* (*Music*): A semi-breve rest.

demí-brigade, *s.*

Mil.: A half-brigade.

demí-cadence, *s.* (*Music*): A half-cadence, or a cadence on the dominant. [*CADENCE*.]

* **demí-cannon**, *s.*

Old Ordnance: A cannon of three sizes—

(1) *The lowest*: A great gun that carries a ball of thirty pounds weight and six inches diameter. The diameter of the bore is six inches and two-eighth parts.

(2) *The ordinary*: A great gun six inches four-eighths diameter in the bore, twelve feet long. It carries a shot six inches one-sixth diameter, and thirty-two pounds weight.

(3) *The greatest*: A gun six inches and six-eighths parts diameter in the bore, twelve feet long. It carries a ball of six inches five-eighths diameter, and thirty-six pounds weight. (*Bailey*.)

"What! 'tis a sleeve, 'tis like a *demí-cannon*." *Shaksp.*: *Taming of the Shrew*, v. 3.

demí-caponniere, *s.*

Fort.: A construction across the ditch, having but one parapet and glacis.

* **demí-castor**, *s.* A sort of hat.

"Nor shall any hats, called *demí-castors*, be henceforth made to be sold here."—*Anderson*: *Origin of Commerce*.

demí-circle, *s.* An instrument for measuring and indicating angles. It resembles a protractor, and has sights at each end of its diameter, also sights at each end of a rule or alidade, which has an axis over the centre of the circle, so as to sweep the graduated arc. A given object being observed from a station, through the sights, the alidade is adjusted so that the other object is observable through the sights. The point of the rule then indicates the angle. In the middle of the instrument is a compass to show the magnetic bearings. By providing the instrument with telescopes, a considerable degree of accuracy may be attained, and more distant points conveniently observed. It is a modest substitute for a theodolite. The plane of the instrument is placed horizontally for taking distances, and vertically for heights. (*Knight*.)

* **demí-coronal**, *s.* A half-coronet.

"Marquis Dorset, bearing a sceptre of gold, on his head a *demí-coronal* of gold."—*Shaksp.*: *Henry VIII.*, iv. 1 [*Stage directions*].

* **demí-cross**, *s.* An instrument for taking the altitude of the sun and stars.

* **demí-culverin**, *s.*

Old Ordnance: A cannon of three sizes—

1. *Of the lowest size*: A gun four inches two-eighths diameter in the bore, and ten feet long. It carries a ball four inches diameter and nine pounds weight.

2. *Ordinary*: A gun four inches four-eighths diameter in the bore, ten feet long. It carries a ball four inches two-eighths diameter, and ten pounds seven ounces weight.

3. *Elder sort*: A gun four inches and six-eighths diameter in the bore, ten feet one-third in length. It carries a ball four inches four-eighths parts diameter, and twelve pounds eleven ounces weight. (*Bailey*.)

"They continue a perpetual volley of *demí-culverins*."—*Raleigh*.

* **demí-deify**, *v. t.* To deify in part.

"They *demí-deify* and fume him so, That in due season he forgets it too."

Cowper: *Task*, v. 366, 367.

demí-devil, *s.* One who is in nature half a devil.

"Will you, I pray you, demand that *demí-devil* Why he hath thus ensnared my soul and body?" *Shaksp.*: *Othello*, l. 2.

demí-distance, *s.*

Fort.: The distance between the outward polygons and the flank.

* **demí-ditone**, *s.* (*Music*): A minor third.

† **demí-equitant**, *a.*

Bot. (Of profoliation) Half-equitant. Used of leaves when only half of one embraces half of another. Examples, Sage (*Salvia officinalis*) and Scabiosa. It is called also obvolute. (*R. Brown*, 1874.)

demí-forester, *s.* The figure of a man dressed as a forester, and ending at the waist.

"The family have adopted as their crest a *demí-forester* proper, winding a horn, with the motto, Free for a Blast."—*Scott*: *Gray Brother* (Note).

demí-god, *s.* One who is half a god; one partaking in part of divine nature; an inferior deity.

"A thousand *demí-gods* on golden seats." *Milton*: *P. L.*, l. 796.

demí-goddess, *s.* A female *demí-god*.

demí-gorge, *s.*

Fort.: The line formed by the prolongation of the curtain to the centre of a bastion.

* **demí-groat**, *s.* A half-groat.

* **demí-hag**, *s.*

Old Armour: A small kind of habgnt.

* **demí-island**, * **demí-isle**, *s.* A peninsula. (Used before the word peninsula had been introduced into English.)

"In the Red Sea there lieth a great *demí-island* named Cadara so far out into the sea that it maketh a huge gulf under the wind."—*Holland*: *Pliny*, pt. 1, p. 235. (*Trench*: *On some Def. in our Eng. Dict.*, p. 81.)

* **demí-jambe**, *s.*

Old Armour: A piece of armour which covered the front of the legs only.

demí-jeu, *s.* (*Music*): Half-power, mezzoforte. (Applied to organ or harmonium playing.) (*Stainer & Barrett*.)

* **demí-lance**, * **demy lance**, *s.*

Old Armour:

1. A light lance; a half-pike.

"Light *demí-lances* from afar they throw." *Dryden*: *Virgil*; *Æneid*.

2. A light horseman armed with a lance; a lancer.

"On their Steele heads their *demí-lances* wore Small pennons, which their ladies' colours bore." *Dryden*: *Conquest of Granada*, l. 1.

* **demí-lass**, *s.* A *demí-rep*.

"At this hole this pair of *demí-lasses* planted themselves."—*Jarvis*: *Don Quixote*, pt. 1, bk. iv., ch. xvi.

demí-lune, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A crescent.

"It is an immense mass of stone of the shape of a *demí-lune*."—*North*: *Life of Lord Godolphin*, l. 225.

2. *Fort.*: An outwork of the nature of a ravelin.

* **demí-man**, *s.* One who has only half the spirit of a man. (Used as a term of reproach or contempt.)

"We must adventure this battle, lest we perish by the complaints of this barking *demí-man*."—*Kneller*.

demí-monde, *s.*

1. Persons not recognised in society.

2. Prostitutes, courtesans.

* **demí-natured**, *a.* Having half the nature of another; half-grown together with another.

"As he had been incorporated and *demí-natured* With the brave beast." *Shaksp.*: *Hamlet*, iv. 7.

demí-official, *a.* Partly official.

demí-parallel, *s.*

Fort.: Shorter entrenchments thrown up between the main parallels of attack, for the protection of guards of the trenches.

demí-pause, *s.* (*Music*): A minim rest.

* **demí-placcate**, *s.*

Old Armour: The lower part of a breast-plate, fastened to the upper by a buckle and strap.

* **demí-premisses**, *s.* Half-proved premisses.

"They judge conclusions by *demí-premisses* and half principles."—*Hooker*: *Eccles. Polity*, v. 81.

* **demí-puppet**, *s.* A little or 'diminutive puppet.

"You *demí-puppets* that By moonshine do the green-sown ringlets make." *Shaksp.*: *Tempest*, v. 1.

demí-quaver, *s.* (*Music*): A semi-quaver (q.v.).

demí-relief, **demí-rilievo**, *s.* A term applied to sculpture projecting moderately from the face of a wall; half raised, as if cut in two, and half only fixed to the plane. Mezzo-rilievo. A degree between alto and basso-rilievo.

* **demí-rep**, *s.* A woman of doubtful reputation.


"The Sirens, those celebrated songstresses of Sicily, who were ranked among the *demí-gods*, as well as *demí-reps* of antiquity."—*Burney*: *Hist. Music*, l. 306.



demí-revetment, *s.*

Fort.: A retaining wall for a scarp, covering it as high as protected by the crest of the glacis.

demí-rilievo, *s.* [*DEMI-RELIEF*.]

demí-semi-quaver, *s.*

Music: A note of the value of the half of a semi-quaver, or one-fourth of a quaver. In French "triple croche"; in Italian "semi-bis-croma." It is shown by  or, when joined,

by  and its rest by 

demí-soupir, *s.* (*Music*): A quaver rest.

demí-tint, *s.* A half-tint or medium shade of colour. In studying architectural effects it is observable that the *demí-tint* is the shade seen when the sun's rays strike the side of a house at a certain angle, say 45°, with the ground plane. (*Knight*.)

demí-toilette, *s.* Morning dress.

"For *demí-toilette* there is a large selection of suitable materials."—*Times*, Oct. 30, 1875 (Adv.).

* **demí-tone**, *s.* (*Music*): A semi-tone.

* **demí-vill**, *s.*

Old Law: A half vill, consisting of five free-men or frankpledges. [*VILL*.]

demí-wolf, *s.* An animal half a wolf and half a dog; a cross between a wolf and a dog.

"Shoughs, water-rugs, and *demí-wolves* are cleft All by the name of dogs." *Shaksp.*: *Macbeth*, III. 1.

demí-dǒf-fíte, *s.* [*Russ. demidoviti*.]

Mtn.: A variety of Chrysocolla, occurring in the Ural Mountains.

* **dē-mí-grāte**, *v. t.* [*Lat. demigratū*, sup. of *demigro*: *de* = away, from, and *migro* = to travel, to wander.] To emigrate.

* **dē-mí-grā-tion**, *s.* [*Lat. demigratio*.] The act of emigrating; emigration; banishment, exile.

"The curse of Cain . . . that is, of demigration."—*Bp. Hall*: *Censure of Travel*, 22.

dēm-í-jōhn, *s.* [*Fr. dame-jeanne*, a corruption of Arab. *damagan*, from *Damughan*, a town in Khorassan, once famous for its glassware.] A glass vessel or bottle with a large body and small neck enclosed in wicker-work.

* **dēm-íng**, * **dem-yng**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [*DEEMING*.]

dē-mí-a-bíl-í-tý, *s.* [*Eng. demisable*; -ity.] *Law*: The quality of being demisable.

dē-mí-a-ble, *a.* [*Eng. demis(e)*; -able.]

Law: That can be demised; capable of being leased, as an estate demisable by copy of court-roll.

dē-míse, *s.* [*Fr. démis* (masc.), *démise* (fem.), *pa. par. of démettre* = to put down: *de* = Lat. *de* down, and *mettre* = to place; Lat. *dimittō* = to send away, to dismiss.]

1. Transfer, transmission; the devolution of a right or estate.

"There has been a *demise* of the crown. At the instant of the *demise* the next heir became our lawful sovereign."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

"A third attribute of the sovereign is his perpetuity. The king never dies. . . . So tender is the law of supposing even a possibility of his death, that his natural dissolution is generally called his *demise*, an expression which signifies merely a transfer of pro-

perly; for when we say the *demise* of the crown, we mean only that, in consequence of the dissolution of the king's natural body from his body politic, the kingdom is transferred or *demitted* to his successor; and so the royal dignity remains perpetual."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. vii.

2. The death of a Sovereign or other exalted personage. (Hence euphemistically = death.)

3. *Law*.: A transfer or conveyance of an estate by lease or will for a term of years, or in fee simple.

¶ For the difference between *demise* and *death*, see *DEATH*.

dē-mī'se, *v.t.* [*DEMISE*, *s.*]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:

1. In the same sense as *B*

*2. To free, to let go.

II. Fig.: To bequeath.

"Tell me, what state, what dignity, what honour, Canst thou *demise* to any child of mine?"

Shakespeare: Richard III., iv. 4.

B. Law: To transfer or convey, as an estate for a term of years, or in fee simple; to bequeath by will.

dē-mī'se-a-ble, *a.* [*DEMISABLE*.]

dē-mī'sed, *pa. par. or a.* [*DEMISE*, *v.*]

dē-mī's-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [*DEMISE*, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The act of transferring or conveying, as an estate, for a term of years, or in fee simple.

***dē-mī'ss'**, ***dē-mī'sse**, *a.* [*Lat. demissus*, *pa. par. of demitto* = to send down, to humble; *de* = down, and *mitto* = to send.] Humble, cast down, submissive.

"He *demitted* down, like a most demissed And abject thrall!"

Spenser: Hymns of Heavenly Love, 137, 138.

***demission** (**dē-mī'sh'-ūn**), *s.* [*Fr. démission*; *Lat. demissio*, from *demissus*, *pa. par. of demitto* = to send away.]

1. *Lit.*: The act of laying down or resigning an office.

"So at my Lord Lindsay's coming, she subscribed the signature of renunciation and *demission* of the government to the prince."—*Melville: Mem.*, p. 85.

2. *Fig.*: Degradation; depression; diminution of dignity.

"Inexorable vigour is worse than a *demission* of sovereign authority."—*L'Ettranger*.

***demissionary** (**dē-mī'sh'-ūn-ə-rī**), *a.* [*Eng. demission*; *-ary*.]

1. *Lit., Ord. Lang., & Law*: Pertaining to the demising of an estate.

2. *Fig.*: Tending to degrade or lower; degrading.

***dē-mī's-sive**, *a.* [*Eng. demiss*; *-ive*. Comp. *submissive*.]

1. *Lit.*: Bent down, lowered.

"They pray with *demissive* eyelids, and sitting with their knees deflected under them, to show their fear and reverence."—*Lord: Disc. of the Banians* (1630), p. 72.

2. *Fig.*: Humbled, submissive.

***dē-mī'ss-lī**, *adv.* [*Eng. demiss*; *-ly*.] In a humble, submissive manner.

***dē-mī's-sōr-ī**, *a.* [*Lat. demissus*.] Relating to the laying down or resignation of an office.

dē-mīt', **dī-mīt'**, *s.*

Free Masonry: An official document embodying an honorable dismissal from one lodge with a recommendation to another; given to members transferring their membership. [*DIMIT*, *v.*]

***dē-mīt'**, *v.t.* [*Lat. demitto* = to send down, to lower.]

I. Literally:

1. To let fall, to lower, to drop.

"When they are in their pride, that is, advancing their train, if they decline their neck to the ground, they presently *demit* and let fall the same."—*Brouens: Vulgar Errores*, iii. 27.

2. To send away, to dismiss.

"However Mr. John was *demitted*, and Balmerino sent prisoner to the castle of Edinburgh."—*Guthrie: Mem.*, p. 12.

3. To resign, to lay down, to abdicate, as an office.

"Mr. James Sandilands *demitted* his place as canonist with great subtilty."—*Spalding*, i. 216.

II. Figuratively:

1. To humble, to abase, to lower.

2. To announce, to give intimation or notice of.

"They *demittit* na were to Romanis, quhill they war cumulin with arrayit battal in their landia."—*Belenden: T. Livius*, p. 52.

dēm-i-ūrge, *s.* [*Gr. δημιουργός (dēmourgōs)*; *δημος (dēmos)* = the people, and *εργον (ergon)* = a work.]

* **I. Ord. Lang.**: An artificer.

II. Technically:

1. *Greek Antiq.*: In some of the Peloponnesian states the name of a magistrate, probably corresponding to the Tribunes of Rome.

2. *Platonic Philos.*: A name given by the Platonic philosophers to an exalted and mysterious agent, by whom God was supposed to have created the universe. He was the chief of the eons or lower order of spirits, and was also looked on as the author of evil. He corresponds to the *Logos* or *Word* of St. John and the Platonizing Christians of the Early Church. The Demiurge figures conspicuously also in many of the Gnostic systems of philosophy.

dēm-i-ūrġ-ic, **dēm-i-ūrġ-ic-al**, *a.* [*Gr. δημιουργικός (dēmourgikos)* = pertaining to a *δημιουργός (dēmourgōs)*.] Pertaining to a demiurge or to creative power.

"The demiurgic power of this religion."—*De Quincey*.

dēm-i-ūr-gōs, *s.* [*DEMIURGE*.]

dēm-i-vōit, **dēm-i-vōlte**, *s.* [*Fr.*]

Manège: One of the seven artificial motions of a horse, in which he raises his forelegs in a particular manner.

"Then making a *demi-volte* in the air, with the other arm outstretched in a like manner, he wheeled round with astonishing force, in an opposite direction."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World* (1870), ch. viii, p. 153.

†**dēm-mōb-il-iz-ā-tion**, *s.* [*Eng. demobiliz(e)*; *-ation*.] The act of disbanding or demobilizing troops; the state of being disbanded.

†**dēm-mōb-il-ize**, *v.t.* [*Pref. de* = away, from, and *mobilize* (q.v.).] To disband troops; to disarm and dismiss them to their homes.

"... it has been decided to *demobilize* those Reserve men now with the colours . . ."—*Daily Telegraph*, October 23, 1882.

dēm-mōc-ŕa-ġy, *s.* [*Fr. démocratie*; *O. Fr. democratie*, from *Gr. δημοκρατία (dēmokratia)*, from *δημος (dēmos)* = the people, and *κρατέω (kratēō)* = to rule.]

1. That form of government in which the sovereign power is in the hands of the people collectively, and is exercised by them either directly or indirectly through elected representatives or delegates.

"There the form of the government is a perfect *democracy*."—*Locke*.

2. In the United States one of the two great political parties into which the country is divided; opposed to republican; the Democratic party.

3. The people or populace, regarded as rulers.

¶ The third book of Herodotus describes it as it existed in ancient Greece, the first country perhaps where it was ever allowed scope for development. Aristotle also treated of the subject. Blackstone was of opinion that in democracy, "where the right of making public laws resides in the people at large, public virtue, or goodness of intention, is more likely to be found than either of the other qualities of government." "Popular assemblies," he says, "are frequently foolish in their contrivance, and weak in execution; but generally mean to do the thing that is right and just, and have always a degree of patriotism or public spirit." (See the introduction to his *Commentaries*.) Democracy at present is firmly rooted in America. It is everywhere making way through Europe. In Asia it scarcely exists.

There is a wide distinction between democracy and ochlocracy. The former is rule by the many through means of laws duly enacted; the latter is mob law, i.e., a state of anarchy in which the multitude break through all legal enactments and make their arbitrary and ever varying will the only law in force.

dēm-ō-crāt, *s.* [*DEMOCRACY*.]

1. One who supports or is in favour of a democracy.

"I would say to the most violent demagogue in the kingdom. . . ."—*Bishop Watson: Charge* (1798), p. 18.

2. In France, a name adopted by the French republicans in A.D. 1790, their opponents being termed aristocrats.

3. In the United States, a member of the Democratic party. The democrats were the defenders of slavery; the republicans its opponents.

dēm-ō-crāt-ic, **dēm-ō-crāt-ic-al**, *a. & s.* [*Gr. δημοκρατικός (dēmokratikos)*, from *δημοκρατία (dēmokratia)* = a democracy.]

A. As adj.: Pertaining to or supporting a democracy; suited for popular government.

"A class of laws artfully framed to delude the vulgar, democratic in seeming, but oligarchic in effect."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

B. As subst.: A democrat. (*Hobbes*.)

†**dēm-ō-crāt-ic-al-lī**, *adv.* [*Eng. democratical*; *-ly*.] In a democratic manner; as becomes a democracy.

"This democratical embassy was democratically received."—*Alg. Sidney: On Government*.

†**dēm-mōc-ŕa-tism**, *s.* [*Eng. democrat*; *-ism*.] The principles of a democrat or of a democracy.

***dēm-mōc-ŕa-tist**, *s.* [*Eng. democrat*; *-ist*.] A democrat.

"The most furious democrats in France."—*Burke: Thoughts on French Affairs*.

***dēm-mōc-ŕa-tize**, *v.t.* [*Eng. democrat*; *-ize*.] To make democratic.

***dēm-mōc-ŕa-tī**, ***dēm-mōc-ŕa-tic**, *s.* [*DEMOCRACY*.] A democracy.

"Forms of commonwealths, monarchies, aristocracies, democracies."—*Burton: Anat. of Mel.*, p. 37.

***dēm-mō-crīt-ic-al**, *a.* [*From Democritus*, a writer on the language of birds.] Pertaining to Democritus; in the style of Democritus; incredible. (Applied to stories connected with natural history.)

Not to mention democritical stories."—*Bailey: Colloq. of Erasmus*, p. 594. (*Davies*.)

dēm-ō-dēx, *s.* [*Gr. δῆμος (dēmos)* = fat, and *δῆξ (dēx)* = a worm.]

Entom.: A genus of Arachnida, usually placed in the family Acarina. *Demodex folliculorum* inhabits the sebaceous follicles of the face of many persons, especially in the vicinity of the nose.

dēm-mō-gor-gōn, **dēm-mō-gor-gōn**, *s.* [*Gr. δαίμων (daímōn)* = a spirit, a demon, and *γοργός (gorgos)* = fearful, grim.] A terrible deity in ancient mythology, whose very name was capable of producing the most dreadful effects. The title was also given to that terrible nameless deity, of whom Lucan and Statius speak, when they introduce magicians threatening the infernal gods.

"Orcus and Adee, and the dreaded name Of Demogorgon."—*Milton: P. L.*, li. 964, 965.

dēm-mōg-ŕa-phēr, *s.* [*Eng. demograph(y)*; *-er*.] One versed in demography.

dēm-mō-graph-ic, *a.* [*Eng. demograph(y)*; *-ic*.] Pertaining to demography.

***dēm-mōg-ŕa-phī**, *s.* [*Gr. δῆμος (dēmos)* = the people, *γραφῆ (graphḗ)* = a writing, a treatise, *γραφῆς (graphḗs)* = to write.]

Anthrop.: The application of vital and social statistics to the study of a nation or people.

"Demography . . . does not give its results as absolute."—*H. Morelli: Suicide* (1881), p. 5.

dēm-ōi-gēlle' (*oi* as *wā*), *s.* [*Fr.*]

I. Ord. Lang.: A young lady; a lady's maid.

II. Technically:

1. *Ornith.*: *Anthropoides Virgo*, a species of Crane. It is of a slaty-gray colour, with the outer portion of the quill-feathers dingy black; a tuft of feathers from the breast blackish. It is found all over Africa, whence it straggles occasionally to Europe and India. It is called also the Numidian Crane.

2. *Entom.*: The damselfly (q.v.).

3. *Musical*: A coupler in the organ.

dēm-mōl-īsh, *v.t.* [*Fr. démolissant*, *pr. par. of démolir*, from *Lat. demolior* = to pull down; *de* = down, and *molior* = to build, to erect; *Port. & O. Sp. demolir*; *Sp. demoler*; *Ital. demolire*.]

1. *Lit.*: To pull or throw down; to raze; utterly to destroy; to ruin; to break or pull to pieces; to dismantle.

"Demolishing the temples at Alexandria."—*Jortin: On Ecclesiastical History*.

fāte, **fāt**, **fāre**, amidst, **whāt**, **fāll**, **father**; **wē**, **wēt**, **hēre**, **camēl**, **hēr**, **thēre**; **pīnc**, **pīt**, **sīro**, **sīr**, **marine**; **gō**, **pōt**, **or**, **wōre**, **wōlf**, **wōrk**, **whō**, **sōn**; **mūte**, **cūb**, **cūre**, **unite**, **cūr**, **rūle**, **fūll**; **trī**, **Syrian**. **æ**, **œ** = **ō**; **ey** = **ā**. **qu** = **kw**.

† 2. *Fig.*: Utterly to destroy or reduce to naught.

"I expected the fabric of my book would long since have been demolished, and laid even with the ground."
—*Milton*.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to demolish, to raze, to dismantle, and to destroy: "A fabric is demolished by scattering all its component parts; it is mostly an unlicensed act of caprice; it is razed by way of punishment, that it may be left as a monument of public vengeance; a fortress is dismantled from motives of prudence, in order to render it defenceless; places are destroyed by various means, and from various motives, that they may not exist longer. Individuals may demolish: justice causes a raze; a general orders towns to be dismantled and fortifications to be destroyed." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

dē-mōl'-ish-ed, *pa. par. or a.* [DEMOLISH.]

dē-mōl'-ish-ēr, *s.* [Eng. demolish; -er.] One who or that which demolishes; a destroyer.

dē-mōl'-ish-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DEMOLISH.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The act or process of razing or destroying; demolition, demoltion.

"I will therefore attempt the taking away of his life, and the demolishing of Doubting Castle."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. II.

dē-mōl'-ish-mēt, *s.* [Eng. demolish; -ment.] The act of demolishing, razing, or utterly destroying; ruin, destruction.

"Look on his honour, sister,
That bears no stamp of time, no wrinkles on it,
No sad demoltion; nor death can reach it."
—*Beaumont & Fletcher: The Lover*, v. 4.

dēm-ō-lī'-tion, *s.* [Fr. *démolition*, from Lat. *demolitus*; Sp. *demolición*; Ital. *demolizione*.]

1. *Lit.*: The act of demolishing or utterly destroying; destruction, ruin.

"Two gentlemen should have the direction in the demolition of Dunkirk."—*Swift*.

2. *Fig.*: An utter overthrow or reducing to naught.

dēm-ō-lī'-tion-ist, *s.* [Eng. demolition; -ist.] A demolisher.

"Marching homewards with some dozen of arrested demolitionists."—*Carlyle: French Revolution*, pt. II, bk. III, ch. v.

dēm-mōn, *s.* [Fr. *démon*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *demonio*, from Lat. *demon*; Gr. *δαίμων* (*daimōn*) = a spirit.]

1. *Literally*:

1. Originally: A name given by the ancient Greeks to beings equivalent to those spiritual existences termed angels in the Bible. The word in Scripture is translated *devil*, but it meant properly a spirit generally, whether good or evil; the good spirits were specifically called *ἀγθαδαίμονες* (*agthodaimones*) and the evil spirits *κακοδαίμονες* (*kakodaimones*). [CACODEMON.] Demons were supposed to have the power of taking possession of persons, especially the insane; whence we read in Scripture of persons being seized or possessed by a devil, *δαίμων* (*daimōn*).

2. *Later*: A fallen angel; a devil.

"By the smooth demon that it ordered was."
—*Thomson: Castle of Indolence*, l. 21.

II. Fig.: A very wicked or cruel person; a devil.

"Cursed demon! O for ever broken life
Those fatal shafts by which I inward bleed!"
—*Prior*.

***dēm-mōn-arch**, *s.* [Gr. *δαίμων* (*daimōn*) = a demon, and *ἀρχή* (*archē*) = to rule, to govern.] A ruler or chief of demons or spirits.

"Demomarch was a term never applied by them to any but to the devil."—*Farmer: Letters to Worthington*, lett. II.

***dēm-mōn'-ar-chize**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dē* = away, from, and Eng. *monarchize* (q.v.).] To alter the constitution of a state from a monarchy.

† **dēm-mōn-ēss**, *s.* [Eng. demon; -ess.] A female demon or spirit.

"The Schemites had a goddess or demomess under the name of Jephthah's daughter."—*Mede: Apost. of Latter Times*, p. 31.

dēm-mōn-ēt-iz-ā-tion, *s.* [Eng. demonetize; -ation.] The act or process of demonetizing; the state of being demonetized.

dēm-mōn-ēt-ize, *v.t.* [Pref. *dē* = away, from, and Eng. *monetize* (q.v.).] To withdraw from circulation; to deprive of value as a currency.

"They [gold mohrs] have been completely demonetized by the company."—*A. Cobden*.

dēm-mōn-ēt-iz-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DEMONE-TIZE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: Demonetization; withdrawal from circulation.

"The extensive demonetizing of silver in Europe is very seriously affecting India."—*Times: Letter of Calcutta Correspondent*, Dec. 23, 1873.

dēm-mō-nī-āk, * **dēm-mō-nī-āk**, **dēm-mō-nī-a-cal**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *demoniacus*; Fr. *démoniaque*; Sp. & Port. *demoníaco*, from Gr. *δαμονικός* (*daimonikos*) = possessed by a demon; *δαίμων* (*daimōn*) = pertaining to a demon.]

A. As adjective:

1. *Literally*:

1. Pertaining to demons or spirits.
"He, all unarmed,
Shall chase thee with the terror of his voice
From thy demoniac holds, possession foul."
—*Milton: P. R.*, lv. 626-28.
2. Produced by a demon or diabolical influence.
"Demoniac phrensy, moping melancholy."
—*Milton: P. L.*, xl. 488.

3. Possessed by a devil.
"I hold him certainly demoniac."
—*Chaucer: C. T.*, 7, 822.

II. Fig.: Devilish, diabolical.

"Even the foe had ceased,
As if aware of that demoniac feast."
—*Moore: Veiled Prophet of Khorassan*.

B. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One possessed by a demon or evil spirit; one whose will and actions were supposed to be under the influence of some supernatural agency.
"Those lunatics and demoniacs that were restored to their right mind, were such as sought after him, and believed in him."—*Bentley*.

2. *Ch. Hist.*: One of a sect of Anabaptist Universalists, who extended their belief to the final salvation of Satan and his angels.

***dēm-mō-nī-a-cal-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. demoniacal; -ly.] In a demoniacal manner; like a demoniac.

***dēm-mō-nī-a-çism**, *s.* [Eng. demoniac; -ism.] The condition or state of being a demoniac; the acts of a demoniac.

***dēm-mō-nī-al**, *a.* [Gr. *δαίμων* (*daimōn*) = pertaining to a demon.] Pertaining to, characteristic of, or produced by demons.
"No one who acknowledges demoniac things can deny demons."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 264.

***dēm-mō-nī-an**, *a. & s.* [Gr. *δαίμων* (*daimōn*).] **A. As adj.**: Pertaining to, possessed by, or having the qualities of a demon.
"Demoniac spirits now, from the element
Each of his reign allotted."
—*Milton: P. R.*, li. 122, 123.

B. As subst.: A demoniac.

***dēm-mō-nī-an-ism**, *s.* [Eng. demoniac; -ism.] The condition or state of being possessed by a demon.

***dēm-mō-nī-asm**, *s.* [Eng. demon; -iasm.] The same as DEMONIANISM (q.v.).

dēm-mōn'-ic, **dēm-mōn'-ic**, *a.* [Eng. demon; -ic.] Pertaining to a demon; demoniacal.
"Sudden impulses which have a false air of demoniac strength."—*G. Elliot: Daniel Deronda*, ch. xv.

***dēm-mō-nī-fūge**, * **dēm-mō-nī-fūge**, *s.* [Lat. *demon* = a demon, and *fugo* = to put to flight.] A charm or protection against demons.

"Few stood more in need of a demonifuge."—*Pennant: London*, p. 271.

***dēm-mōn-ism**, *s.* [Eng. demon; -ism.] A belief in demons or false gods.

"The established theology of the heathen world... rested upon the basis of demonism."—*Farmer: Demoni-acs of New Testament*, ch. I, § 7.

***dēm-mōn-ist**, *s.* [Eng. demon; -ist.] One who believes in or worships demons.

"To believe the governing mind or minds not absolutely and necessarily good, nor confined to what is best, but capable of acting according to mere will or fancy, is to be a Demonist."—*Shaftesbury*.

***dēm-mōn-ize**, *v.t.* [Lat. *demonizo*; Gr. *δαμονίζω* (*daimonizō*).]

1. To render demoniacal or diabolical.

2. To possess with a demon; to place under the influence of a demon.

"Invented by demons and worked by demonized men."—*Rogers*.

***dēm-mōn-ōc-ra-çy**, *s.* [Fr. *démocratie*; Gr. *δαίμων* (*daimōn*) = a demon, and *κράτος* (*kratos*) = to rule.] The power or government of demons, or of evil spirits.

"A democracy of unclean spirits
Hath governed long these synods of your church."
—*H. Taylor: Isaac Comenens*, ll. 2.

***dēm-mōn-ōl-a-trý**, *s.* [Fr. *démonologie*; Gr. *δαίμων* (*daimōn*) = a demon, and *λατρεία* (*latreia*) = service, worship.] The worship of demons, or of evil spirits.

"Cosmo-latry, Astro-latry, and Demono-latry."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 593.

***dēm-mōn-ōl'-ō-gēr**, * **dēm-mōn-ōl'-ō-gēr**, *s.* [Eng. demonology; -er.] One skilled in demonology.

"I am no demonologer."—*North: Examen*, p. 652.

***dēm-mōn-ōl'-ō-g-ic**, * **dēm-mōn-ōl'-ō-g-ic-al**, *a.* [Eng. demonology; -ic, -ical; Fr. *démonologique*.] Of or pertaining to demonology.

***dēm-mōn-ōl'-ō-gist**, *s.* [Eng. demonology; -ist.] One who discusses or writes on demonology.

***dēm-mōn-ōl'-ō-gý**, *s.* [Fr. *démonologie*; Gr. *δαίμων* (*daimōn*) = a demon, and *λόγος* (*logos*) = a discourse.] A treatise on demons or evil spirits.

¶ This was the title given by James I. to his work on witches.

***dēm-mōn-ō-mān-çy**, * **dēm-mōn-ō-mān-çy**, *s.* [Gr. *δαίμων* (*daimōn*) = a demon, and *μαντεία* (*mantēia*) = divination.] (For def. see extract.)

"Demonomancy, divining by the suggestions of evil demons or devils."—*Gaule: Mag-Astro-Mancer*, p. 166.

***dēm-mōn-ō-mā-ni-a**, *s.* [Gr. *δαίμων* (*daimōn*) = a demon, and *μανία* (*mania*) = madness.]

Med.: A kind of mania in which the sufferer believes himself possessed by devils.

***dēm-mōn-ō-mist**, *s.* [Eng. demonom(y); -ist.] One who lives in subjection to demons or evil spirits.

"No place engendering greater demoniacs, or till of late worse savages."—*Sir T. Herbert: Travels*, p. 368.

***dēm-mōn-ō-my**, *s.* [Gr. *δαίμων* (*daimōn*) = a demon, and *νομος* (*nomos*) = a law, rule.] The dominion or power of demons or of evil spirits.

"These Javans are drunk in demonomy."—*Sir T. Herbert: Travels*, p. 365.

dēm-mōn-ōp-a-thý, *s.* [Gr. *δαίμων* (*daimōn*) = a demon, and *πάθος* (*pathos*) = suffering.] *Med.*: The same as DEMONOMANIA (q.v.).

***dēm-mōn-ry**, *s.* [Eng. demon; -ry.] Demoniacal influence.

"What demonry, thinkest thou, possesses Varus?"
—*J. Baillie*.

***dēm-mōn-ship**, *s.* [Eng. demon; -ship.] The state or condition of a demon.

"First they commenced heroes, who were as probationers to a demonship; then, after a time sufficient, demons!"—*Mede: Apostasy of Latter Times*, p. 15.

dēm-mōn-stra-bil'-i-ty, *s.* [Eng. demon-strable; -ity.] The quality or state of being demonstrable.

dēm-mōn'-tra-ble, **dēm-mōn'-tra-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *demonstrabilis*, from *demonstrare* = to demonstrate (q.v.).]

1. That may be demonstrated or proved beyond doubt or contradiction; capable of demonstration by clear and certain evidence.

"The articles of our belief are as demonstrable as geometry."—*Glanville*.

2. Proved, apparent.

"Some unbatched practice
Made demonstrable here in Cyprus to him."
—*Shakespeare: Othello*, III. 4.

dēm-mōn'-tra-ble-ness, *s.* [Eng. demon-strable; -ness.] The quality or state of being demonstrable; demonstrability.

"Notwithstanding the natural demonstrableness both of the obligations and motives of morality."—*Clarke: Evid. of Nat. and Rev. Religion*.

dēm-mōn'-stra-bly, *adv.* [Eng. demonstrable; -ly.] In a manner beyond doubt or contradiction; in a manner that admits of clear proof or demonstration; clearly, evidently, incontrovertibly.

"He should have compelled his ministers to execute the law in cases that demonstrably concerned the publick cause."—*Clarendon*.

***dēm-mōn'-strance**, * **dēm-mōn'-strance**, *s.* [O. Fr. *démonstrance*, from Lat. *demon-*

bōil, bōy; pòut, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gēm; thīn, thīs; sin, a; expect. Xenophon, exist. -īng. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tīon, -tīon = zhūn. -tious, -sious, -cious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

strans, pr. par. of *demonstro* = to demonstrate (q.v.).

1. A demonstration; a clear and incontrovertible proof.

"Demonstrations of how many calamities obstinacy is the cause."—*Holmes*.

2. A sign, an indication.

"The heavenly signs maketh demonstration"

How worldly things go forward."—*Lydgate: Minor Poems*, p. 60.

dēm-mōn'-strāte, dēm-ōn-strāte, v.t. & i. [Lat. *demonstratus*, pa. par. of *demonstro* = to show fully; *de* (intens.), and *monstro* = to show; O. Sp. and Port. *demonstrar*; Sp. and Port. *demonstrar*; Ital. *dimostrare*; Fr. *démontrer*.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To point out, to show, to indicate.

"Description cannot suit itself in words
To demonstrate the life of such a battle."
—*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, iv. 2.

2. To prove beyond the possibility of doubt or contradiction; to prove in such a manner as to show that the contrary position is evidently absurd.

"Very few propositions in politics can be so perfectly demonstrated as this, that parliamentary government cannot be carried on by two really equal and independent parliaments in one empire."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

II. Anat.: To exhibit or point out the parts, as of a body when dissected.

B. Intrans.: To prove clearly beyond doubt or contradiction.

dēm-mōn'-strāt-ēd, dēm-ōn-strāt-ēd, pa. par. or a. [DEMONSTRATE.]

dēm-ōn-strā-tēr, s. [DEMONSTRATOR.]

dēm-ōn-strāt-īng, dēm-ōn-strāt-īng, pr. par., a., & s. [DEMONSTRATING.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of proving beyond doubt or contradiction; demonstration.

2. *Anat.*: The pointing out the parts of a body when dissected.

dēm-ōn-strā'-tion, *de-mon-strā-ci-on, *de-mon-strā-ci-oun, s. (Fr. *démonstration*; Sp. *demonstración*; Ital. *demonstrazione*, from Lat. *demonstratio*, from *demonstratus*, pa. par. of *demonstro* = to demonstrate (q.v.).]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A showing or pointing out; an indication, manifestation, or exhibition.

"Did your letters pierce the queen to any demonstration of grief?"—*Shakesp.: King Lear*, iv. 3.

2. The act of demonstrating, or proving beyond the possibility of doubt or contradiction.

"What appareth to be true by strong and invincible demonstration."—*Hooker*.

3. A clear or incontrovertible proof; indubitable evidence.

"Which way soever we turn ourselves, we are encountered with clear evidences and sensible demonstrations of a Deity."—*Tillotson*.

4. A public exhibition or declaration of principles, numbers, or objects, by any party.

5. A public display or manifestation of feeling.

II. Technically:

1. *Anat.*: The exhibition or pointing out of parts, as of a body, when dissected.

2. *Logic*: A series of syllogisms, all whose premisses are either definitions, self-evident truths, or propositions already established. Demonstrations may be either *positive* or *negative*, *a priori* or *a posteriori*. A *positive* (or direct) demonstration proceeds by positive or affirmative propositions; a *negative* (or indirect) demonstration, also called *reductio ad absurdum*, proves the truth of any proposition by proving the absurdity of the contrary position. A demonstration *a priori* proves a proposition by deduction from a necessary cause, or by conclusions drawn from something previously known or proved. A demonstration *a posteriori* proves a cause from an effect or a conclusion by something posterior, whether an effect or consequent.

3. *Math.*: A mode of proof by which any proposition is proved as a necessary consequence of assumed or already proved premisses.

4. *Mil.*: A movement of troops towards any position, as if to make an attack.

dēm-mōn'-strā-tive, *de-mon-strā-tif, a. & s. (Fr. *démonstratif*; Port. *demonstrativo*; Sp. *demonstrativo*; Ital. *dimostrativo*, from Lat. *demonstrativus*, from *demonstro* = to demonstrate (q.v.).]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Having the power or faculty of reasoning by demonstration.

"... the demonstrative faculty and the inductive faculty coexisted in such supreme excellence and perfect harmony."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

2. Demonstrating or proving beyond doubt or contradiction; conclusive.

"... inasmuch as for them to have been deceived it is not impossible; it is that demonstrative reason or testimony divine should deceive."—*Hooker: Ecol. Pol.*, bk. ii., ch. vii., § 5.

3. Having the power of showing with clearness and certainty.

"... painting is necessary to all other arts, because of the need which they have of demonstrative figures."—*Dryden*.

4. Exhibiting or manifesting the feelings strongly and openly; very expressive of the feelings.

II. Technically:

1. *Gram.*: [DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUN].

2. *Rhet.*: Explaining or describing with clearness, force, and beauty; as, *demonstrative eloquence*.

B. As subst.: A demonstrative pronoun (q.v.).

"That was used as a demonstrative, as at present."—*Morris: Hist. Out. of Eng. Accidence*, p. 45.

demonstrative legacy.

Law: A legacy in which the testator indicates the particular fund from which he wishes it to be paid. If the fund be deficient, the legatee will receive the amount out of the general fund of the deceased, and even if the general fund be insufficient to meet all claims upon it, he will be paid in full.

demonstrative pronoun.

Gram.: A pronoun which is used to point out with clearness and precision the particular object to which it refers; the demonstrative pronouns are *this*, *that*, and *the*.

¶ The is commonly called the definite article. [ARTICLE.]

dēm-mōn'-strā-tive-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *demonstrative*; -ly.]

1. So as to demonstrate or prove beyond doubt or contradiction.

"First, I demonstratively prove
That test was only made to move."—*Prior*.

2. Clearly, plainly; with certain knowledge.

"Demonstratively understanding the simplicity of perfection, it was not in the power of earth to work them from it."—*Brown*.

3. In a manner capable of demonstration.

"What you say is demonstratively true."—*Hale: Contemp.*, vol. i.; *Humility*.

4. In a demonstrative manner; in a manner very expressive of the feelings.

dēm-mōn'-strā-tive-nēss, s. [Eng. *demonstrative*; -ness.] The quality of being demonstrative.

"The eyes have intensity of expression and a fixed regard without demonstrativeness."—*Athenaeum*, Feb. 25, 1882.

dēm-ōn-strāt-ōr, dēm-ōn-strā-tēr, s. [Lat.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who demonstrates or proves beyond doubt or contradiction.

2. *Anat.*: One who points out to students the parts, as of a body, after dissection.

dēm-ōn-strā-tōr-ŷ, a. [Eng. *demonstrator*(e); -ory.] Tending to demonstration; demonstrating; demonstrative.

dēm-mōnt', v.i. [Fr. *démonter*.] To dismount.

"This Tempanius cryeth 'All horsemen that desire the public weill to be swift, demont haistilie fra thare hors'."—*Beldenden: T. Liv.*, p. 361.

***dēm-mōr'-age**, s. [DEMURRAGE.]

dēm-mōr'-al-iz-ā'-tion, s. [Fr. *démoralisation*, from *démoraliser*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of demoralizing; the subverting of morals and principles.

2. The state of being demoralized; subversion or corruption of moral principles.

"The inevitable demoralization, which this accursed practice produces, is not checked by any system of religious instruction."—*Quarterly Review*, Nov., 1816.

II. Mil.: A loss of courage and spirit, and consequently of discipline.

dēm-mōr'-al-ize, v.t. [Fr. *démoraliser*.] [DEMORALIZE.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To subvert or corrupt the morals and principles of; to corrupt in morals.

"The pernicious influence of their demoralizing creed."—*Critical Review*, Aug., 1868.

2. To deprive of spirit or energy.

II. Mil.: To deprive of courage and spirit, and consequently of discipline; to render incapable of any act or effort requiring spirit or daring.

dēm-mōr'-al-ized, pa. par. or a. [DEMORALIZE.]

dēm-mōr'-al-iz-īng, pr. par., a., & s. [DEMORALIZING.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The act of subverting, corrupting, or undermining the morals of; a depriving of courage and spirit; demoralization.

***dēm-mōr'-rançe**, s. [O. Fr. *demorance*; Ital. *demoranza*, from Lat. *demoror* = to delay.] Delay.

"He wolde wende . . . to Darye . . . saun demorance."—*Allaunour*, 4, 120.

dēm-mōs-thē-ni-an, a. [Demosthenes], and Eng. adj. suff. -ian.] The same as DEMOSTHENIC (q.v.).

"The reviewer considers that pamphlets such as the 'Draper Letters,' and the 'Conduct of the Allies,' are 'Demosthenian in style and method.'"—*Athenaeum*, Aug. 19, 1882, p. 244.

dēm-mōs-thēn'-ic, a. [Fr. *Démosthénique*, from Lat. *Demosthenicus* = pertaining to Demosthenes; Gr. *Δημοσθένειος* (Dēmsthēnēios). (See def.)]

1. Of or pertaining to Demosthenes, the most celebrated of Greek orators; born at Pænia, in Attica, B.C. 385, died by his own hand about B.C. 322. Many of his speeches are still extant, and from those in which he inveighed so bitterly against Philip of Macedon we derive the term Philippic (q.v.).

2. In the style or manner of Demosthenes.

dēm-mōt'-ic, a. & s. [Gr. *δημοτικός* (dēmōtikos) = pertaining to the people; *δῆμος* (dēmos) = the people.]

A. As adjective:

1. Of or belonging to the people; popular, common.

2. Applied specifically to the alphabet used by the laity and people of Egypt after 500 or 600 B.C., in contradistinction to that used by the priestly caste, which was called the *hieratic*, and of which it was a simplified form.

"At the time of the Ptolemies three languages were extant in Egypt: the hieroglyphic or dead Egyptian; the demotic or vernacular, the spoken language of the day written in a simpler manner by cursive signs on a modified hieroglyphic system, and standing in the same relation to it as modern English compared with the dead Anglo-Saxon."—*Cooper: Monumental Hist. of Egypt*, 1876, p. 8.

B. As subst.: The demotic language of Egypt.

"A dictionary of hieroglyphic and demotic has been published."—*Athenaeum*, October 14, 1882.

***dēm-mōnt'**, v.i. [Fr. *démonter* = to dismount.] To fall down.

"If it do not Plutarch-like explode, and demount all the more tragically."—*Carlyle: French Revol.*, bk. i., bk. ii., c. vi.

***dempne**, v.t. [DAMN.] To condemn.

"Thy loore y dempne."—*Chaucer: Boethius*, Appen., p. 182.

***dēmp'-stēr** (p silent), s. [DEEMSTER, DOOMSTER.]

***dempt** (p silent), pret. & pa. par. [DEEM.]

***dēmp'-tion**, s. [Lat. *demptio*, from *demptus*, pa. par. of *demo* = to take away.] A taking away.

"Coysion, abjection, contraction, or demption of the vowel, as this: thayre for the ayre, thadvce for the advyce. *Symphonicis*."—*Huicet*.

***dēm'-stēr**, s. [DEEMSTER.]

***dēm-mūlçe**, v.t. [Lat. *demulceo* = to soothe down; *dē* = down, and *mūlceo* = to soothe.] To soothe, to pacify, to appease, to soften.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē. ey = ā. qu = kw.

"Saturn was demulced or appeased."—*Str T. Elvot: The Governour*, bk. 1, ch. 20.

dē-mūl'-gent, a. & s. [Lat. *demulcens*, pr. par. of *demulceo* = to soothe down.]

A. As adj.: Softening, mollifying, lenitive. "Mild and demulcent in the highest degree."—*Arbutnot*.

B. As substantive:

Med.: Any medicine which protects sensible parts of the body from the irritating action of other substances; anything which allays irritation.

* **dē-mūl'-sion**, s. [Lat. *demulceo* = to soothe down.]

1. The act of flattering or soothing.
2. That which soothes or flatters; flattery or soft words.

"The soft demulcent of a present contentment."—*Feltham: Resolves*, 37.

dē-mūr', de-moure, de-murre, v. i. & t. [Fr. *demurer*; O. Fr. *demourer* = to stay, abide; Ital. *dimorare*; Sp. and Port. *demorar*, from Lat. *demorare* = to delay; *de* (intens.), and *moror* = to delay; *mora* = delay, hesitation.]

A. Intransitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: To tarry, to remain, to delay. "And the sayde Peloponenses demoured in the land."—*Nicoll: Thucydides*, fol. 72.

2. Figuratively:

- (1) To delay, to loiter. "Yet durst they not demoure, nor abyde upon the camp."—*Nicoll: Thucydides*, fol. 72.
- (2) To hesitate, to pause in doubt or hesitation.

"They demurring,

I undertook that office."—*Milton: P. R.*, l. 373, 374.

- (3) To doubt, to have scruples or doubts. "That wills, and demurs, and resolves, and chooses, and rejects."—*Bentley*.

(4) To object; to state objections or difficulties; to take exception (generally followed by *to*).

II. Law: To stop or take exception to any point in the pleadings as insufficient.

* **B.** Transitive:

1. To doubt, to hesitate, or scruple about. "The latter I demur."—*Milton: P. R.*, l. 558.
2. To put off.

"He demands a fee, And then demurs me with a vain delay."—*Quintus*.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *demur*, to *hesitate*, and to *pause*: "The idea of stopping is common to these terms, to which signification is added some distinct collateral idea for each. We *demur* from doubt or difficulty; we *hesitate* from an undecided state of mind; we *pause* from circumstances. *Demurring* is the act of an equal: we *demur* in giving our assent: *hesitating* is often the act of a superior; we *hesitate* in giving our consent: when a proposition appears to be unjust we *demur* in supporting it, on the ground of its injustice; when a request of a dubious nature is made to us we *hesitate* in complying with it: prudent people are most apt to *demur*; but people of a wavering temper are apt to *hesitate*: *demurring* may be often unnecessary, but it is seldom injurious; *hesitating* is mostly injurious when it is not necessary; the former is employed in matters that admit of delay; the latter in cases where immediate decision is requisite. *Demurring* and *hesitating* are both employed as acts of the mind; *pausing* is an external action: we *demur* and *hesitate* in determining; we *pause* in speaking or doing anything." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

dē-mūr, s. [DEMUR, v.]

1. A doubt, hesitation, or scruple about anything.

"Without any demur at all."—*South*.

2. An objection or scruple stated; an exception taken.

"All my demurs but double his attacks."—*Pope: Prolog. to Sat.*, 65.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *demur*, *doubt*, *hesitation*, and *objection*: "Demurs are often in matters of deliberation; doubts in regard to matters of fact; *hesitation* in matters of ordinary conduct; and *objections* in matters of common consideration. It is the business of the counselor to make *demurs*; it is the business of the inquirer to suggest *doubts*; it is the business of all occasionally to make a *hesitation* who are called upon to

decide; it is the business of those to make objections whose opinion is consulted. *Hesitation* lies mostly in the state of the mind: *objection* is rather the offspring of the understanding. The *hesitation* interferes with the action; the *objection* affects the measure or the mode of action." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

dē-mūre, a. [Fr. *de mœurs* = of good manners.]

* 1. (*Originally*): Sober, grave, modest. The term did not at first imply that all this might possibly be hypocritical, and that the real character might be the opposite of what it appeared.

"These and other suchlike irreligious pranks did this Dionysius play, who, notwithstanding, fared no worse than the most demure and innocent."—*H. More: Antidote against Atheism*, bk. iii, ch. 1. [Trench: *Select Glossary*, pp. 53, 54.]

2. (*Subsequently*): Affectedly modest; coy.

"Hell's fiercest fiend of saintly brow demure."—*Thomson: Liberty*, iv. 69.

* **dē-mūre**, v. i. [DEMURE, a.] To look with affected modesty.

"Your wife Octavia, with her modest eyes And still conclusion, shall acquire no honour Demurring upon me."—*Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra*, iv. 15.

* **dē-mūred**, a. [Eng. *demur(e)*; -ed.] Marked with demureness.

"Voice demur'd with godly paint."

Henshaw: Daily Thoughts, p. 187.

dē-mūre-ly, adv. [Eng. *demure*; -ly.]

1. Soberly, gravely.

"Wear prayer-books in my pocket, look demurely."—*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, ii. 2.

2. With affected modesty.

"Next stood Hypocrysy with holy leer, Soft smiling, and demurely looking down."—*Dryden: Palamon & Arcite*, ll. 564, 565.

- * 3. Solemnly.

"Hark! the drums Demurely wake the sleepers."—*Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra*, iv. 9.

- * 4. In accordance with custom.

dē-mūre-nēss, s. [Eng. *demure*; -ness.]

- * 1. (*Originally*): Sobriety, gravity, modesty.

"Which advantages God propounds to all the hearers of the gospel, without any respect of works or former demureness of life, if he will but now come in and close with this high and rich dispensation."—*Henry More: On Godliness*, bk. viii, ch. v. [Trench: *Select Glossary*, pp. 53, 54.]

2. (*Subsequently*): Affected modesty or gravity.

* **dē-mūr'-ī-ty**, s. [Eng. *demur(e)*; -ity.]

1. Demureness.

"They pretend to such demur(e) as to form a society for the regulation of manners."—*T. Brown: Works*, ii. 182.

2. One who acts demurely; a demure character.

"She will act after the fashion of Richardson's demur(e)s."—*Lamb*.

† **dē-mūr'-ra-ble**, a. [Eng. *demur*; -able.] That may be demurred to; open to demur, exception, or objection.

dē-mūr'-rage, * **de-mor-age**, s. [Eng. *demur*; -age.]

I. Ord. Lang.: In the same sense as II. 2.

II. Technically:

1. *Maritime Law*:

(1) The time during which a vessel is detained by the freighter beyond what is named in the charter-party in loading or unloading. A vessel thus detained is said to be on *demurrage*.

(2) The compensation or allowance made by the freighter of a vessel for such delay or detention. Demurrage must be paid in every case except when the delay is caused by tempestuous weather, any fault of the owner, captain, or crew of the vessel, or detention by an enemy.

"The ship was delayed at a demurrage of a hundred dollars a day."—*Burke: Against Warren Hastings*.

2. *Railway*: A similar compensation or allowance payable for delay in loading or unloading railway cars beyond a certain specified period allowed for the purpose.

3. *Bank*: The allowance of 1½d. per ounce made to the Bank of England in exchanging coins or notes for bullion. The metallic value of standard gold is £3 17s. 10½d. per oz.; at the Bank of England £3 17s. 9d. is given for it without any delay. If it were taken to the Mint there would be a delay of some days before it could be converted into coin. The difference of 1½d. per oz., by which this delay is avoided, is called *demurrage*.

* **dē-mūr'-ral**, s. [Eng. *demur*; -al.] Demur, doubt, hesitation.

"The same causes of demurr(e) existed."—*Southey: Life of Nelson*, l. 74.

dē-mūr'-rant, s. [Eng. *demur*; -ant.] One who demurs, a demurrer.

"The demurrant argues first."—*Jacob: Law Dict.*

dē-mūred, pa. par. or a. [DEMUR.]

dē-mūr'-rōr, s. [Eng. *demur*; -er.]

I. Ord. Lang.: One who demurs, hesitates, objects, or takes exception to anything.

"Is Lorenzo a demurrer still?"

Poung: Night Thoughts, lx. 1366.

II. Law: A stop or abiding upon a point of law, to be determined by the judges; an issue upon matter of law. A demurrer in law confesses the facts to be true, as stated by the opposite party, but denies that, by the law arising upon those facts, any injury is done to the plaintiff, or that the defendant has made out a legitimate excuse (according to the party which first demurs, *demoratur*, rests or abides upon the point in question), as, if the matter of the plaintiff's complaint, or declaration, be insufficient in law, as by not assigning any sufficient trespass, then the defendant demurs to the declaration; if, on the other hand, the defendant's excuse or plea be invalid, as if he pleads that he committed the trespass by authority from a stranger, without making out the stranger's right; then the plaintiff may demur in law to the plea. A demurrer in equity is nearly of the same nature as a demurrer in law; being an appeal to the judgment of the court whether the defendant is bound to answer the bill: as, for want of sufficient matter of equity therein contained; or where the plaintiff, upon his own showing, appears to have no right; or where the bill seeks a discovery of a thing which may cause a forfeiture of any kind, or may convict a man of any criminal misbehaviour. For any of these causes a defendant may demur to the bill. And if, on demurrer, the defendant prevails, the plaintiff's bill, unless he be allowed to amend, is dismissed. If the demurrer be overruled, the cause will proceed. A demurrer is incident to criminal cases, as well as civil, when the fact as alleged is allowed to be true, but the prisoner joins issue upon some point of law in the indictment, by which he insists that the fact, as stated, is no felony, or whatever the crime is alleged to be. And if, on demurrer, the point of law be adjudged against him, he shall have judgment and execution, as if he should have verdict. A general demurrer is for some defect in substance, a special demurrer for some defect in form. (*Blackstone: Comment.*)

"A prohibition was granted, and hereunto there was a demurrer."—*Ayliffe: Parergon*.

dē-mūr'-ring, pr. par., a., & s. [DEMUR, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As substantive:

1. Ord. Lang.: The act of hesitating, doubting, objecting, or taking exception to anything.

2. Law: The act of putting in a demurrer.

dē-mŷ, dēm-ŷ, s. & a. [DEMŷ]

A. As substantive:

1. *Paper-making*: A size of drawing and flat writing-paper, varying with different makers unfortunately, but quoted by Ring-wit as 16 x 20 or 16 x 21 inches. Square demy is 17 x 17 inches.

* 2. *Comm.*: A gold coin, anciently current in Scotland.

"Item, That the demy, the grot, and the half grot, that now runneth haue their cours."—*Acts James II.*, A. 1581, c. 24 (1566).

3. *University*: The name given to those members of the foundation of Magdalen College, Oxford, who in other colleges are styled scholars—originally half-fellows, as being on probation for fellowships, but since the alteration in the statutes there is no longer any connection between a demyship and a fellowship.

"When Charnock summoned the demies to perform their academic exercises before him."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

* 4. *Dress*: A close-fitting garment.

"He... stripped him out of his golden demy or mauldillon, and feed him."—*Nashe: Lenten Stuff*.

B. As adjective:

- * **I.** Ord. Lang.: The same as DEMŷ (q. v.).

bōl, bōy; pōt, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -cious, -tious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

II. Technically:

1. *Her.*: A term for any charge that is borne half, as a demy-lion or half-lion.
2. *Paper, Bibliography, &c.*: Of the size of demy paper; made of demy paper.

demy-ostage, s. A woollen stuff used in Scotland.

dén (1), *denne, s. [A.S. *denn*, cogn. with O. Dut. *dénne* = a floor, a platform; Ger. *tenne* = a floor.] [DENE.]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. A cave or hollow place in the earth.
"Which *dénne* with the field Abraham hadde bought."—*Wycliffe: Gen. i. 13.*
2. The hiding-place of a wild beast.
"Then the beasts go into *dén*, and remain in their places."—*Job xxxviii. 8.*
3. A narrow glen, a dell, a ravine, a wooded hollow. (*Scotch.*)
"I have made several visits of late to the *Den* of Enghislaw."—*Sir W. Forbes: Life of Beattie, ii. 8.*
4. A cot, a hut.
"No such sad cares, as wont to macerate
And rend the greedy mindes of covetous men,
Do ever creep into the shepherds den."
—*Spenser: Virgils Gnat, 96.*
5. A dirty or squalid place of resort or residence.
6. A place of resort of low characters.
7. A room in one's home specially reserved for one's self; frequently a study or studio. (*Colloq.*)

II. Philol.: As the termination to names of places it means dell or glen; as, Clieveden, &c.

dén (2), s. [A corruption from *good even*, *good e'en* = good evening.] Good evening; a form of salutation used by our ancestors as soon as noon was past.

"Good den, brother."—*Shakespeare: Much Ado about Nothing, iii. 2.*

***dén (1), v.t. & i.** [DEN (1), s.]

1. *Trans.*: To hide, to secrete.
2. *Intrans.*: To live in dens.
"They *den* among rocks."—*Chambers, s. v. Snake.*

***dén (2), v.t.** [Probably a mistake for *dem*, which is the reading of one MS.] To dam up water.

†dē-nār-cōt-ize, v.t. [Pref. *de* = away, from, and Eng. *narcotize* (q.v.).] To deprive of or free from narcotism; to take away the narcotic principle or quality.

***dē-nār-ī-āte, s.** [Low Lat. *denariata*, from Lat. *denarius*.]

Old Law: As much land as was worth one denarius a year. It is given by different authors variously as an acre and a perch. (*Blount.*)

dē-nār-ī-ūs, s. [Lat., from *denti* = ten, by ten; *decem* = ten.]

I. Roman Antiquities:

1. A Roman silver coin, originally of the value of ten asses or pounds of copper; but afterwards of sixteen asses, when the weight of the as was reduced to one ounce in B.C. 217.



DENARIUS.

It was equivalent to about 15 or 16 cents of our money. It continued to be the ordinary silver currency down to the age of the Emperor Septimius Severus and his sons, by whom pieces composed of a base alloy were introduced.

2. A gold coin struck during the empire; its full title was *denarius aureus*, and it was generally called *aureus*, but by Pliny uniformly *denarius*. It passed for twenty-five silver denarii.

II. Old Eng. Law. A penny. *Denarius Dei*, God's penny, or earnest money given and received by parties in a contract, &c. *Denarius sancti Petri*, St. Peter's pence (q.v.). *Denarius tertius comitatus*. When county

courts had superior jurisdiction in England, two-thirds of the fines were reserved for the king, and one-third, or a penny, to the earl of the county, who either received it in specie or had an equivalent for it out of the exchequer. (*Paroch. Antiq.*, 418.)

***dē-nār-ra-ble, a.** [Lat. *denarro* = to relate.] Proper to be related; capable of being related. (*Ash.*)

***dē-nār-rā-tion, s.** [Lat. *denarratus*, pa. par. of *denarro* = to relate.] A narration. (*Ash.*)

***dē-na-rŷ, a. & s.** [Lat. *denarius* = containing ten.]

A. As adj.: Containing ten; tenfold.

B. As substantive:

1. The number ten; a body of ten men; a division of an army.

"They may very well be compared to . . . centuries, that are composed of denaries."—*Sir Keneil Digby: Suppl. to Cabala, p. 248.*

2. A tithing, a decenary.
"He divided hundreds into tithings or denaries."—*Holmes: Descrip. of England, ch. iv.*

3. A denarius.

"A hundred denaries, or pieces of silver coynes."—*Udal: Mathew, ch. xix.*

dē-nā-tion-āl-iz-ā-tion, s. [Eng. *denationalize*(e); -ation.] The act or process of denationalizing; the state of being denationalized.

dē-nā-tion-al-ize, v.t. [Pref. *de* = away, from, and Eng. *nationalize* (q.v.).] To divest of national character or nationality by transference to another nation.

"A public crime, the commission of which can expose the ships of any power to be denationalized."—*Declar. of the Prince Regent (Jan., 1813).*

dē-nā-tion-al-ized, pa. par. or a. [DENATIONALIZE.]

dē-nā-tion-al-iz-ēr, s. [Eng. *denationalize*(e); -er.] One who or that which denationalizes.

"Hot water has not been a denationalizer."—*Blackwood's Magazine, Nov., 1881, p. 623.*

dē-nā-tion-al-iz-īng, pr. par., a., & s. [DENATIONALIZE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: Denationalization.

dē-nāt-ŷ-ral-ize, v.t. [Pref. *de* = away, from, and Eng. *naturalize* (q.v.).]

1. To render unnatural.

"It is easier to undermine in the hearts of subjects their reverence for rank and station, than it is to dissolve the ties of parentage and brotherhood, or to denaturalize the hearts of children."—*Chalmers: Bridge-stone Treat., pt. i., ch. vi., p. 175.*

2. To deprive of the condition of a naturalized citizen of any country; to denationalize.

"They also claimed the privilege when aggrieved, of denaturalizing themselves, or in other words, of publicly renouncing their allegiance to their sovereign, and of enlisting under the banners of his enemy."—*Prescott.*

dē-nāt-ŷ-ral-ized, pa. par. or a. [DENATURALIZE.]

dē-nāt-ŷ-ral-iz-īng, pr. par., a., & s. [DENATURALIZE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of depriving of the condition of naturalization; denaturalization.

***dē-nāt-ŷ-rāte, v.t.** [Pref. *de* = away, from, and *natura* = nature.] To render unnatural; to denaturalize.

***dē-nāy, s.** [DENY.] A denial or refusal.

"My love can give no place, bids no deny."—*Shakespeare: Twelfth Night, ii. 4.*

***dē-nāy, v.t.** [DENY.] To deny, to refuse.

"What were those three,
The which thy proffred curtesie deny?"
—*Spenser: F. Q., III. vii. 61.*

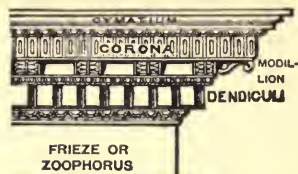
dēnch-ēr, s. [DENSHERE.] (For def. see extract.)

"A kind of manure, much used in this part of the country [Kent], called *dencher*."—*B. Fauasett: Inventorium Sepulchrali (1856), p. 127.*

dēn-dīc-ŷ-lūs, s. [Lat. *denticulus*, dimin. of *dens* (genit. *dentis*) = a tooth.]

Arch.: A member in the Ionic and Corinthian entablatures, occurring between the

zoophorus and corona, and, properly speaking, a part of the latter; so called because it repre-



DENDICULUS.

sents denticuli or small teeth, placed at intervals apart. (*Weale.*)

dén-dra-chāte, s. [Gr. *δένδρον* (*dendron*) = a tree, and *ἀχάτης* (*achatis*) = an agate.]

Min.: Arborescent or moss-agate; agate exhibiting in its sections the forms or figures of vegetable growth.

***dén-drān-thrō-pōl'-ō-ŷ, s.** [Gr. *δένδρον* (*dendron*) = a tree, and Eng. *anthropology* (q.v.).] A study based on the theory that man had sprung from trees.

"He formed, therefore, no system of *dendranthropology*."—*Southey: The Doctor, ch. ccxv.*

dén-drās-pid'-ī-dā, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *dendraspis*, genit. *dendraspid(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -īdāe.]

Zool.: A family of venomous snakes from South Africa. The fangs are very long, and erect.

dén-drās'-pīs, s. [Gr. *δένδρον* (*dendron*) = a tree, and *ἀσπίς* (*aspis*) = an asp.]

Zool.: The type-genus of *Dendraspidæ* (q.v.). *D. angusticeps*, the narrow-headed *Dendraspis*, is of an olive-brown color, tinged with green; in length it is about six feet; its body long and thin. It is a good climber.

dén-drēr'-pē-tōn, s. [Gr. *δένδρον* (*dendron*) = a tree, and *ἐρπετος* (*herpeton*) = a lizard, a snake; *ἐρπετ* (*herpō*) = to creep.]

Paleont.: A genus of Labyrinthodonts from the Lower Coal-measures of Nova Scotia. The genus was founded on teeth and bones discovered in a hole in the trunk of a Sigillaria.

dén-dri-form, a. [Gr. *δένδρον* (*dendron*) = a tree, and Lat. *forma* = form, shape.] Having the form or appearance of a tree; arborescent.

dén-drite, s. [Gr. *δένδρον* (*dendron*) = a tree, and Eng. suff. -īte (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A stone or mineral on or in which are the figures of shrubs, mosses, or other vegetable growth: an arborescent or dendritic mineral. The colors are due to the traces of organic matter, or of oxides of iron, manganese, or titanium.

dén-drit-ic, dēn-drit'-ic-al, a. [Eng. *dendritic*(e); -ic, -ical.]

Mineralogy:

1. Resembling a tree; dendriform, arborescent; a term applied to certain branching moss-like figures which appear on the surfaces of the fissures and joints in rocks. They are strictly organic and of chemical origin, as much so as the dendritic frost-work on the surface of a window-pane on a winter's night.

"Moss-agate or Mocha-stone, filled with brown moss-like or dendritic forms distributed through the mass."—*Jana: Mineralogy, p. 195.*

2. Marked by or containing figures resembling shrubs, mosses, and other vegetable growth.

"Dendritic agate, containing brown or black dendritic markings."—*Jana: Mineralogy, p. 195.*

dén-drō-bī-dā, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *dendrobium* (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. -īdāe.]

Bot.: A family of Orchids, of the tribe *Malaxææ*.

dén-drō-bī-ūm, s. [Gr. *δένδρον* (*dendron*) = a tree, and *βίος* (*bios*) = life. So named because they are found on trees.]

Bot.: A genus of Orchids, the typical one of the family *Dendrobidae*. The anther is two-lobed, with four pollen masses with no separate

stigmatic gland. Above 200 are known, some of them with fine flowers, others of more humble character. About eighty are cultivated in greenhouses. Their native country is the East Indies.

dén-drô-cœl, a. [DENDROCELOUS.]

dén-drô-cœl'-a, s. pl. [Gr. *déndron* (*dendron*) = a tree, and *κοῖλος* (*koilos*) = hollow.]

Zool. : A section of Plaurian worms, the intestines being branched, and the body flat or broad.

dén-drô-cœl'-oûs, a. [Mod. Lat. *dendrocœla* (*a*); -*oûs*.] Having the intestine branched, belonging to the Dendrocœla.

dén-drô-cô-lâp'-tēs, s. [Gr. *déndron* (*dendron*) = a tree, and *κολάπτω* (*kolapto*) = to peck.]

Ornith. : Hook-billed Creepers, a genus of the sub-family Dendrocolaptinæ (q.v.).

dén-drô-cô-lâp'-tî-næ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *dendrocolapt* (*es*), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*inæ*.]

Ornith. : A sub-family of birds belonging to the family Certhiidae, or Creepers. They are natives of South America.

dén-drô-cyg'-na, s. [Gr. *déndron* (*dendron*) = a tree, and Lat. *cygnus* = a swan.]

Ornith. : The Tree Ducks, a genus of aquatic birds belonging to the family Anatidae. The toes are long and project beyond the membrane, enabling them to perch on trees, whence the name.

dén-drô-dén'-tine, s. [Gr. *déndron* (*dendron*) = a tree, and Eng. *dentine* (q.v.).] A term applied to a modification of the fundamental tissue of the teeth produced by the aggregation of several simple teeth into one mass, the blending of the dentine, enamel, and cement, producing a dendritic appearance.

dén-drô-dônt, s. [Gr. *déndron* (*dendron*) = a tree, and *ὀδὸν* (*odon*), genit. *ὀδόντος* (*odontos*) = a tooth.]

Palæont. : One of an extinct family of fishes, consisting of a single genus, Dendrodonts, characteristic of the Old Red Sandstone, or Devonian System. The name is derived from the section of their seemingly simple conical teeth, which presents numerous fissures radiating or spreading like the branches of a tree from a central mass of vasodentine, or vascular uncalcified tissue. (Page, &c.)

dén-drô-dûs, s. [Gr. *déndron* (*dendron*) = a tree, and *ὀδὸν* (*odon*) = a tooth.]

Palæont. : A genus of fossil fishes, the typical one of the family Dendrodonts (q.v.). Prof. Huxley places it under the family Glyptodipterini, and Dr. Traquair doubtfully under the Holoptychiidae. Found in the old Red Sandstone of Elgin and Moray, in Scotland, and also in Russia.

dén-drôg'-ra-phÿ, s. [Gr. *déndron* (*dendron*) = a tree, and *γράφω* (*graphô*) = a writing; *γράφω* (*graphô*) = to write.] A discourse or treatise on or description of trees; dendrology.

dén-drô-grâp'-tûs, s. [Gr. *déndron* (*dendron*) = a tree, and *γραπτός* (*grapτος*) = painted. . . marked with letters, written, the fossil bearing a certain resemblance to written characters on the matrix in which it lies.] [GRAPTOLITE.]

Palæont. : A genus of fossil Heterozoa, consisting of plant-like spreading and branched growths, furnished with a strong footstalk. The branchlets carry upon one side a series of little chitinous cups or cellulæ, each of which must have contained a polypite. They are exclusively confined to the upper Cambrian and Lower Silurian formations. The genus may be ranked with the Graptolites, or may be one of the Sertulariæ.

dén-drôid, dénd-drôid-al, a. [Gr. *dendroideûs* (*dendroideûs*) = tree-like, from *déndron* (*dendron*) = a tree, and *εἶδος* (*eidos*) = form, appearance; Fr. *dendroïde*.] Having the form or appearance of a tree or shrub.

dén-drô-îl, s. [Fr. *dendroïte*; Gr. *déndron* (*dendron*) = a tree, and Eng. snff. -*ite* = -*ite* (Min.) (q.v.).] A fossil which has some resemblance in form to the branch of a tree.

dén-drôl'-a-gûs, s. [Gr. *déndron* (*dendron*) = a tree, and *λαγώς* (*lagôs*) = a hare.]

Zool. : A genus of marsupial animals belonging to the Kangaroo family. They are natives of New Guinea.

dén-drôl'-ite, s. [Gr. *déndron* (*dendron*) = a tree, and *λίθος* (*lithos*) = a stone.] Fossil wood; a general term for any fossil stem, branch, or other fragment of a tree.

dén-drôl'-ô-gist, s. [Eng. *dendrologist* (y); -*ist*.] One who is skilled in dendrology.

dén-drôl'-ô-gÿ, s. [Gr. *déndron* (*dendron*) = a tree, and *λόγος* (*logos*) = a word, a discourse.] A treatise on or description of trees; dendrography.

dén-drôm'-êt-ër, s. [Gr. *déndron* (*dendron*) = a tree, and *μέτρον* (*metron*) = a measure.] An instrument for measuring the height and diameter of trees, to estimate the cubic feet of timber therein. It has means for taking vertical and horizontal angles, and is mounted on a tripod stand. Adjusting screws, circular racks and pinions, afford means for adjusting the limbs of the instrument, and altering their position, as circumstances may require. (Knight.)

"Of timber measures and dendrometers there are various kinds, and their use is for taking the dimensions of standing timber without climbing the tree."
—London: *Encycl. of Gardening*, § 1730.

dén-drô-mûs, dénd-drô-mÿs, s. [Gr. *déndron* (*dendron*) = a tree, and *μῦς* (*mys*) = a mouse.]

Zool. : A genus of rodent quadrupeds, belonging to the mice family, and consisting of a single species, *Dendromys typus*, an animal about three inches and a-half long, with a tail four and a-half inches. It frequents the branches of trees, where it forms its nest, and brings forth its young. It is a native of South Africa.

dén-drô-nês'-sa, s. [Gr. *déndron* (*dendron*) = a tree, and *ἐπὶ νῆσσα* (*nêssa*), Attic *νῆπτα* (*nêtta*) = a duck.]

Ornith. : A genus of Anatidae (Ducks). *Dendronessa sponsa* is the Summer-duck of the United States. It frequents fresh-water ponds and creeks, and sometimes builds even in mill-dams.

dén-drôph'-i-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *dendroph* (*is*), and Lat. suff. -*idæ*.]

Zool. : A family of snakes, sub-order Colubriiformes. The body and tail of these snakes are much compressed, or are very slender and elongate; the head is distinct from the neck, and has a wide gape. The Dendrophidae are diurnal in their habits, living in trees, and are extremely active climbers; their colours assimilate with the surrounding foliage. They occur in all tropical regions, are innocuous, and feed principally on tree-lizards. Two genera are classed under this family—Chrysocopeia and Dendrophis.

dén-drôph'-is, s. [Gr. *déndron* (*dendron*) = a tree, and *ὄφης* (*ophis*) = a serpent.]

Zool. : A genus of snakes, family Dendrophidae (q.v.), with smooth scales, which are much larger along the back than on the sides; the sides of the abdomen are slightly keeled. This genus occurs in India, the East Indies, and Australia, and its members are not venomous.

dén-drô-phÿl'-il'-a, s. [Gr. *déndron* (*dendron*) = a tree, and *φύλλον* (*phullon*) = a leaf.]

Zool. & Palæont. : A genus of deep-sea corals, ranging from the chalk to modern times.

dén-drô-plêx, s. [Gr. *déndron* (*dendron*) = a tree, and *πλῆξις* (*plêxis*) = a stroke, a blow.]

Ornith. : A genus of birds belonging to the Certhiidae, or Creeper family.

dén-drô-pû'-pa, s. [Gr. *déndron* (*dendron*) = a tree, and Lat. *pupa*.]

Zool. : A genus of gastropods Molluscs proposed by Mr. Dawson for the reception of the single specimen, *Pupa vetusta*, discovered in the Coal-measures of Nova Scotia, in the hollow trunk of an erect Sigillaria. Nicholson thinks the shell is so remarkably like some living chrysalis-shells, that there is no sufficient reason for framing a new genus for its reception.

dén-drô-saur'-a, s. pl. [Gr. *déndron* (*dendron*) = a tree, and *σαῦρα* (*saura*) = a lizard.]

Zool. : The name given by Dr. J. E. Gray to a tribe of Saurians, sub-order Pachyglossæ.

The scales of the belly, the sides, and the back, are granular. The tongue is elongate, sub-cylindrical, worm-like, very extensible. The eyes are globular, very mobile, with a small central round opening. The toes are equal, united into two opposing groups. It contains but a single family, Chamaeleontidae (q.v.).

dén-drô-sô'-ma, s. [Gr. *déndron* (*dendron*) = a tree, and *σῶμα* (*sōma*) = a body.]

Zool. : A genus of Rhizopoda, belonging to the family Acinetina. Body conical, thick, soft, and smooth, alternately branched; branches tentaculate at the end. *D. radians* is found on aquatic plants in fresh water.

dén-drôs-træ'-a, s. [Gr. *déndron* (*dendron*) = a tree, and *ὄστρεον* (*ostreon*) = an oyster.]

Zool. : A genus of Mollusca belonging to the oyster family.

dén-drô-stÿle, s. [Gr. *déndron* (*dendron*) = a tree, and *στύλος* (*stûlos*) = a pillar.]

Zool. : A stout pillar supporting a thick flat quadrate disk in the Rhizostomidae.

dén-dryph'-i-ûm, s. [Gr. *déndron* (*dendron*) = a tree, and *φυή* (*phûê*) = growth.]

Bot. : A genus of Hyphomycetous Fungi, consisting of moulds growing over dead herbaceous plants. Three British species are known.

*** dène (1), s.** [A.S. *denu* = a valley.] [DEN (1), s.]

1. A valley, a dell.

"Thou says thou draws me in this dene."
—Eng. *Allit. Poems*; *Pearl*, 106.

2. As an element in place-names it means valley, dell.

*** dène (2), s.** [DUNE.] A hillock, a bank.

*** dène (3), s.** [DEAN.]

Deneb, s. [A corruption of Arab. *zanab* = a tail.]

Astron. : A fixed star of magnitude two and a-half, called also Deneb Aleet, Denebola, and β Leonis.

Deneb Adige, s.

Astron. : A fixed star of the first magnitude, called also Arided and α Cygni.

Deneb Aleet, s.

Astron. : A fixed star, of magnitude two and a-half, called also Deneb, Denebola, and β Leonis.

Deneb Algiedi, s.

Astron. : A fixed star, of magnitude three and a-half, called also δ Capricorni.

Dê-nêb'-ôl'-a, s. [Corrupted Arabic.]

Astron. : A fixed star, of magnitude two and a-half, called also Deneb Aleet, Deneb, and β Leonis.

*** dên'-ê-gâte, v. t.** [Lat. *denegatum*, snp. or *denego* = to deny; *de* (intens.), and *nego* = to deny.] [DENY.] To deny.

*** dên'-ê-gâ-tion, s.** [Lat. *denegatio*.] A denying or denial.

"A denegation of my faith and true opinions."
—Fox: *Martyrs*, p. 8677.

dênê'-høles, s. pl. [A.S. *denn* = a cave; Eng. *hole*.]

Archæol. : Ancient artificial excavations, consisting of a round vertical shaft, from 2 ft. 6 in. to 3 ft. in diameter, ending below in a cavern in the chalk. The shafts were usually descended by means of footholes in the sides. The chambers in the oldest, simplest, and shallowest are usually mere expansions of a beehive shape; in the deeper pits the cavern may consist of a series of chambers symmetrically ranged around the shaft, or the walls of the chambers may have disappeared, and the roof be supported by pillars of chalk. Of three recently descended by the Essex Field Club at Haugman's Wood, near Grays, Essex, the greatest length was about 70 ft., breadth 46 ft., and height 18 ft., and they were all about 80 ft. deep. Though often very close together, no communication has hitherto been found between adjacent pits. Deneholes may be entirely in the chalk, or their shafts may be almost wholly in overlying beds. In England they abound most in Kent, north of the North Downs, and in Essex, between Purfleet and East Tilbury. A very few of the older

bêl, bôy; pôt, jôw!; cat, çoll, chorus, çhîn, bench; go, gem; thin, thîs: sin, a; expect, Xenophon, exist. -îng. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shûn. -fion, -sion = zhûn. -tious, -sious, -cious = shûs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.

and simpler pits have been explored; they are found to date back to the Stone Ages. The deeper ones still need examination. It has been sometimes conjectured that deneholes were excavated for the purpose of obtaining chalk or flint, but as they are especially concentrated both at Bexley (Kent) and near Grays, where fifty to sixty feet of gravel and Thanet sand overlie the chalk, though in each instance there is plenty of bare chalk within a mile, this explanation cannot apply in their case. They were probably storehouses and places of occasional refuge. On the Ordnance maps the word is spelled *daneholes*, suggesting a closer connection with the Danes than appears to have been the case. The general conclusion seems to be that these *deneholes* were probably used for the secret storage of grain in British or Romano-British times.—*Academy*, Jan. 28, 1888.

* **dēn-ēr-ýc**, *s.* [DEANERY.]

* **dēn-guē**, *s.* [Said to be a mistake for Eng. *dandy*; the disease, when it first made its appearance in the British West India Islands, being called the dandy-fever, from the stiffness and constraint caused to the limbs. This the Spaniards mistook for their word *dengue* = prudence, which might also be very well used for stiffness or constraint.]

Med.: A continued fever common in the East and West Indies, Africa, and America. The chief symptoms are severe pain in forehead, limbs, back, and joints, with an eruption like measles, or rather erysipelas, with painful swellings. The pains are of an agonising character, and are apt to recur. The acute stage lasts seven or eight days, and then desquamation begins.

dē-nī-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *deny*; -able.] Capable of being denied; that may or can be denied or contradicted.

"The negative authority is also *deniable* by reason."
—*Brownie*: *Vulgar Errors*.

dē-nī-ál, *s.* [Eng. *deny*; -al.]

1. The act of denying, contradicting, or refusing.

"Word of *denial* in thy labras here."
—*Shakespeare*: *Merry Wives*, l. 1.

2. A negation; a contradiction of the truth of any statement; or the contrary to *affirmation*.

"An entire *denial* of the miracles."—*Trench*.

3. A denying or refusing to confess or own to; the contrary to *confession*.

"*Denial* would but make the fault fouler."—*Sidney*.

4. An abjuration; a rejection or refusing to acknowledge; a disowning.

"... we our confessions or *denials* of Him."—*South*.

5. *Loosely*: A failure to obtain.

"Such a total *denial* of success has certainly been very rare in the present century."—*Times*; *Transit of Venus*, April 20, 1875.

6. A restraint of one's appetites or desires; self-denial.

* **dē-nī-ance**, *s.* [Eng. *deny*; -ance.] Denial.

"Either for the *affirmance* or *denance* of the same."
—*Hall*: *Edward IV.*, an. 22.

dē-nīed, * **de-nayed**, * **de-nyed**, *pa. par. or a.* [DENY.]

dē-nī-ēr (1), *s.* [Eng. *deny*; -er.]

1. One who denies, contradicts, or maintains the negative of a proposition.

"And the *denier* by the word *Virtue* means only courage."—*Watts*.

2. One who disowns, abjures, or refuses to acknowledge.

"Christ looked his *denier* into repentance."—*South*.

3. One who refuses to grant or concede anything.

"It may be I am esteemed by my *denier* sufficient of myself to discharge my duty to God as a priest, not to men as a prince."—*King Charles*.

dē-nī-ēr (2), *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *denarius* (q.v.)] A small French coin, the twelfth part of a sou.

"I'll not pay a *denier*."—*Shakespeare*: *Henry IV.*, III. 2.

* **dēn-ī-grāto**, *v.t.* [Lat. *denigratum*, sup. of *denigro* = to blacken; *de* (intens.), and *nigro* = to make black; *niger* = black.]

"Hartshorn and other white birds were *denigra*ted by heat."—*Boyle*: *Works*, l. 711.

* **dēn-ī-grā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *denigratio*, from *denigro*.] A making black, a blackening.

"These are the advent and artificial ways of *denigra*-tion."—*Brownie*: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. vi, ch. 12.

* **dēn-ī-grāt-ōr**, *s.* [Eng. *denigrat(e)*; -or.] One who or that which blackens or denigrates.

dēn-im, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Fab.: A coloured, twilled cotton cloth, used for overalls.

"Cotton jeans, *denims*, drillings, bed-tickings, &c."—*Contemp. Review*, Nov., 1881, p. 823.

denis d'or, *s.* [Fr.]

Mus.: An instrument having a finger-board like a piano and pedals like an organ, capable of producing a vast number of different qualities of sound. It was invented in 1762 by Procopius Divis, in Moravia. (*Stainer & Barrett*.)

* **dēn-ī-son**, *s.* [DENIZEN.]

dē-nī-trāte, *v.t.* [Pref. *de* = away, from, and Eng. *nitrate* (q.v.)] To disengage or set free nitric acid from.

dē-nī-trā-tion, *s.* [Eng. *denitrat(e)*; -ion.] The act or process of disengaging or freeing nitric acid.

* **dē-nī-rī-fy**, *v.t.* [Pref. *de* = away, from; Eng. *nitre*; and Lat. *facio* (pass. *fiō*) = to make.] To deprive or free of nitre.

* **dēn-ī-zā-tion**, *s.* [Eng. *deniz(en)*; -ation.] The making any one a denizen, citizen, or subject.

"That the more Irish were reputed *allens* appears by the charters of *denization*, which in all ages were purchased by them."—*Barris*: *On the State of Ireland*.

* **dēn-ize**, * **den-nize**, *v.t.* [DENIZEN, *s.*]

1. To make a denizen, citizen, or subject; to denizen.

"There was a private act for *denizing* the children of Richard Hills."—*Styrie*: *Edward IV.*, an. 1552.

2. To naturalize.

"The Irish language was free *denized* in the English pale."—*Holmshed*: *Descr. Ireland*, ch. 1.

dēn-ī-zen, *s.* [Derived by Wedgwood, with whom Skeat agrees, from O. Fr. *deinzain*, a word formed by adding the suff. *-ein* = Lat. *-anus*, to O. Fr. *deinz* = Fr. *dans* = within, from *within*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: A citizen, an inhabitant.

"... the world's tired *denizen*."
—*Byron*: *Childe Harold*, II. 26.

2. *Fig.*: One who inhabits or dwells in; a resident.

"Thus th' Almighty Sire began: Ye gods,
Natives, or *denizens* of blest abodes."

—*Dryden*: *Virgil*; *Æneid*, x. 5, 6.

II. Law: A denizen is an alien born, but one who has obtained letters-patent to make him an English subject. He thus occupies a middle position between an alien and a natural born subject.

dēn-ī-zen, *v.t.* [DENIZEN, *s.*]

1. *Lit.*: To make a denizen, citizen, or subject; to naturalize.

2. *Fig.*: To admit to rights and privileges as a citizen.

"Falsehood is *denizen'd*, virtue is barbarous."
—*Donne*.

dēn-ī-zened, *pa. par. or a.* [DENIZEN, *v.*]

dēn-ī-zen-ship, *s.* [Eng. *denizen*; -ship.] The state of being a denizen.

* **dēnk**, *a.* [DINK.]

1. Neat, trim, gay.

"Young *luetic* gallands
I held mair in dweil, and delair be full mekill,
Na him, that dressit me sa *denk*."
—*Dunbar*: *Maitland Poems*, p. 88.

2. Saucy.

"Bot scho was sumthing *denk*, and dangerous."
—*Dunbar*: *Maitland Poems*, p. 67.

* **dēn-nar**, * **den-nare**, *s.* [DINNER.]

dēn-nēt, *s.* [From the name of the inventor.]

Vehicles: A light, open, two-wheeled carriage like a gig, hung by a combination of three springs; two of which are placed across the axle, at right angles with it, the third being suspended from them behind by shackles. (*Knight*.)

"In those days men drove gigs, as they since have driven stanhopes, tilburies, *dennets*, and cabriolets."
—*T. Hook*: *Gilbert Gurney*, vol. II, ch. xi.

* **dēn-nīng**, *s.* [DEN (1), *v.*] A place where beasts make their lair.

"This serpent hath no nestling, no stabling, no *denning*."—*Ward*: *Sermons*, p. 158.

* **dē-nōm-in-a-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *denomino* = to denominate (q.v.).] That may be named, denominated, or denoted.

"An inflammation consists of a sanguineous affluxion, or else is *denominable* from other humours."
—*Brownie*: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. III, ch. 3.

dē-nōm-ī-nant, *s.* [Lat. *denominans*, *pa. par.* of *denomino* = to name.] The abstract noun that corresponds to an adjective, signifying an accidental quality, as *bravery*, *whiteness*.

dē-nōm-in-āte, *v.t.* [DENOMINATE, *a.*]

1. To name; to give a name, epithet, or title to.

"Those places which were *denominated* of angels and saints."—*Hooker*: *Eccles. Polity*.

2. To give a right or title to a name.

"The two faculties that *denominate* us men, understanding and will."—*Dammoud*.

* **dē-nōm-in-āte**, *a.* [Lat. *denominatus*, *pa. par.* of *denomino* = to name; *de* = down, and *nomino* = to name; *nomen* = a name.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Named, designated, entitled, denominated.

2. *Arith.*: A term applied to a qualifying number, or one which expresses the kind of unit treated of; thus, in seven pounds, seven is a denominate number; but seven, when used without reference to any concrete units, is an abstract number.

dē-nōm-in-āt-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [DENOMINATE, *v.*]

dē-nōm-ī-nāt-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DENOMINATE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: The act of naming, designating, or denoting; denomination.

dē-nōm-ī-nā-tion, * **dē-nōm-in-ā-çion**, *s.* [Fr. *dénomination*; Sp. *denominacion*; Port. *denominação*; Ital. *denominazione*; Prov. *denominetio*; all from Lat. *denominatio*, from *denominatus*, *pa. par.* of *denomino*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of naming or designating.

2. A name or appellation given to a thing; an epithet, a designation.

"The liking or disliking of the people gives the *place* the *denomination* of good or bad; but does not really make or constitute it such."—*Dryden*.

3. A class, society, collection, or sect.

"Philosophy, the great idol of the learned part of the heathen world, has divided it into many sects and *denominations*."—*South*.

II. Technically:

1. Arithmetic:

(1) *Gen.* (Of concrete quantities): Figures similarly designated. Thus in the expression £1 2s. 6d. and £4 4s. 3d., £1 and £4 are of the same denomination, 2s. are of the same denomination as 4s., and 6d. of the same as 3d.

† (2) *Spec.* (Of fractions): Having the same denominator.

2. *Eccles.*: A religious communion, a section of the Christian Church; a body of professing Christians holding essentially the same tenets, and more or less closely bound together, either under a common government or under governments of the same type. It is more frequently used generically of a number of sects holding identical views as to Church government than of a single one of those sects: thus the Baptist denomination is a term more frequently used than the Particular Baptist denomination, and the Presbyterian denomination than the Reformed Presbyterian denomination. It is also more frequently used in England in connexion with dissenters than with the established churches.

¶ *The Three Denominations*:

Eccles.: The name given to a union formed in A.D. 1727 of representatives belonging to the Presbyterians, the Independents or Congregationalists, and the Baptists, with the view of making a direct approach to the reigning sovereign. It still exists, and at intervals meets and acts.

dē-nōm-ī-nā-tion-āl, *a.* [Eng. *denomination*; -al.] Pertaining to or connected with a denomination.

¶ *Denominational System of Education*:

Education: The complete separation of Church and State in the United States has acted as a preventive to the establishment of denominational teaching in the public schools.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, er, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fāl; try, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē. ey = ā. qu = kw.

as practiced in England and elsewhere. The only church that has made any effort to have it introduced, as a feature of our school system, is the Roman Catholic, which claims that the reading of the Protestant translation of the Bible in the schools which they help to support is unfair and injurious. The Catholics, on this plea, consider that they have a right to demand a share of the school tax to support schools for the separate education of their children. In this they have been unsuccessful. The policy of reading the Bible in the public schools is objected to by many Protestants, but it is continued, and in many instances the Catholics have withdrawn their children from the schools to parish schools of their own. Some of the other denominations support parish schools to a minor extent. A higher form of denominational education in this country is that afforded by the colleges, the most of which are under sectarian influence. In some cases the college is a part of the denominational machinery. In others the relation is one of general superintendence.

In England the first efforts of Government were in the direction of the denominational system of education, and when the Education Act of 1870 brought into existence a multitude of "board schools," these were designed to supplement, and not to supersede, the denominational schools previously existing. In India the historic development was in exactly an opposite direction. The Government first founded schools and colleges of its own, excluding Christianity, because the money to support them was derived from taxes levied on Hindus and Mohammedans. In 1854 Sir Charles Wood extended pecuniary support to the missionary schools, colleges, and "institutions" in India, as an acknowledgment of the good secular education they imparted, purposely forbearing to inquire whether or not Christianity was taught. Thus the two systems of education exist side by side and with little friction.

dē-nōm-ī-nā-tion-al-ism, *s.* [Eng. *denominational*; *-ism*. Trench, writing in 1855, characterized this as a "monstrous birth," and considered that it was found chiefly, if not exclusively, in dissenting magazines. (*English Past and Present*, Lect. iv.)]

1. *Gen.*: The act of ranking oneself with some denomination; attachment to a denomination; party spirit in defending its tenets.

2. *Spec.*: Attachment to the view that education is best carried out through the several religious denominations.

dē-nōm-ī-nā-tion-al-ist, *s.* [Eng. *denominational*; *-ist*.] One in favour of the denominational system of education. (*DENOMINATIONAL*.)

dē-nōm-ī-nā-tion-al-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *denominational*; *-ly*.] According to denomination; by denominations or sects.

dē-nōm-ī-nā-tive, *a. & s.* [Eng. *denominative*; *-ive*.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Giving or conferring a name or designation; denominating.

"Connative names have hence been also called *denominative*, because the subject which they denominate is denominated by or receives a name from the attribute which they connote."—*J. S. Mill: System of Logic*, bk. i, ch. iii, § 6.

2. Bearing or capable of bearing a distinct appellation; denominable.

"The least denominative part of time is a minute, the greatest integer being a year."—*Cocker: Arithmetic*.

II. Gram.: Applied to a verb derived from a substantive or adjective.

"Such denominative verbs abound in every member of our family."—*Whitney: Life and Growth of Language*, ch. vii, p. 131.

B. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: That which has the character of a denomination.

2. *Gram.*: A verb formed from a noun either substantive or adjective.

dē-nōm-ī-nā-tive-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *denominative*; *-ly*.] By denomination.

dē-nōm-ī-nā-tōr, *s.* [Lat.]

I. Ord. Lang.: He who or that which denominates or gives a name; he from whom or that from which a denomination or appellation is derived.

"Both the seas of one name should have one common denominator."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

II. Technically:

1. Arithmetic:

* (1) (See extract).

"The denominator of any proportion is the quotient arising from the division of the antecedent by the consequent; thus 6 is the denominator of the proportion that 30 hath to 5, because 30:6 = 5:1. This is also called the exponent of the proportion or ratio."—*Harris*.

(2) The denominator of a fraction is the number below the line which shows into how many parts the integer is supposed to be divided: thus in the fraction $\frac{3}{4}$, 4 is the denominator, and shows that the integer is supposed to be divided into four equal parts, while the numerator, 3, shows that of these four parts three are supposed to be taken.

2. *Alg.*: The expression under the line in a fraction; thus in the fraction $\frac{ax}{by}$, *by* is the denominator.

dē-nōt-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *denote*(e); *-able*.] Capable of being denoted or distinguished.

"In hot regions, and more spread and digested flowers, a sweet savour may be allowed, denotable from several human expressions."—*Browne: Miscell.*, p. 25.

* **dē-nōt-āte**, *v.t.* [Lat. *denotatus*, *pa. par. of denoto*.] To denote, to mark out.

"These terms denote a longer time."—*Burton: Anat. of Melancholy*, p. 716.

* **dē-nō-tā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *denotatio*, from *denoto* = to denote (*a.v.*).] The act of denoting, marking, or distinguishing; separation or distinction by name.

* **dē-nōt-a-tive**, *a.* [Lat. *denotat*(us), *pa. par. of denoto*, and Eng. *adj. suff. -ive*.] Having the power or quality of denoting or marking out.

"The alteration it produces is so *denotative*, that a person is known to be sick by those who never saw him in health."—*Letters upon Physiognomy*, p. 121.

dē-nōte, *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *dénoter*; Sp. & Port. *denotar*; Ital. *denotare*, from Lat. *denoto* = to mark out: *de* = down, and *noto* = to mark; *nota* = a mark.]

I. Transitive:

1. To mark, to betoken, to show or indicate by a mark or sign; to signify visibly.

2. To betoken; to be a sign or symptom of; to indicate, to imply.

"Sweet scent, or lovely form, or both combined, Distinguish every cultivated kind; The want of both denotes a meaner breed."—*Cooper: Hope*, 290-92.

II. Intrans.: To betoken, to indicate, to be a sign.

"If it be not, then love doth well denote Love's eye is not so true as all men's."—*Shakespeare: Sonnets*, 148.

Crabb thus discriminates between *denote* and *signify*: "*Denote* is employed with regard to things and their characters: *signify* with regard to the thoughts or movements. A letter or character may be made to *denote* any number, as words are made to *signify* the intentions and wishes of the person. In many cases looks or actions will *signify* more than words." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

dē-nōt-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [*DENOTE*.]

* **dē-nōt-ēment**, *s.* [Eng. *denote*; *-ment*.] A sign or indication.

"They are close *denotements* working from the heart."—*Shakespeare: Othello*, iii. 3. (Quarto 1.)

dē-nōt-īng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [*DENOTE*.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The act of marking out or distinguishing.

dénouement (as *dā-nō-mān*), *s.* [Fr., from *dénouer* = to untie: *dē* = Lat. *dis* = apart; *nouer* = to tie in a knot; *noue* = a knot; Lat. *nodus*.] The unravelling of the plot of a story; the winding up or catastrophe of a plot; the issue or result.

"The *dénouement*, as a pedantic disciple of Bossu would call it, of this poem is well conducted."—*Watson: Essay on Pope*, l. 250.

* **dē-nōm-bren**, *v.t.* [*DENUMBER*.]

dē-nōn-çe, *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *dénommer*; Sp. & Port. *denunciar*; Ital. *denunciare*, from Lat. *denuntio* = to declare; *de* = down, and *nuntio* = to announce; *nuntius* = a messenger.]

I. Transitive:

* 1. To proclaim, to declare.

"Under the leading and name of his sonne Constans, whom of a monk he had *denounced* Augustus or Emperor."—*Holland: Camden*, p. 83.

* 2. To denote or express in a threatening manner.

"He ended from wining, and his look *denounced* Desperate revenge."—*Milton: P. L.*, li. 104, 107.

3. To threaten publicly; to proclaim as a threat.

"Against all others unsparing vengeance was *denounced*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

4. To accuse, to inform against, to charge, to delate.

"Archdeacons ought to . . . *denounce* such as are negligent."—*Ayliffe: Farrington*.

5. To cry down, to inveigh against, to condemn, to stigmatize.

* **II. Intransitive:**

1. To declare in a solemn or threatening manner.

"I *denounce* unto you, this day, that ye shall surely perish."—*Deut.* xxx. 18.

2. To declare war; to threaten.

"If not *denounced* against us, why should not we Be there in person?"—*Shakespeare: Ant. & Cleop.*, iii. 7.

dē-nōn-çed, *pa. par. or a.* [*DENOUNCE*.]

* **dē-nōn-çe-mēt**, *s.* [Eng. *denounce*; *-ment*.] A denouncing or declaring in a threatening manner; a denunciation.

"False is the reply of Cain upon the *denouncement* of his curse, My iniquity is greater than can be forgiven."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

dē-nōn-çer, *s.* [Eng. *denounce*(e); *-er*.] One who denounces.

"Here comes the sad *denouncer* of my fate, To tell the mournful knell of separation."—*Dryden*.

dē-nōn-ç-īng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [*DENOUNCE*.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: Denouncement, denunciation.

* **dē-nōv-ēmēt**, *s.* [Formed from Lat. *de* = from; *novus* = new; with Eng. *suff. -ment*.] A revolution.

"I intend now to present a *dénouement* of affairs."—*North: Examen*, p. 368. (*Davies*.)

dē-nō-vō, *phr.* [Lat.] Anew, afresh; from the beginning.

dēns, *s.* [Lat.]

Anat.: A tooth (*q.v.*).

* **dēns**, * **dēnsa**, *a.* [*DANISH*.] Danish.

dēns-āix, *s.* [O. Scotch *dens*, and Dan. *ats* = an axe.] A Danish axe.

"Of these only fourscore could be furnished with muscates, pickes, gynnys, halberds, *densaxes*, or Lochaber axes."—*P. Ellis: Morays Statist. Acc.*, v. 16, N.

dēnsē, *a.* [Lat. *densus*; Fr. *dense*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *denso*; cogn. with Gr. *δαρς* (*dassus*) = thick, dense.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:

1. Thick, close, compact, approaching to solidity; having the constituent parts closely united.

"All *dense* bodies are colder than most other bodies, as metals, stones, &c.; and they are longer in heating than softer bodies."—*Bacon*.

2. Crowded, thickly populated.

"The decks were *dense* with stately forms."—*Tennyson: Morte d'Arthur*, 196.

II. Figuratively:

1. Deep, thick-headed; as, *dense* ignorance.

2. Stupid, obtuse.

B. Bot.: Having an abundance of flowers very close together.

dēns-e-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *dense*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being dense; density.

dēns-e-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *dense*; *-ly*.] In a dense manner or state; closely, compactly.

dēn-shīre, *v.t.* [See extract.] For def. see extract.

"Burning of land, or burn-bating, is commonly called *dēnshiring*, that is, *denouncing*, or *denblyshiring*, because most used or first invented there."—*Mortimer*.

dēn-sim-ē-tēr, *s.* [Lat. *densus* = thick, and Gr. *μετρον* (*metron*) = a measure.] An instrument contrived by Colonel Mallet, of the French army, and M. Bianchi, for ascertaining the specific gravity of gunpowder. It consists of a glass globe having a tube which

communicates with a quantity of mercury in an open vessel. The globe is joined at top to a graduated glass tube, which may, by means of a flexible tube, be connected with an air-pump. A diaphragm of chamois skin fits over the lower, and one of wire-cloth over the upper orifice of the globe, and the tubes above and below those orifices are provided with stop-cocks. For ascertaining the density of the gunpowder, the air is exhausted from the globe by means of the air-pump, until the mercury rises to a certain mark on the graduated tube, when the globe is detached from its support and weighed; it is then emptied and cleaned, and a given weight of gunpowder introduced, when it is again attached to the tubes and the air exhausted as before, filling with mercury all the space in the globe not occupied by the powder, up to the mark before indicated; the stop-cocks are now closed, and the globe once more detached and weighed. The absolute specific gravity of the powder is obtained by multiplying the weight of the powder contained in the globe by the known specific gravity of mercury, and dividing the product by the product resulting from multiplying the difference between the weight of the globe when filled with mercury alone, and its weight when filled with mercury and powder, into the weight of the powder employed in the experiment. (Knight.)

dēns'-i-ty, *s.* [Fr. *densité*; Sp. *densidad*; Port. *densidade*; Ital. *densità*, from Lat. *densitas*, from *densus* = thick, dense.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: The quality of being dense, close, or compact; closeness, compactness; denseness.

2. *Fig.*: Depth; as the density of ignorance.

II. *Phys.*: That quality of a body which depends upon the denseness or close cohesion of its constituent particles. It is estimated by the proportion which the bulk bears to the weight. Thus, if there be two bodies of equal bulk, but of different weights, then the body of greater weight is of greater density. Or if two bodies be of equal bulk but of different densities, then the body which is of greater density contains the proportionately greater quantity of matter. Or if two bodies contain the same quantity of matter, but one of different bulk, then the body which is of the less bulk is of a greater density than the other. Thus the density is seen to be directly proportional to the quantity of matter, and indirectly proportional to the bulk.

"The air within the vessels being of a less density, the outward air would press their sides together."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments.*

dēnt (1), **dint, *dunt, *dynt, *dyntte, s.* [A variant of *dint* (q.v.)]

*1. A blow, a stroke.

"He schal hym sele with dethe dent."—*Octorian*, 1501.

2. A mark, hollow, or depression caused by a blow; a notch, an indentation.

"The bullet made a very considerable dent in a door."—*Sprat: Hist. Royal Society.*

dēnt (2), *s. & a.* [Lat. *dens* (genit. *dentis*) = a tooth.]

A. As substantive:

1. *Weaving*: One of the splits of the reel which is fixed in the swinging lathe, and whose office it is to beat the weft-thread up to the web.

2. *Mach.*: A tooth of a gear-wheel.

3. *Carding*: The wire staple that forms the tooth of a card. [CARD.]

4. *Locksmith*: A salient knob or tooth in the works of a lock. (Knight.)

B. As adjective:

Her.: Indented.

dēnt, *dent-yn, *dint-en, *dynt-en, v.t. [DENT, *s.* DINT, *v.*] To make a dent, hollow, or depression in; to indent.

"A part of the wall was shattered as if by gunpowder, and the fragments had been blown off with force sufficient to dent the wall on the opposite side of the room."—*Darwin: Voyage Round the World* (1870), ch. III., p. 62.

dēnt'-al, a. & s. [Lat. *dens* (genit. *dentis*) = a tooth, and Eng. adj. suff. *-al*; Fr. *dental*; Ital. *dentale*.]

A. As adjective:

1. *Ord. lang.*: Of or pertaining to the teeth.

2. *Gram.*: Pronounced or formed by the teeth with the tongue.

"The Hebrews have assigned which letters are labial, which *dentat*, and which guttural."—*Bacon.*

B. As substantive:

1. *Gram.*: A letter or articulation formed by placing the end of the tongue against the upper teeth, or the gum immediately above them. The dentals are *d, t, and th*. When two dentals come together, the first is sometimes changed into a sibilant; as O. Eng. *mot-le = moste = most, wit-le = wise = wist*.

"The dental consonants are easy, therefore let them be next; first the labial-dentals, as also the lingual-dentals."—*Bolton.*

2. *Zool.*: A shell belonging to the family Dentalidae; a tooth-shell.

"Two small black and shining pieces seem, by the shape, to have been formed in the shell of a *Dental*."—*Woodward.*

dental arches, s. pl.

Anat.: Arches consisting of the teeth, the gums, and the alveolar borders of the maxillae, all which are situated within the lips and cheeks. (Quain.)

dental articulator, s. An instrument for matching the dentures of the upper and lower jaw.

dental canals, s. pl.

Anat.: The bony canals through which the vessels and nerves pass to the interior of the teeth.

dental cartilage, s.

Anat.: The cartilaginous elevation, divided by slight fissures, on the biting margins of the gums in infants, prior to dentition. It is a substitute for the teeth.

dental cavity, s.

Anat.: A cavity in the interior of the teeth, in which is situated the dental pulp (q.v.).

dental chisel, s. A chisel for excavating cavities in the teeth or cutting the natural teeth, preparatory to filling. They have straight or oblique edges, and are used by a pushing action. Tools of other shapes used by a lateral, rotatory, or drawing action, are excavators, drills, burs, &c. (q.v.). (Knight.)

dental-cut dovetail, s. A dovetail having a number of dents on each part fitting within the interdental space of the fellow-ports. Drawers and well-constructed boxes are thus secured at their corners. (Knight.)

dental drill, s. An instrument for cutting out carious portions of teeth, for opening out a nerve-cavity, for plugging, or for the insertion of a pivot. The drills are sized and shaped for their work. (Knight.)

dental file, s. A file made for use in operative or mechanical dentistry. Dental files are of various kinds.

dental foramen, s.

Anat.: A foramen, i.e., an aperture leading into the dental canal.

dental forceps, s. The dentist uses a variety of operating-forceps. Some are distinguished by their objective names, others by shape or peculiar conformation, and others by the kind of duty.

dental formula, s. A formula or notation used by zoologists to denote the number and kind of teeth of a mammaliferous animal, the teeth forming one of the elements in its generic character. Thus the dental formula of Man is $I. \frac{2}{1} C. \frac{1-1}{1} P. M. \frac{2-2}{2} M. \frac{3-3}{3} = 32$; that is, there are four incisors in either jaw, with one canine, two premolars (or false molars), and three molars on either side of these incisors, both in the upper and in the lower jaw. In other words, the incisors being taken as the centre, the upper figures refer to the upper jaw in either side, and the lower figures to the lower jaw.

dental groove, s.

Anat.: Two ridges prolonged downwards from the lower surface of the alveolar arch.

dental hammer, s. An instrument for plugging teeth; operated by the alternate pressure and relaxation of pressure of the stock upon the point. The plugging-tool presses against the filling in the tooth; pressure on the case makes the tool-stock recede, imparting its movement to the lifting-bar and

hammer, until the bar passes the incline of the wedge, releases its hold on the catch, and releases the hammer, which descends under the influence of the spring. The force is adjusted by devices operated by an exterior band. (Knight.)

dental plugger, s. An instrument for compacting the metallic filling of teeth. The point of the plugger continues to press upon the metal in the cavity of the tooth, being actuated by the tension of the spring, while the tube is reciprocated and acts by concussion on the end of the stem.

dental pulp, s.

Anat.: A pulsatious substance of a reddish gray colour, very soft and sensible, which fills the cavity of the teeth.

dental pump, s. An apparatus used for withdrawing the saliva from the mouth during dental operations. [SALIVA-PUMP.] (Knight.)

dēn-tā-lī'-i-dēs, s. pl. [Lat. *dens* (genit. *dentis*) = a tooth, and tem. pl. adj. suff. *-idēs*.]

Zool.: The Tooth-shells, a family of Mollusca, consisting of the single genus *Dentalium* (q.v.).

dēnt'-al-ite, s. [Lat. *dens* (genit. *dentis*) = a tooth, and Gr. *λίθος* (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Palaeont.: A fossil *Dentalium* or Tooth-shell.

dēn-tā-lī'-ūm, s. [Lat. *dens* (genit. *dentis*) = a tooth.]

1. *Zool.*: A genus of Gasteropodous Molluscs, the typical one of the family Dentalidae. It has a tubular, smooth, or longitudinally striated shell, open at both ends. The common name for the genus is Tooth-shells. There are numerous species.

2. *Palaeont.*: Several species have been described from the Devonian, and more especially from the Carboniferous rocks, some of them of great size. The Secondary rocks have yielded a considerable number of species, and they become still more numerous in the Tertiaries. (Nicholson.)

dēn-tār'-i-a, s. [Lat. fem. of *dentarius* = pertaining to the teeth; from *dens* (genit. *dentis*) = a tooth.]

Bot.: Coral-root. A genus of Cruciferous plants, belonging to the family Arabide. The pod is narrow, lanceolate, and tapering; the valves flat, generally separating elastically, nerveless; the seed-stalks broad. *Dentaria bulbifera*, the Bulbiferous Coral-root, has a creeping root with thick fleshy scales or tooth-like processes, lanceolate leaves, and large purple flowers. It is wild in Britain, but rare.

dēnt'-a-rī, a. & s. [Lat. *dens* (genit. *dentis*) = a tooth, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ary*.]

A. *As adj.*: Of or pertaining to the teeth or dentition; bearing teeth.

B. As substantive:

Comp. Anat.: That bone in the lower jaw of fishes and reptiles, corresponding to the lower jaw of man, which carries the teeth.

dentary bone, s.

Anat.: [DENTARY, B.]

dēn-tā'-tā, s. [Lat., fem. of *dentatus* = toothed.]

Anat.: A name given to the second vertebra of the spinal column, from the tooth-like (odontoid) process which occurs in it at the upper end.

dēn-tāte, dēn-tāt'-ēd, a. [Lat. *dentatus* = toothed.]

Bot.: Toothed. A term applied to the short and triangular divisions, the results of incisions existing at the margin of leaves. These incisions or dentate parts are caused by a failure of parenchyma. The term is also applied to the free triangular extremities of the divisions forming a gamosepalous calyx and a gamopetalous corolla.

dentate-ciliate, a.

Bot.: A term applied to a dentate margin, fringed or tipped with cilia.

dentate-sinuate, a.

Bot. The same as DENTATO-SINUATE (q.v.).

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wēre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, quāte, cūr, rūle, fūll; trī, Sýrian. æ, ce = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

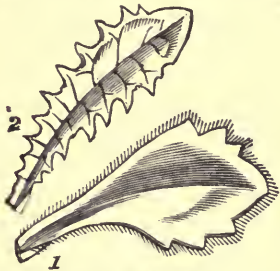
dentate suture, s.

Anat. : Any serrated suture; a suture in which the contiguous margins of the bones are subdivided or broken up into projecting points and recesses fitting very closely to each other. (*Quain.*)

dén-tàte-lý, adv. [*Eng. dentate; -ly.*]

Bot. : In a dentate manner.

¶ The following combinations with this word occur in botany: *dentately-ciliate*, the same as *DENTATE-CILIATE* (q.v.); *dentately-lobed*, toothed so as to appear lobed; *dentately-*



DENTATELY-CILIATE.

1. Dentate-ciliate leaf of *Sedum denticulatum*.
2. Dentate-sinuate leaf of *Hypochaeris glabra*.

pinnatifid, toothed so as to appear pinnatifid; *dentately-runcinate*, toothed so as to appear runcinate; *dentately-serrated*, having the margin divided into incisions resembling the teeth of a saw; *dentately-sinuate*, the same as *DENTATO-SINUATE* (q.v.).

***dén-tá-tion, s.** [*Lat. dentatus* = toothed.]

1. The same as *DENTITION* (q.v.).

"How did it get its barb, its dentation?"—*Paley.*

2. An indentation.

"You could see . . . every dentation of the wall."—*Besant & Rice: By Celia's Arbour*, ch. I. (1875).

dén-tā-tō, in comp. [*Lat. dentatus* = toothed.] Toothed.**dentato-crenate, a.**

Bot. : Applied to a leaf divided at the edge into triangular notches; *crenato-dentate*.

dentato-lacinate, a.

Bot. : Having the teeth irregularly extended into long points.

dentato-serrate, a.

Bot. : Having the teeth taper-pointed and directed forwards like serrations.

dentato-sinuate, a.

Bot. : Having the margin scalloped and slightly toothed.

dén-téd (1), a. [*Eng. dent* (1), s.; -*éd.*] Marked with a dent or indentation; indented.**dén-téd (2), a.** [*Eng. dent* (2), s.; -*éd.*] Dentated, toothed.**dented chisel, s.**

Sculpt. : A chisel with a dentated edge, used in carving stone.

dén-tél, dent-ll (Eng.), dén-tél-lô (pl. dentelli) (Ital.), s. [*Ital.*, from *Lat. denticulus* = a little tooth.]

Arch. : One of the small blocks or projections in the bed-mouldings of cornices in the Ionic, Corinthian, Composite, and occasionally Doric, orders. Their breadth should be half their height; and, as Vitruvius teaches, the interval (*metoche*) between their two-thirds are not used under modillions. (*Gwilt.*)

"The modillions, or *dentelli*, make a noble show by graceful projection."—*Spectator.*

dén-t-e-ll-on, dentyllion, s. [*DANDELION.*]

"Sere downs s'mal on dentyllion sprang."—*Douglas: Virgil*, 401, 14.

dén-tél-lý, s. [*Lat. denticulus*, dimin. of *dens* (genit. *dentis*) = a tooth.]

Bot. : A genus of plants, belonging to the order *Cinchonaceae*. They are small creeping-plants, and are so called from the sides of the segments of the corolla being furnished with a small tooth. They are annuals, and have glabrous leaves and white flowers.

dén-téll'e, s. [*Fr.*, from *Lat. denticulus* = a little tooth.]

Bookbinding : An ornamental tooling resembling notching or lace.

dén-téx, s. [*Lat. dens* (genit. *dentis*) = a tooth.]

Ichthy. : A genus of *Acanthopterygious* Fishes, belonging to the family *Sparidae*. In each jaw there is a row of strong, conic teeth. The dorsal fin is slightly emarginate. They are exceedingly voracious. They resemble the perch, frequenting shallows among rocks. *Dentex vulgaris*, also called the Four-toothed Sparus, is a large fish, sometimes as much as three feet long, and twenty to thirty pounds in weight. It is a native of the mouths of the rivers in Dalmatia and the Levant.

***dén-tí-cle, s.** [*Lat. denticulus*, dimin. of *dens* (genit. *dentis*) = a tooth.]

1. *Ord. Lang.* : A small tooth, or projecting point.

2. *Arch.* : A dentel. (*Ash.*)

dén-tío-ú-lâte, dén-tío-ú-lât-éd, a. [*Lat. denticulatus*, from *denticulus* = a small tooth.]

1. *Bot.* : Having the margin very finely toothed.

2. *Arch.* : Formed into dentels.

3. *Entom.* : Having the margin very finely toothed.

"Anterior tibiae very finely denticulate."—*Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc.*, vol. XIII, p. 259 (1875).

dén-tío-ú-lâte-lý, adv. [*Eng. denticulate; -ly.*] In a denticulate manner.

denticulately-ciliated, a. Having the margin so finely toothed as to appear edged with ciliae or fine hairs.

denticulately-scabrous, a. Having rough denticulations, or very small teeth.

denticulately-serrated, a. Having the margin finely toothed, resembling the edge of a fine saw.

dén-tío-ú-lá-tion, s. [*Lat. denticulatus.*] The state or condition of being set with small teeth, or prominences resembling teeth, like those of a saw.

"He omits the denticulation of the edges of the bill, or those small oblique incisions made for the better retention of the prey."—*Grew: Museum.*

dén-tí-cule (Eng.), dén-tío-ú-lús (Lat.), s. [*Lat.*, dim. of *dens* (genit. *dentis*) = a tooth.]

Arch. : The flat projecting part of a cornice on which dentels are cut.

dén-tí-fác-tòr, s. [*Lat. dens* (genit. *dentis*) = a tooth, and *factor* = a maker; *facio* = to make.] A machine for the manufacture of the teeth, gums, &c., used in dental surgery.**dén-tí-form, a.** [*Lat. dens* (genit. *dentis*) = a tooth; and *forma* = form, appearance.] Having the form or appearance of a tooth; odontoid.**dén-tí-fríce, s.** [*Fr.*, from *Lat. dentifricium*, from *dens* (genit. *dentis*) = a tooth, and *frico* = to rub.] A powder prepared for the rubbing and cleansing of the teeth; a tooth-powder.

"The shells of all sorts of shell-fish, being burnt, obtain a caustic nature: most of them, so ordered and powdered, make excellent dentifrice."—*Grew: Museum.*

dén-tíg-ér-òus, a. [*Lat. dens* (genit. *dentis*) = a tooth, and *gero* = to bear.] Bearing or carrying teeth; toothed.**dén-tíl, s.** [*DENTEL.*]**dén-tí-lá-bí-al, a.** [*Lat. dens* (genit. *dentis*) = a tooth; *Eng. labial* (q.v.).] Applied to a sound formed by bringing forward the tips of the teeth and laying them upon the lower lip, as in pronouncing *f* or *v*.

"A *dentilabial* instead of a purely labial sound."—*Whitney: Life and Growth of Language*, ch. IV.

dén-tí-lá-téd, a. [*Lat. dens* (genit. *dentis*) = a tooth.] Having teeth; toothed; formed like teeth.***dén-tí-lá-tion, s.** [*Eng. dentilal(e); -ion.*] The same as *DENTITION* (q.v.).***dén-tí-láve, s.** [*Lat. dens* (genit. *dentis*) = a tooth, and *lavo* = to wash.] A lotion or preparation for washing the teeth.**dén-tílle, s.** [*Ital. dentello*; from *Lat. denticulus*; dimin. of *dens* (genit. *dentis*) = a tooth.]

Conciol. : A little tooth, as that of a saw.

dén-tí-liá-guál, a. & s. [*DENTOLINGUAL.*]***dén-tíl-ò-quíst, s.** [*Lat. dens* (genit. *dentis*) = a tooth, *loquor* = to speak, and *Eug. suff. -ist.*] One who speaks through the teeth.***dén-tíl-ò-quý, s.** [*Lat. dens* (genit. *dentis*) = a tooth, and *loquor* = to speak.] The habit or practice of speaking through the teeth.**dén-tíls, s.** [*DENTEL.*]

dén-tín, dén-tinc, s. [*Lat. dens* (genit. *dentis*) = a tooth, and *Eug. suff. -in (Chem.).*] That tissue which forms the body of the tooth, the others being *cement*, which forms the outer crust; and *enamel*, which (when present) is situated between the *dentine* and the *cement*. It is composed of an organized animal basis, arranged in the form of minute tubes and cells of earthy particles.

dén-tín-al, a. [*Eng. dentin(e); -al.*] Of the nature of or pertaining to dentine.

dentinal-tube, s. One of the minute tubes of the dentine of the tooth, proceeding from the hollow of the tooth, or pulp-cavity, at right angles to the outer surface.

dén-tíng, *dent-yng, pr. par., a., & s. [*DENT, v.*]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.* : (See the verb).

C. As *subst.* : The act of making a dent or indentation in; a dent, an indentation.

dén-tí-phòne, s. An instrument by which sonorous vibrations are conveyed to the inner ear of deaf people through their teeth.

dén-tí-ròs-tér, s. [*DENTIROSTRES.*]

Ornith. : A bird belonging to the tribe *Dentirostres*.

dén-tí-ròs-tráte, dén-tí-ròs-tral, a. [*Lat. dens* (genit. *dentis*) = a tooth, *rostrum* = a beak, and *Eng. adj. suff. -al, -ate.*] Having a tooth-like process on the beak.**dén-tí-ròs-très, s. pl.** [*Lat. dens* (genit. *dentis*) = a tooth, and *rostrum* = a beak.]

Ornith. : A tribe of birds of the order *Inesores*, or *Perchers*; so named from having a notch near the tip of the beak in the upper mandible. They include the *Shrikes*, *Butcherbirds*, &c. The tribe is divided into the following families: (1) *Laniidae* (*Shrikes*), (2) *Ampelidae* (*Chatterers*), (3) *Muscicapidae* (*Flycatchers*), (4) *Turdidae* (*Thrushes*), and (5) *Sylviidae* (*Warblers*) (q.v.).

dén-tí-scálp, s. [*Lat. denticulpsium*, from *dens* (genit. *dentis*) = a tooth, and *scalpo* = to scrape.] An instrument for scaling teeth.**dén-tíst, s.** [*Fr. dentiste*; *Lat. dens* (genit. *dentis*) = a tooth.] One whose profession or business it is to clean, extract, or repair teeth when diseased, or to replace them with artificial ones when necessary; one who professes or practises dentistry.

dentist's chair, s. A chair provided with numerous adjustments to suit the exigencies of surgical dentistry. The chair itself is pivoted on a stand which has castors. The seat is vertically adjustable, the back inclinable. The head-rest is adjustable vertically and as to inclination.

dentist's flask, s. A case in which a moulded vulcanite base for dentures is subjected to the heat of the muffle. A clamp holds the parts of the flask in perfect apposition. (*Knight.*)

dentist's furnace, s. A furnace for baking and burning porcelain teeth. It is made of fire-clay, and hooped with sheet-iron. These furnaces are oval in form, with hinged doors, the centre sections cased with sheet-iron. The muffles are 12 inches long by 3½ wide, inside measurement. The outside measurement of the furnace is 43 inches high, 21 wide, and 16 deep. (*Knight.*)

***dén-tíst-íe, *dén-tíst-íe-al, a.** [*Eng. dentist; -ic; -ical.*] Of or pertaining to dentistry or dentists.

ból, bóy; pòut, jówl; cat, cèll, chorus, çhín, bènçh; go, gém; thín, thís, sín, ág; expect, Xénophon, exíst. -íng. -cian, -tian = shán. -tí-n, -sion = shün; -tíon, -gion = zhün. -cious, -tious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.

dēnt'-is-trī, *s.* [Eng. *dentist*; -ry.] The art, science, or profession of a dentist.

dēn-tī'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *dentitio*, from *dentio* = to breed teeth; *dens* (genit. *dentis*) = a tooth.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act or process of breeding or growing teeth.

2. The time of breeding or growing teeth.

II. Comp. Anat.: The system or arrangement of teeth peculiar to any animal. [DENTAL FORMULA.]

"The structure of the *dentition* of the upper jaw, with the mode of articulation of the mandible, removes it from such orders as *Rodentia* and *Edentata*."—*Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc.*, vol. xiii., p. 206 (1873).

dentition formula, *s.* [DENTAL FORMULA.]

***dēnt'-ize,** *v.i.* [Lat. *dens* (genit. *dentis*) = a tooth, and Eng. suff. -ize.] To renew the teeth, or to have them renewed; to breed teeth.

"The old countess of Desmond, who lived till she was seven score, did dent twice or thrice, casting her old teeth, and others coming in their place."—*Bacon: Natural History*, § 755.

***dēnt'-ized,** *pa. par. or a.* [DENTIZE.]

***dēnt'-iz-īng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [DENTIZE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The act of renewing the teeth; dentition.

dēnt'-oid, *a.* [Lat. *dens* (genit. *dentis*) = a tooth, and Gr. *είδος* (*eidōs*) = form, appearance.] Having the form or appearance of a tooth; odontoid.

† **dēnt'-ō-līŋ'-gual, dēnt'-i-līŋ'-gual** (*gu* as *gw*), *a. & s.* [Lat. *dens* (genit. *dentis*) = a tooth, *lingua* = the tongue; Eng. adj. suff. -al.]

A. As adjective:

Gram.: A term applied to a consonant pronounced by applying the tongue to the teeth or to the gum immediately above the teeth; linguadental.

B. As substantive:

Gram.: A sound pronounced by applying the tongue to the teeth or to the gum immediately above the teeth; a linguadental; as *d, t, s*.

"Real *dentilingua*, produced between the tongue and teeth."—*Whitney: Life and Growth of Language*, ch. iv.

dēnt'-ure, *s.* [Fr.]

A set of teeth natural or artificial. The latter is called a *full denture*, a single tooth, or part of a set, being a *partial denture*. Artificial dentures may be classified as follows:

1. A pivot-tooth is an artificial crown set upon a natural root.

2. Dentures made from dentine or river-horse teeth, plate and teeth carved from a solid block.

3. Plates carved from dentine to fit the gums, or the gums and the roof of the mouth, upon which are pivoted natural human teeth.

4. Plates made of gold or silver fitted to the mouth and mounted with porcelain teeth.

5. Continuous gum-dentures. Plates made of platinum and mounted with porcelain teeth, around the necks of which, and upon the lingual surface of the plate, a silicious compound or enamel is fused.

6. Mineral plate dentures. Made entirely of porcelain; plate and teeth moulded and carved from porcelain mixture, enamelled and burned.

7. Plates made of vulcanized rubber with porcelain teeth, secured by being embedded previous to the process of vulcanizing, assisted by pins and staples of platinum.

8. Plates made by casting a base metal alloy, with porcelain teeth secured by being partially embedded in the casting. (*Knight*.)

¶ Among the technical terms appertaining to dentures are: Pivot-tooth, an artificial crown secured to a natural root by the insertion of a pivot or pin; plate-tooth, one fastened to a plate; plain-tooth, one without any gum; gum-tooth, one made with a portion of gum attached; block, two or more teeth made unitedly; set, a full furnishing for one jaw; base, that which artificial teeth are mounted on or attached to; mounting, attaching teeth to a base. (*Knight*.)

***denty, *denticle, a.** [DAINTY.]

1. Dainty, nice, delicate. (*Scotch*.)

"'Twas finer dentry wild-ducks never wat a feather."—*Scott: Birdie of Lammermoor*, ch. xiii.

2. Scarce.

"For horses in that region are but *dentic*."

But elephants and camels they have plenty."—*Harrington: Ariosto*, xxviii. 29.

***dē-nū'-dā'-tō,** *s. pl.* [Fem. pl. of Lat. *denudatus*, *pa. par. of denudo* = to lay bare, to make naked.]

Bot.: An order in Linnæus's natural system. It contained the crocus and its allies.

dē-nū'-dāte, v.t. [DENUDATE, *a.*] To make naked or bare; to strip, to denude.

"Who ruined have Eversden stock and state,

And strongly did the Arcadians denudate

Of all their arms?"—*Virgil: Virgil* (1632).

"Till he has denudated himself of all incumbrances,

he is unqualified."—*Decay of Piety*.

dē-nū'-dāte, a. [Lat. *denudatus*, *pa. par. of denudo* = to make naked, to denude (q.v.).]

I. Ord. Lang.: Made naked or bare; stripped, denuded.

II. Technically:

1. Botany:

(1) Appearing naked. (A term applied to plants when the flowers appear before the leaves.)

(2) Applied to the texture or polish of bodies, as opposed to hairy or downy.

2. Geol. [DENUDED.]

dē-nū-dāt'-ēd, pa. par. or a. [DENUDATE, *v.*] The same as DENUDATE, *a.* (q.v.).

dē-nū-dā'-tion, s. [Lat. *denudatio*, from *denudatus*, *pa. par. of denudo* = to strip, to denude (q.v.).]

I. Ord. Lang.: The act of making naked or bare; a stripping or denuding.

II. Technically:

1. Geol. A laying bare by removal. The removal of superficial matter so as to lay bare the subjacent strata is an act of denudation; so also is the removal by water of any formation or part of a formation. Thus we hear of denuded rocks or of strata removed by denudation. As the matter removed from one place must necessarily be deposited in another, denudation must necessarily accompany and precede deposition.

2. Med. The condition of a part deprived of its natural coverings, whether by wound, gangrene, or abscess. It is particularly applied to the bones when deprived of their periosteum, and to the teeth when they lose their enamel or dental substance, or when the gums recede from them and their sockets are destroyed.

¶ **Valley of denudation:**

Geol.: A valley formed by the denudation of the strata in which it is hollowed out. Murchison describes such a valley as existing at Woolhope in Herefordshire. (See *Siluria*, ch. v.)

dē-nū'-de, v.t. [Lat. *denudo* = to make bare; *de* (intens.), and *nudo* = to bare; *nudus* = bare, naked.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit. To make bare or naked; to strip.

"If in summer-time you denude a vine-branch of its leaves, the grapes will never come to maturity."—*Ray: On the Creation*, pl. I.

*2. Fig. To deprive or divest of, to strip; as of dignity, office, rank, &c.

"Raise me this hegar and denude that lord."

Shakespeare: Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

II. Geol.: To lay bare by denudation; to remove the superficial matter from.

dē-nū-dēd, pa. par. or a. [DENUDE.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb).

B. As adjective:

1. Ord. Lang. Made bare or naked; stripped, divested.

2. Geol. Laid bare by denudation.

dē-nū-dēng, pr. par., a., & s. [DENUDE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The act of making naked or bare; denudation.

***dē-nūm', v.t.** [Pref. *de* (intens.), and Eng. *nūm* (q.v.).] To confound; to perplex; to stupefy by incessant foolish talk.

***dē-nūm'-bēr, *de-noum-bren, v.t.** [Lat. *denumero*, *dinumero*.] To number, to reckon, to count up.

"For thi drede thi wrathe denoumbren."—*Wycliffe: Ps. lxxxix. 11*.

***dē-nū'-mēr-āte, v.t.** [Lat. *denumeratus*, *dinumerus*, *pa. par. of denumero*.] To count down, to pay down. (*Ash*.)

***dē-nū-mēr-ā-tion, s.** [Lat. *denumeratio*, *dinumratio*.]

Law: The act of present payment. (*Ogilvie; Ash*.)

***dē-nūn'-cī-ant, a.** [Lat. *denunciatus*, *pr. par. of denunciatio*.] Denouncing.

"By denunciatic friend, by triumphant foe."—*Carlyle: French Revolution*, pt. ii., bk. v., ch. v.

dē-nūn'-cī-āte, v.t. [Lat. *denunciatus*, *pa. par. of denunciatio* = to denounce.] To denounce, to cry out against.

"The village of Europe had not only a right . . . to denunciate this new work before it had produced the danger we have so severely felt."—*Burke: On a Regicide Peace*.

dē-nūn'-cī-ā-tion, s. [Lat. *denunciatio*, from *denunciatus*, *pa. par. of denuncio*; Fr. *dénunciation*; Sp. *denunciacion*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. The act of proclaiming or publishing; a proclamation.

"In a *denunciation* or indictment of a war, the war is not confined to the place of the quarrel, but is left at large."—*Bacon*.

2. The act of denouncing or solemnly threatening.

"Midst of these *denunciations*, and notwithstanding the warning before me, I commit myself to lasting duration."—*Congreve*.

3. A solemn threat; a public warning accompanied with a threat.

"Christ tells the Jews that, if they believe not, they shall die in their sins; did they never read those *denunciations*?"—*Ward*.

4. The act of accusing, charging, or delating.

5. The act of denouncing, finding fault with, or crying out against.

II. Scots Law: The act or form of declaring a person who has disobeyed the charge given on letters of Horning an outlaw or a rebel. [HOBING.]

dē-nūn'-cī-ā-tīve, a. [Eng. *denunciat(e)*; -ive.]

1. Of the nature of a denunciation; denunciatory.

2. Given or inclined to denunciation.

"The clamorous, the idle, and the ignorantly *denunciative*."—*Furrrar: (Ogilvie)*.

dē-nūn'-cī-ā-tōr, s. [Lat.; Fr. *dénuncia-teur*; Sp. *denunciador*; Ital. *denunciatore*.]

1. One who denounces or publicly threatens.

2. One who brings a charge or lays an information.

"The *denunciator* does not make himself a party in judgment as the accuser does."—*Ayliffe: Parergon*.

3. One who denounces, condemns, or cries out against any person or thing.

dē-nūn'-cī-ā-tōr-ry, a. [Eng. *denunciat(e)*; -ory.] Pertaining to, of the character of, or containing a denunciation.

dē-nū, *de-nay, *de-naye, *de-noy, *de-nye, *de-ny-yn, v.t. & i. [O. Fr. *denier*, *denoier*; Fr. *dénier*; Sp. & Port. *denegar*; Ital. *diniegare*, from Lat. *denego* = to deny; *de* (intens.), and *nego* = to deny, to refuse.]

A. Transitive:

1. To contradict; to say no to; to gainsay.

2. To show or prove the falsity of.

"That I can deny by a circumstance."—*Shakespeare: Two Gent. of Ver.*, I. 1.

3. To refuse to grant, to withhold.

"But heaven's eternal oim denies the rest."

Pope: Homer's Iliad, xvi. 307.

¶ Sometimes followed by to before the person from whom anything is withheld.

"Jove to his Thetis nothing could deny."

Pope: Homer's Iliad, I. 730.

4. To refuse to, to withhold from.

"I mean the man who, when the distant poor Need help, denies them; nothing but his name."—*Crozier: Task*, iv. 427, 428.

5. To refuse to yield or accede to.

"He prays but faintly, and would be denied."

Shakespeare: Richard II., v. 2.

6. To refuse to acknowledge; to disavow. (Opposed to *confess*.)

"All *denye* it anon, no mon asseñt." *Destruction of Troy*, 6. 600.

7. To disown; to refuse to acknowledge; to reject. (Opposed to *own* or *acknowledge*.)

"Though I should die with thee, yet will I not *deny* thee."—*Matt.* xxvi, 35.

*8. To decline, to refuse to accept, to reject.

"*Deny* his offered homage." *Shakep.*; *Richard II.*, ii. 1.

*9. To forbid, to refuse permission to.

"To be your fellow

You may *deny* me." *Shakep.*; *Tempest*, iii. 1.

B. Intransitive:

1. To say no, to refuse; not to comply.

"And how she blushed, and how she sighed,

And, half consenting, half *denied*." *Scott*; *Lays of the Last Minstrel*, ii. 29.

2. To contradict; to assert the falsity of anything.

"And again he *denied* with an oath, I do not know the man."—*Matt.* xxvi, 72.

3. To refuse to grant or allow.

"Patroclus shakes his lance, but *late denies*." *Pope*; *Homers Iliad*, vi. 463.

*4. To refuse, to decline; not to agree or consent.

"*Deny* to speak with me? They are sick?" *Shakep.*; *Lea*, ii. 4.

5. To refuse to acknowledge or own.

"Do not *deny* to him that you love me."

Shakep.; *Romeo & Juliet*, iv. 1.

¶ To *deny oneself*: Not to gratify the appetite or desire; to refrain or abstain from.

"The best sign and fruit of *denying* ourselves, is mercy to others."—*Sprat*.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between to *deny* and to *refuse*: "To *deny* respects matters of fact or knowledge; to *refuse* matters of wish or request. We *deny* what immediately belongs to ourselves; we *refuse* what belongs to another. We *deny* as to the past; we *refuse* as to the future; we *deny* our participation in what has been; we *refuse* our participation in that which may be; to *deny* must always be expressly verbal; a *refusal* may sometimes be signified by actions or looks as well as words. A *denial* affects our veracity; a *refusal* affects our good nature. . . . *Deny* is sometimes the act of unconscious agents; *refuse* is always a personal and intentional act."

(2) He thus discriminates between to *deny* and to *disown*: "*Deny* approaches nearest to the sense of *disown* when applied to persons; *disown*, that is, not to own, on the other hand, bears a strong analogy to *deny* when applied to things. In the first case *deny* is said with regard to one's knowledge or of connection with a person; *disowning*, on the other hand, is a term of larger import, including the renunciation of all relationship or social tie: the former is said of those who are not related; the latter of such only as are related. Peter *denied* our Saviour; a parent can scarcely be justified in *disowning* his child let his vices be ever so enormous; a child can never *disown* its parent in any case without violating the most sacred duty. In the second case *deny* is said in regard to things that concern others as well as ourselves; *disown* only in regard to what is done by oneself or that in which one is personally concerned. A person *denies* that there is any truth in the assertion of another; he *disowns* all participation in any affair. We may *deny* having seen a thing; we may *disown* that we did it ourselves. Our veracity is often the only thing implicated in a *denial*; our guilt, innocence, or honour is implicated in what we *disown*. A witness *denies* what is stated as a fact; the accused party *disowns* what is laid to his charge. A *denial* is employed only for onward actions or events; that which can be related may be *denied*: *disowning* extends to whatever we can own or possess; we may *disown* our feelings, our name, our connexions, and the like." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

(3) For the difference between to *deny* and to *contradict*, see CONTRADICT; see also DISAVOWAL.

dē-nŷ-ĭng, *pr. par.*, a., & s. [DENY.]

A. & B. As *pr. par.* & *particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. As *subst.*: The act of contradicting, refusing, disavowing, or rejecting.

† **dē-nŷ-ĭng-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *denying*; -ly.] In a manner expressive of denial.

"How hard you look, and how *denyingly*!" *Tennyson*; *Violent*, 187.

* **dē-ōb-strūct**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dē* = away, from, and *obstruct* (q.v.).] To remove obstructions from; to clear of anything which obstructs; to clear.

"It is a singular good wound-herb, useful for *de-obstructing* the pores of the body."—*More*: *Anti-Mote against Atheism*.

* **dē-ōb-strūct-ēd**, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DE-OBSTRUCT.]

* **dē-ōb-strūct-ĭng**, *pr. par.*, a., & s. [DE-OBSTRUCT.]

A. & B. As *pr. par.* & *particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. As *subst.*: The act or process of clearing of obstructions.

* **dē-ōb-strū-ent**, *a. & s.* [Pref. *dē* = away, from, and *obstruens*, *pr. par.* of *obstruo* = to obstruct, to block up.]

A. As *adjective*:

Med.: Removing obstructions; having the power or quality of opening and clearing the natural ducts of the fluids and secretions of the body; resolving viscidities; aperient.

"All *sopes* are attenuating and *deobstruent*, resolving viscid substances."—*Arbuthnot*: *On Aliments*.

B. As *substantive*:

Med.: A medicine which has the power or quality of opening and clearing the natural ducts of the fluids and secretions of the body; an opening or aperient medicine.

"It is a powerful and safe *deobstruent* in cachectic and hysterical cases."—*Bishop Berkeley*: *Sirius*, § 6.

* **dē-ōc-ŷ-lāte**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dē* = away, from, and *oculus* = having eyes; *oculus* = an eye.] To deprive of the eyes or of sight; to blind.

dē-ō-dānd, *s.* [Lat. *Deo dandum* = to be given to God.]

Old Law: A personal chattel, which had been the immediate cause of the death of any person, as if a horse struck his keeper and so killed him, or if a tree fell and killed a passer-by. In these and such cases that which caused the death was to be given to God—that is, forfeited to the crown—to be sold or otherwise disposed of, and the proceeds applied to religious uses or charity. No *deodand* was due where an infant under the age of discretion was killed by a fall from a cart, or horse, or the like. The right to *deodands* within certain limits was frequently granted by the crown to individuals. *Deodands* were abolished in 1846.

dē-ō-dar, *s.* [Sansc. *devadara* = divine tree.]

Bot.: *Cedrus deodara*, a large tree, attaining to the height of 100 ft., a native of the Himalayas, and similar in habit of growth to the Cedar of Lebanon, of which it is thought by some to be only a variety. Its timber is much valued and used in India. It was introduced into this country in 1831. The name *Deodar* is also locally applied to other trees, especially *Coniferae*, in India, as at Simla, to the *Cupressus torulosa*. The *C. deodara* yields by exudation, and partly by heat, a kind of turpentine, resin, and pitch.

* **dē-ō-dāte**, *s.* [Lat. *Deo datum* = a thing given to God.]

1. An offering to God.

"Whatever offer their corban contained, wherein that blessed widow's *deodote* was laid up."—*Hooker*: *Eccles. Polity*, bk. vii., § 22.

2. A gift from God.

"He would be a *deodote*, a fit new year's gift from God to bestow on the world."—*D'Oyly*: *Life of Sameroff*, ch. ii.

dē-ō-dōr-ant, *a. & s.* [Pref. *dē* = away, from, and Eng. *odorant* (q.v.).]

A. As *adj.*: Deodorizing.

B. As *subst.*: A deodorizer.

dē-ō-dōr-i-zā-tion, *s.* [Eng. *deodoriz(e)*; -ation.] The act or process of removing or destroying any fetid, infectious, or noxious effluvia by chemical or other deodorizers.

dē-ō-dōr-ize, *v. t.* [Pref. *dē* = away, from, and Eng. *odorize* (q.v.).] To deprive of or free from any effluvia or odour, especially one that is fetid or noxious; to disinfect.

dē-ō-dōr-ized, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DEODORIZE.]

dē-ō-dōr-iz-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *deodoriz(e)*; -er.] One who or that which deodorizes; specifically, any substance which has the power or quality of destroying any fetid, infectious, or noxious effluvia, such as chloride of lime, car-

bolic acid, &c. A drug or pastille applied to, or burned in the presence of, putrescent, purulent, infectious, or fetid matter. Deodorizers are a sanitary provision for the de-fecation of matter having noxious effluvia; acting to render the matter inert, to absorb it mechanically, or only to disguise it, supplanting the fetor by superior energy, as in the use of aromatic pastilles.

dē-ō-dōr-iz-ĭng, *pr. par.*, a., & s. [DE-ODORIZE.]

A. & B. As *pr. par.* & *particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. As *subst.*: The act or process of deodorization.

* **deo-fell-shine**, *s.* [A.S. *deofol* = devil, and *sām* = a phantasm.] Devilish craft or cunning. "He hidde mare inoh of *deofellshine* o life." *Ormulum*, 8, 109.

* **deo-fle**, * **deo-vel**, * **deo-vle**, *s.* [DEVIL.]

* **deol**, * **del**, * **dell**, * **dol**, * **dool**, * **doole**, * **doyle**, * **dul**, *s.* [O. Fr. *doel*, *duel*, *deol*, *duil*, &c.; Sp. *duelo*; Ital. *duolo*.] [DOLE (2), s.] Grief, sorrow, pain, trouble.

"*Deol* thou might habbe."

Robert of Gloucester, p. 101.

* **deol-len**, *v. i.* [O. Fr. *doloir*.] [DEOL.] To grieve, to sorrow, to lament.

"Allaundres folk *deoleth* wyis For the knyght that is yalawe."

Alaundres, 2, 734.

* **deol-ful**, * **del-ful**, * **dole-fulle**, * **dol-full**, * **dul-full**, * **dyl-ful**, *a.* [DOLEFUL.]

* **deol-ful-liche**, * **del-ful-li**, * **dol-ful-li**, * **dul-ful-li**, * **dul-ful-liche**, *adv.* [DOLEFULLY.]

* **dē-ōn-ēr-āte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *deoneratus*, *pa. par.* of *deonero* = to unload; *dē* = away, from, and *onus* (genit. *oneris*) = a load.] To unload, to disburden.

* **dē-ōn-tō-lōg-ŷo-al**, *a.* [Eng. *deontology* (-ical).] Of or pertaining to deontology.

* **dē-ōn-tōl-ō-gĭst**, *s.* [Eng. *deontology* (-ist).] One versed in deontology.

* **dē-ōn-tōl-ō-gĭs**, *s.* [Gr. *deōn* (*deon*), neut. *pr. par.* of *dei* (*dein*) = it behoves, and *lógos* (*logos*) = a word, a discourse.] The science of moral duty, or of that which is morally binding or obligatory; a term applied by the followers of Jeremy Bentham to their doctrine of ethics. [BENTHAMISM.]

"Reasoning produces theosophy or ontology and deontology."—*Athenum*, Sept. 2, 1822.

* **deop**, * **deope**, * **dep**, *a.* [DEEP.]

dē-ō-pēr-cūl-āte, *a.* [Lat. *dē* = down, away, and *operātus* = covered with a lid; *operculum* = a lid.]

Bot.: Having lost the operculum (said of Mosses).

* **deope-schipe**, *s.* [A.S. *deop*; -schipe.] Depth.

"The *deopeschipe* and te *dearne* run of his death o rode."—*Leg. St. Katherine* (1539).

* **deop-liche**, * **deop-like**, * **dep-like**, *adv.* [DEEPLY.]

* **deop-ness**, *s.* [DEEPNESS.]

* **dē-ōp-pī-lāte**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dē* = away, from, and *oppatulus*, *pa. par.* of *oppatlo* = to stop up or obstruct.] To deobstruct; to clear a passage; to free from obstructions.

"It maketh the belly solible, and *deoppateth* or unstoppeth the veins."—*Fenner*: *Via Recta*, p. 184.

* **dē-ōp-pī-lā-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *dē* = away, from, and *oppatio* = a blocking up.] Deobstruction; the act of clearing obstructions.

"Though the grosser parts be excluded again, yet are the dissoluble parts extracted, whereby it becomes effectual in *deoppatations*."—*Browne*: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. iii., ch. 22.

* **dē-ōp-pī-lā-tive**, *a. & s.* [Fr. *deoppatif* (-f).]

A. As *adjective*:

Med.: A deobstruent, aperient.

"A physician prescribed him a *deoppatative* and purgative apozem."—*Harvey*.

B. As *substantive*:

Med.: A deobstruent or aperient medicine.

* **deor**, * **deore**, * **der**, *s.* [DEER.]

* **deor**, * **deore**, * **dere**, *a.* [DEAR.]

bōl, **bōy**; **pōūt**, **jōwī**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**.
-**clan**, -**tian** = **shən**. -**tion**, -**sion** = **shūn**; -**tion**, -**sion** = **zhūn**. -**clous**, -**tious**, -**sious** = **shūs**. -**ble**, -**dle**, &c. = **bpl**, **dpl**.

* **dē-or-dī-nā-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *dē* = away, from, and Eng. *ordination* (q.v.).] Derangement, disorder.

"All things were of that kind, as did rather show the frailty of nature than a deordination or reproach of it."—Rowley: *Tr. Bacon, Collect. of Q. Eliz.*

* **deor-liche**, * **deor-luke**, *adv.* [DEARLY.]

* **deor-ling**, *s.* [DARLING.]

* **deor-wurthe**, *a.* [DEARWORTH.]

* **dē-ōs-cū-lāte**, *v.t.* [Lat. *deosulatus*, *pa. par.* of *deosul* = to kiss affectionately: *de* (intens.), and *osculor* = to kiss.] To kiss.

* **dē-ōs-cū-lā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *deosulatio*.] The act of kissing, a kiss.

"We have an enumeration of the several acts of worship required to be performed to images—viz., processions, genuflections, thurifications, and deosulations."—Stillington.

* **dē-ōs-sī-ry**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dē* = away, from, and Eng. *ossify* (q.v.).]

1. *Lit.*: To deprive of bones.

2. *Fig.*: To weaken, to enervate.

"The revocation of the Edict of Nantes . . . had deossified France."—*Quarterly Review*, July, 1881, p. 4.

dē-ōx-id-āte, *v.t.* [Pref. *dē* = away, from, and Eng. *oxidate* (q.v.).]

Chem.: To deprive of oxygen; to abstract oxygen from.

dē-ōx-id-āt-ēd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DEOXIDATE.]

dē-ōx-id-āt-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DEOXIDATE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: The act or process of abstracting oxygen; deoxidation.

dē-ōx-id-ā-tion, *s.* [Eng. *deoxidat(e)*; *-ion*.]

Chem.: The abstraction of oxygen. This term ought to be restricted to partial abstraction of oxygen, the term *reduction* being applied to the total abstraction of that element; thus, peroxide of manganese, MnO_2 , is said to be deoxidized by heat, $3MnO_2 = Mn_3O_4 + O_2$; but oxide of silver, Ag_2O , is reduced, thus $Ag_2O = O + Ag$, metallic silver. (*Watts: Dict. Chem.*)

dē-ōx-id-i-zā-tion, *s.* [Eng. *deoxidiz(e)*; *-ation*.]

Chem.: The same as DEOXIDATION (q.v.).

dē-ōx-id-ize, *v.t.* [Pref. *dē* = away, from, and Eng. *oxidize* (q.v.).]

Chem.: The same as DEOXIDATE (q.v.).

dē-ōx-id-ized, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DEOXIDIZE.]

dē-ōx-id-iz-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DEOXIDIZE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: Deoxidization, deoxidation.

dē-ōx-ŷ-bēn-zōin, *s.* [Pref. *dē*, and Eng. *ox(ŷ)gen*, *benzoin*.]

Chem.: Phenyl-benzyl-ketone, $C_6H_5 \cdot CO \cdot CH_2 \cdot C_6H_5$. Obtained by reducing benzoin, $C_6H_5 \cdot CH(OH) \cdot CO \cdot C_6H_5$, a ketonic alcohol, by zinc and hydrochloric acid; also by heating mono-brom-toluylene with water to 180° to 190° . It crystallizes out of alcohol in large tables, which melt at 55° , and sublime without decomposition. Heated with hydriodic acid it forms dibenzyl, $C_6H_5 \cdot CH_2 \cdot CH_2 \cdot C_6H_5$.

dē-ōx-ŷ-gēn-āte, *v.t.* [Pref. *dē* = away, from, and Eng. *oxygenate* (q.v.).]

Chem.: To deprive of oxygen; to deoxidate.

dē-ōx-ŷ-gēn-āt-ed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DE-OXYGENATE.]

dē-ōx-ŷ-gēn-āt-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DEOXYGENATE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: Deoxidization; deoxidation.

dē-ōx-ŷ-gēn-ā-tion, *s.* [Eng. *deoxygenat(e)*; *-ion*.]

Chem.: The same as DEOXIDATION (q.v.).

* **dē-pā-gan-ize**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dē* = away, from, and Eng. *paganize* (q.v.).] To raise from a state of paganism.

* **dē-paint**, *v.t.* [Fr. *dépeint*, *pa. par.* of *dépeindre* = to depict, describe.]

1. To depict, to picture; to represent by a picture or drawing.

"Those pleas'd the most where, by a cunning hand, Depeint was the patriarchal age."—*Thomson: Castle of Indolence*, l. 37.

2. To depict or describe in words.

"Such ladies fair would I depeint In roundelay, or sonnet quaint."—*Gay*.

3. To mark with colour; to colour, to stain.

"Silver drops her vermell cheeks depeint."—*Farfax*.

* **dē-paint-ēd**, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DEPAINT.]

* **dē-paint-ēr**, * **dē-paynt-er**, *s.* [Eng. *depaint*; *-er*.] One who paints or colours.

"Welcum depaynter of the hoomyt meids."—*D. Douglas: Virgil* (Prol.).

* **dē-paint-ing**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DEPAINT.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: The act of painting, figuring, or describing.

* **dē-pair**, *v.t.* [Fr. *dépérir*.] To destroy; to ruin.

"Your excellence must peries is as know, Na wretchis word may depair your hie name."—*Police of Honour*, ll. 22.

* **dē-pāl-māte**, *v.t.* [Lat. *depalmo*.] To strike with the palm of the hand; to box the ears.

* **dē-pā-rō-chī-āte**, *v.i.* [Lat. *dē* = away, from, and *parochia* = a parish.] To move from a parish.

"If such a number of peasants were to deparochiate."—*Footes: The Orators*, l.

dē-part, * **departyn**, * **deperthe**, *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *départir* = to divide, to distribute; *se départir* = to separate oneself, to depart: Lat. *dē* = away, from, and *partior* = to distribute; *pars* = a part; Sp. *departir*; Ital. *departire*.]

A. *Transitive*:

* 1. To divide, to distribute, to share, to part.

"We wills deperthe his clothing."—*Towneley Myst.*, p. 228.

* 2. To separate, to divide.

"The hilles departen the kyngdom of Surrye and the contree of Phenesis."—*Maunderville*, p. 103.

* 3. To divide into parties.

"The multitude was departed."—*Wycliffe: Acts* xxiii. 7.

* 4. To distinguish, to discriminate.

"That con deperte falsheid from trewthe."—*Poem on Freemasonry*, 578.

* 5. To leave, to retire from, to quit.

"I would your highness would depart the field."—*Shakespeare: 3 Henry VI.*, ll. 2.

¶ Now only used in the phrase, To depart this life.

B. *Intransitive*:

1. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Literally*:

* (1) To become separated or scattered.

"As a flock of sheep . . . the which departeth and desparieth."—*Maunderville*, p. 4.

* (2) To divide, to separate.

"The Rede see strectheth forth and departeth in twie mouthes and soos."—*Trerise*, ll. 63.

(3) To go away from a place; to move away.

(a) *Absolutely*.

"The man departed, and told the Jews that it was Jesus, which had made him whole."—*John* v. 15.

(b) With from before the place left.

"And they departed from Dophkah, and encamped in Alush."—*Numb.* xxxiii. 15.

(c) With out of before the place left.

"They besought him that he would depart out of their coasts."—*Matt.* viii. 34.

(d) With for before the place gone to.

2. *Figuratively*:

† (1) To desist, to forsake, to abandon (with from).

"Depart from evil and do good."—*Ps.* xxxiv. 14.

† (2) To forsake, to desert, to fall away.

"Hear me now therefore, O ye children, and depart not from the words of my mouth."—*Prov.* v. 7.

(3) To yield or give way; to abandon a purpose, &c.

"His majesty prevailed not with any of them to depart from the most unreasonable of all their demands."—*Clarendon*.

* (4) To deviate, to wander, to vary.

(5) To pass away; to be lost, to perish.

"The good departed away, and the evil abode still."—*2 Esdras* iii. 22.

* (6) To cease.

"The prey departeth not."—*Mihum* iii. 1.

(7) To die, to de cease, to leave this world.

"Lord, now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace, according to thy word."—*Luke* ii. 29.

II. *Law*: To vary or deviate from the title or defence which a party has once insisted on in pleading.

¶ To depart with: To part with, to resign, to give up.

"The foles shewed himselfe as lothe to depart with any money, as if Diogenes had said, . . ."—*Udall. Apophth.*, fol. 94, C.

* **dē-part**, *s.* [DEPART, v.]

1. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Lit.*: The act of departing; departure.

"I had in charge, at my depart from France, To marry Princess Margaret."—*Shakespeare: 2 Henry VI.*, l. 1.

2. *Fig.*: Death, decease.

"Tidings, as swiftly as the post could run, Were brought me of your loss and his depart."—*Shakespeare: 3 Henry VI.*, ll. 1.

II. *Chem.*: The separation or resolution of a compound into its constituent elements.

"The chymists have a liquor called water of depart."—*Bacon*.

* **dē-part-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *depart*; *-able*.] That can be divided or separated; capable of division; divisible.

"Three persones in parcelles departheable for other."—*P. Plowman*, ll. 428.

dē-part-ēd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DEPART, v.]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb).

B. *As adjective*:

* 1. Shared, distributed.

* 2. Divided, separated.

* 3. Gone away, left.

* 4. Dead, deceased; having left this world.

"If fix'd or wandering star could tidings yield, Of the departed spirit."—*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. iii.

dē-part-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *depart*; *-er*.]

1. *Ordinary Language*:

* 1. One who divides, distributes, or shares.

"Who ordeynele me domesman, or departer on you?"—*Wycliffe: Luke* xii. 14.

* 2. One who discriminates; a judge.

"Departer or demer of thoughtia."—*Wycliffe: Heb.* iv. 12.

* 3. One who departs, or goes away.

II. *Chem.*: One who refines metal by separation.

dē-part-ing, * **dē-part-yng**, * **dē-part-yng**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DEPART, v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As substantive*:

* 1. The act of dividing, or separating.

"To the departyng of soul and spirit."—*Wycliffe: Heb.* iv. 12.

* 2. A division.

"A derk myst was maad . . . and passide thorow the departyngis."—*Wycliffe: Gen.* xv. 17.

* 3. A distinction, a separation.

"Y shall sette departyng bitwix my people and thil people."—*Wycliffe: Exod.* viii. 23.

* 4. A disension, a division.

"I heere departyng or disencencious for to be."—*Wycliffe: 1 Cor.* xi. 18.

* 5. A departure, or going away.

"The first departing of the king for Ireland."—*Shakespeare: Richard II.*, ll. 1.

6. Death, decease.

* **dē-part-ing-ly**, * **dē-part-yng-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *departing*; *-ly*.] Not continuously, or for any time; shortly.

"The schulen not sowne departyngli."—*Wycliffe: Numb.* x. 7.

* **dē-part-is-ing**, *s.* [DEPART, v.] Division, partition.

"The time of the divisoun and departyng made."—*Act. Dom. Conc.* (1490), p. 66.

dē-part-mēt, *s.* [Fr. *département*.]

1. *Ordinary Language*:

* 1. The act of departing; departure.

"Sudden departments from one extreme to another."—*Wotton: Reliquia*, p. 61.

* 2. A division or separation.

* 3. A division.

"The Roman fleets, during their command at sea, had their several stations and departments."—*Arbutnot*.

4. A separate allotment or branch of business, administration, &c.; a distinct branch

fāte, **fāt**, **fāre**, amidst, whāt, **fāll**, father; **wē**, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; **pīne**, **pīt**, **sīre**, sir, marine; **gō**, **pōt**, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; **mūte**, **cūb**, **cūre**, **ūnite**, **ōur**, **rūle**, **fūll**; **trȳ**, **Sȳrian**. **æ**, **œ** = **ē**. **ey** = **ā**. **qu** = **kw**.

or office in which a certain class of duties is assigned to and carried out by a particular person.

"The only department with which no fault could be found was the department of Foreign Affairs."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

5. A branch of science or study.

II. Technically:

1. *Geog.*: One of the districts into which France is divided. It usually comprehends four or five arrondissements, each of which contains several cantons, each of which again consists of several communes.

2. *Mil.*: A military sub-division of a country. (*American.*)

dé-part-mén-tal, *a.* [*Eng. department; -al.*] Of or pertaining to a department.

"... departmental guards, called together for the protection of the revolutionists."—*Burke: Pref. to Brissot's Address.*

dé-part-ure, *s.* [*Eng. depart; -ure.*]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) The act of separating or putting aside; separation.

"No other remedy . . . but absolute departure."—*Milton.*

(2) The act of departing or going away.

"They were seen not only all the while our Saviour was upon earth, but survived after his departure out of this world."—*Addison.*

2. Figuratively:

(1) An abandonment; a forsaking or desisting from.

"The fear of the Lord, and departure from evil, are phrases of like importance."—*Tillotson.*

(2) A deviation from a standard, purpose, or object.

(3) Ruin, destruction.

"The Isles that are in the sea shall be troubled at thy departure."—*Ezek. xvi. 18.*

(4) Death, disease; a departing from this world.

"Happy was their good prince in his timely departure, which barred him from the knowledge of his son's miseries."—*Sidney.*

II. Technically:

1. *Law*: A deviating or departing from the title or defence which a party has once insisted on in pleading.

"Such rejoinder would be an entire departure from his original plea."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. xi.

2. *Navigation*:

(1) The distance of two places on the same parallel, counted in miles, of the equator; the easting or westing of a ship with regard to the meridian it departed from: the difference of longitude between the present meridian and where the last reckoning was made.

(2) The bearing or position of an object from which a vessel commences her dead reckoning.

*3. *Chem.*: The parting or separating of silver from gold.

¶ For the difference between *departure* and *death* see *DEATH*; for that between *departure* and *exit* see *EXIT*.

***dé-pàs-çent**, *a.* [*Lat. depascens*, *pr. par.* of *depasco* = to feed: *de* (intens.), and *pasco* = to feed.] Feeding.

dé-past-ure, ***dé-pàs-tre**, *v.t. & t.* [*Lat. depascor* = to feed, to graze.]

A. Transitive:

*1. To eat up, to consume.

"They keep their cattle, and live themselves, in bodies pasturing upon the mountains, and removing still to fresh land, as they have depastured the former."—*Spenser: State of Ireland.*

2. To put out to graze, to pasture.

"If 40 sheep yield 8 lb. of wool, and are depastured in one parish for a whole year, the parish shall have 3200 lbs."—*Applie: Pasture.*

*B. Intrans.: To feed, to graze.

"If a man takes in a horse or other cattle to graze and depasture in his grounds."—*Blackstone.*

dé-past-ured, *pa. par.* or *a.* [*DEPASTURE.*]

dé-past-ur-ing, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [*DEPASTURE.*]

A. & B. As *pr. par.* & *particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. As *subst.*: The act of grazing or pasturing.

***dé-pà-tri-âte**, *v.t. & t.* [*Pref. de* = away, from, and *patria* = one's country; cf. *expatriate*.]

A. Intrans.: To leave one's country; to go into voluntary exile.

"Depatriate! What's that?"

"Why, ye fool you, leave my country."

Villiers (Duke of Buckingham): The Chances.

B. Trans.: To drive from one's country; to banish, to expatriate.

***dé-pàu-pêr**, *v.t.* [*Lat. depauper.*] To make poor; to impoverish.

"Ye have not only . . . depaupered the inhabitants of the town."—*Act James VI.*, 1571 (ed. 1814), p. 69.

***dé-pàu-pêr-âte**, *v.t.* [*Lat. depauperatus*, *pa. par.* of *depauper*: *de* (intens.), and *paupe* = to make poor; *pauper* = poor.]

1. Lit.: To make poor, to impoverish, to beggar.

"Lining does not depauperate; the ground will last long, and bear large grain."—*Mortimer.*

2. Fig.: To weaken, to depress.

"Which depauperates the spirit."—*Taylor: Great Examples*, pt. ii., 12.

dé-pàu-pêr-âte, **dé-pàu-pêr-ât-éd**, *a.* [*Lat. depauperatus.*]

*1. Ord. Lang.: Made poor, impoverished.

"They became low and much depaupered."—*Smith: Portraiture of Old Age*, p. 184.

2. Bot.: Imperfectly developed, starved, or ill-formed from want of nutriment.

***dé-pàu-pêr-ât-ing**, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [*DEPAUPERATE*, *v.*]

A. & B. As *pr. par.* & *particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. As *subst.*: The act or process of making poor or impoverishing.

†**dé-pàu-pêr-ize**, *v.t.* [*Pref. de* = away, from, and *Eng. pauperize* (q.v.).]

1. To raise from a state of pauperism.

"Our efforts at depauperizing the children of paupers."—*Edinburgh Review*, (Ogilvie.)

2. To make poor.

"This immense fauna . . . is shrunk and depauperized in North Asia."—*Huxley: Critiques & Addresses* (1873), p. 306.

***dépe**, ***deppe**, *a. & s.* [*DEEP.*]

***dé-pea-çh**, ***dé-peche**, *v.t.* [*Fr. dépêcher* = to hasten.] To discharge, to despatch.

"As soon as the party which they shall find before our Justices shall be depaached."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, i. 267.

***dé-pêc-ti-ble**, *a.* [*Lat. depecto* = to comb down: *de* = down, and *pecto* = to comb.] Tough, clammy, tenacious; capable of being extended.

"It may be also that some bodies have a kind of lentor, and are of a more depectible nature than oil."—*Bacon.*

***dé-pêc-û-lâ-tion**, *s.* [*Lat. depecalatus*, *pa. par.* of *depeculo* = to embezzle.] Embezzlement, robbery, speculation.

"Depeculation of the public treasure."—*Hobbes: Commonwealth*, ch. xxvii.

***dé-peinct** (*peinct* as *paint*), *v.t.* [*DE-PAINT.*] To depict, to paint.

"The redde rose meddled with the white fere, In either cheek depeinct lively chere."—*Spenser: Shepherd's Calendar* (April).

***dé-peint**, *pa. par.* or *a.* [*DEPAINT.*] Painted.

"With large torpes, and wastes long, Richly depeint."—*Chaucer: Dreame*, 711.

***dé-pêll'**, *v.t.* [*Lat. depello*: *de* = away, from, and *pello* = to drive.] To drive away, to repel, to rebut.

"They encrease strength, and depell old age."—*Venner: Via Recta*, p. 218.

***dép-en**, *v.t.* [*A.S. dēpan.*] To plunge, to dip.

"Olepi me mot hym depe ine the water."—*Shoreham*, p. 11.

dé-pênd', *v.i.* [*Fr. dépendre*, from *Lat. dependeo* = to hang down, to depend: *de* = down, and *pendeo* = to hang; Ital. *dependere*; Sp. *depender*.]

*I. Literally:

1. To hang down; to be suspended.

"From the frozen beard Long icicles depend, and crackling sounds are heard."—*Dryden.*

2. To hang, to lean.

"... two winking Cupids Of silver, each of one foot standing; nicely Depending on their brands."—*Shakespeare: Cymbeline*, i. 4.

II. Figuratively:

1. To be dependent, as to the issue or result, on something else; to be contingent

upon; to be related to as the result to the cause, or the consequent to the antecedent.

"The peace and happiness of a society depend on the justice and fidelity, the temperance and charity, of its members."—*Rogers.*

2. To be in a state of dependence on another; to be subject as a dependant or retainer.

"And the remainders, that shall still depend, To be such men as may besort your age."—*Shakespeare: Lear*, i. 4.

3. To be connected with or influenced by.

"A better state to me belongs Than that which on thy humour doth depend."—*Shakespeare: Sonnets*, 92.

4. To rely, to trust, to have confidence, to rest (followed by *on* or *upon*).

"I am a stranger to your characters, further than as common fame reports them, which is not to be depended upon."—*Swift.*

5. To look to solely; to rely upon as for aid or support; to be dependent upon for the power or means of doing anything.

6. To be in a state of suspense; to be undetermined; to be pending.

"The Judge corrupt, the long depending cause, And doubtful issue of misconstrued laws."—*Prior.*

7. To impend.

"This is the curse depending on those that war for a placket."—*Shakespeare: Troilus*, ii. 5. (*Quarto.*)

†**dé-pênd'-a-ble**, *a.* [*Eng. depend; -able.*] That may or can be depended upon; reliable.

"... attractive, if not in all points dependable, volumes."—*Athenaeum*, February 18, 1882.

dé-pênd'-ançe, *s.* [*DEPENDENCE.*]

dé-pênd'-ant, *a.* [*DEPENDENT.*]

dé-pênd'-ençe, **dé-pênd'-ançe**, **dé-pênd'-en-çy**, *s.* [*Fr. dépendance.*]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. Of all forms:

1. Literally:

(1) A state of hanging or depending from something.

(2) Something hanging down or depending from another.

"Like a large cluster of black grapes they show, And make a large dependence from the bough."—*Dryden: Virgil: Georgic* iv. 805, 806.

2. Figuratively:

(1) Mutual connection; inter-relation, concatenation.

"Connection and dependence of ideas should be followed, till the mind is brought to the source on which it bottoms."—*Locke.*

(2) The relation of anything to another, as of an effect to its cause.

"I took pleasure to trace out the cause of effects, and the dependence of one thing upon another in the visible creation."—*Burnet: Theory.*

(3) A state of being subject to the influence or at the disposal of another.

"Every moment we feel our dependence upon God."—*Tillotson.*

(4) A state of being dependent, subordinate, or subject to another.

"... that so they may acknowledge their dependency upon the crown of England."—*Bacon.*

(5) Reliance, trust, confidence.

"Their dependencies on him were drowned in this conceit."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

(6) The term for the subject of a quarrel when duels were first in vogue, meaning, as it seems, the affair depending. (¶)

"The bastinado! a most proper and sufficient dependence, warranted by the great Caranza."—*Ben Jonson: Every Man in his Humour*, i. 4.

II. Of the form dependency only:

1. Anything attached to but subordinate to another.

"We speak of the subjuny worlds, this earth, and its dependencies."—*Burnet: Theory.*

2. A territory or district remote from but subject to a kingdom or state.

"It will be seen how, in two important dependencies of the crown, wrong was followed by just retribution."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

3. The thing or persons of which any person has the dominion or disposal.

"Never was there a prince bereaved of his dependencies by his council, except where there hath been either an over-greatness in one counsellor, or an over-stimulus combination in divers."—*Bacon.*

B. Technically:

1. *Law* (of the form dependence): The state of depending, or being pending or undetermined.

"An action is said to be in dependence from the moment of citation till the final decision of the House of Lords."—*Belk.*

2. *Logic* (of the form dependency): That, the existence of which presupposes the exist-

bôll, bôy; pòut, jôwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect. Xenophon, exist. -ing, -clam, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -cious, -tious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

ence of something else; something non-essential; an accident, a quality.

"Modes I call such complex ideas . . . which are considered as dependencies or affections of substances." —Locke.

¶ **Master of the dependences:** A master of ceremonies for duels, an imaginary office which Maerocratt, the Projector, in Ben Jonson's play, bestows on Everill.

"*Master of the Dependences* / A place
Of my projection too, sir, and hath met
Much opposition; but the State now sees
That great necessity of it, as, after all
Their writing and their speaking against duels,
They have created it."
Ben Jonson: *The Devil's an Ass*, III. 1.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *dependence* and *reliance*: "Dependence is the general term; reliance is a species of dependence: we depend either on persons or things; we rely on persons only: dependence serves for that which is immediate or remote; reliance serves for the future only. We depend upon a person for that which we are obliged to receive or led to expect from him: we rely upon a person for that which he has given us reason to expect from him. Dependence is an outward condition or the state of external circumstances; reliance is a state of the feelings with regard to others. We depend upon God for all that we have or shall have; we rely upon the word of man for that which he has promised to perform. We may depend upon a person's coming from a variety of causes; but we rely upon it only in reference to his avowed intention." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

dē-pēnd-ent, dē-pēnd-ant, a. & s. [Fr. *dépendant*, pr. par. of *dépendre* = to depend.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: Hanging down.

"In the time of Charles the Great, and long since, the whole furs in the tails were dependent." —Peacham.

2. Figuratively:

(1) Depending on or subordinate to another.

"This great plan, with each dependent art."
Thomson: *Castle of Indolence*, II. 24.

(2) In the power or authority of another; subject to or at the disposal of any one.

"On God, as the most high, all inferior causes in the world are dependant." —Hooker.

(3) Depending or relying on another for support, help, or strength.

" . . . until an ant was formed as abjectly dependent on its slaves as it is the *Formica rufescens*." —Darwin: *Origin of Species* (1859), ch. vii., p. 224.

(4) Contingent; depending on as to the issue or result.

"That deeper far it lies
Than aught dependent on the fickle skies."
Wordsworth: *Ode for a General Thanksgiving*.

(5) Relating to or occasioned by something previous.

" . . . promise-breach thereon dependant." —Shakspeare: *Measure for Measure*, v. 4.

(6) Impending.

"The curse dependant on those that war for a placket." —Shakspeare: *Titulus*, II. 3. (Folios.)

II. Technically:

1. Bot.: Hanging down, drooping; as, A dependent leaf.

2. Law: Pending, undetermined.

B. As substantive:

1. One who is subject to, sustained by, or at the disposal of another; a retainer.

"His dependants shall quickly become his proselytes." —South.

2. One depending upon another for support, help, or strength.

"We are indigent, defenceless beings: the creatures of his power, and the dependents of his providence." —Rogers.

3. That which depends or is contingent on something else; a consequence, a corollary.

"With all its circumstances and dependants." —Prynne.

¶ When used as an adjective the word is now generally spelt *dependent*; when used as a noun *dependant* is the more usual.

***dē-pēnd-ent-ly, *dē-pēnd-ant-ly, adv.** [Eng. *dependent*; -ly.] In a dependent manner.

†dē-pēnd-ēr, s. [Eng. *depend*; -er.] One who depends or relies.

"What shalt thou expect,
To be dependor on a thing that leans?"
Shakspeare: *Cymbeline*, I. 4.

dē-pēnd-īng, *dē-pēnd-īnge, pr. par., a., & s. [DEPEND.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb).

B. As adjective:

1. Hanging; suspended.

"A third dispels the darkness of the night,
And fills depending lamps with beams of light."
Pope: *Thebais*, 609, 610.

2. Subject to, dependent on, relying.

3. In a state of suspense; pending.

"The matter of variance depending betwixt you."
—Edward IV., in *Paston Letters*, II. 338.

C. As substantive:

1. The act or state of being dependent.

2. Suspense.

"Delay is bad, doubt worse, depending worst." —Ben Jonson: *To W. Roe*.

***dē-pēnd-īng-ly, adv.** [Eng. *depending*; -ly.] In a dependent, contingent, or subordinate manner.

***dē-pēo-pie, v.t.** [Pref. *de* = away, from, and Eng. *people* (q.v.).] To depopulate.

***dē-pēr-dit, s.** [Lat. *deperditum*, neut. pa. par. of *deperdo* = to lose; *de* (intens.) and *perdo* = to lose.] Anything which is lost or destroyed.

"No reason can be given why, if these *deperditis* ever existed, they have now disappeared." —Paley: *Nat. Theol.*, ch. v., § 4.

***dē-pēr-dito-ly, adv.** [Eng. *deperdit*; -ly.] In the manner of one utterly lost or abandoned; desperately.

"The most desperately wicked of all others, in whom was the root of wickedness." —Dean King: *Sermons* (1668), p. 17.

***dē-pēr-dī-tion, s.** [Lat. *deperditus*, pa. par. of *deperdo* = to lose.] Loss, destruction.

"It may be unjust to place all efficacy of gold in the non-commission of weights, or deposition of any ponderous articles." —Browne: *Vulgar Errors*.

***dē-pērt-i-ble, a.** [Eng. *deperit* = depart; -able.] That can be divided; divisible, de-partable.

***dē-pesche, s.** [Fr. *dépêcher* = to hasten.] A despatch.

"We received your *depesche* sent by Captain Mure."
Letter (1566), in *Kitchin's Hist. Scot.*, p. 330.

***dē-pēynt-ēd, pa. par. or a.** [DEPAINT.]

***dē-phlēgm- (g silent), v.t.** [Pref. *de* = away, from, and Gr. *φλέγμα* (*phlegma*) = phlegm.] To free from phlegm or aqueous matter, either by evaporation or distilling.

"We have sometimes taken spirit of salt, and carefully *dephlegmed* it." —Boyle: *Works*, I. 326.

***dē-phlēgm-māte, v.t.** [Eng. *dephlegm*; -ate.] The same as *DEPHLEGM* (q.v.).

"We *dephlegmated* some by more frequent . . . rectification." —Boyle: *Works*, I. 329.

dē-phlēgm-māt-ēd, pa. par. or a. [DEPHLEGMATE.]

***dē-phlēgm-mā-tion, s.** [Eng. *dephlegmat(e)*; -ion.]

Chem.: An old term, applied to the process of freeing spirituous or acid liquids from water. The apparatus used is called a *dephlegmator*.

"In divers cases it is not enough to separate the aqueous parts by *dephlegmation*." —Boyle: *Works*, I. 321.

dē-phlēgm-mā-tōr, s. [Eng. *dephlegmat(e)*; -or.] A form of condensing apparatus for stills, consisting of broad sheets of tinned copper soldered together, so as to leave narrow spaces between them. (Knight.)

***dē-phlēgmēd' (g silent), pa. par. or a.** [DEPHLEGM.]

***dē-phlēgm-ēd-nēss (g silent), s.** [Eng. *dephlegmēd*; -ness.] The quality or state of being freed from phlegm or aqueous matter.

"The proportion betwixt the coralline solution and the spirit of wine, depends so much upon the strength of the former liquor, and the *dephlegmedness* of the latter." —Boyle: *Works*, I. 442.

***dē-phlō-gis-ti-cāte, v.t.** [Pref. *de* = away, from, and Eng. *phlogistate* (q.v.).] To deprive of phlogiston or the supposed principle of inflammability. [PHLOGISTON.]

***dē-phlō-gis-ti-cā-tēd, pa. par. or a.** [DEPHLOGISTICATE.]

dephlogisticated air, s.

Chem.: An old name for oxygen, which chemists regarded as common air deprived of phlogiston.

***dē-phlō-gis-ti-cāt-īng, pr. par., a., & s.** [DEPHLOGISTICATE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The act or process of dephlogistication.

***dē-phlō-gis-ti-cā-tion, s.** [Eng. *dephlogisticat(e)*; -ion.] The abstraction of phlogiston (q.v.).

dē-pict', v.t. [DEPICT, a.]

1. To paint; to form a likeness of in colours; to portray.

"The cowards of Lacedaemon depicted upon their shields the most terrible beasts they could imagine." —Taylor.

2. To describe or represent in words.

"Alas! the idle tale of man is found.
Depicted in the dial's moral round."
Wordsworth: *Evening Walk*.

3. To represent in any way.

"With don't and strange surmise
Depicted in their look."
Longfellow: *Discoverer of the North Cape*.

***dē-pict', a.** [Lat. *depictus*, pa. par. of *depingo*: *de* = down, and *pingo* = to paint.] Painted, depicted, represented.

"I fond a lykness depicted upon a wal."
Lydgate: *Minor Poem*, p. 177.

dē-pict-ēd, pa. par. or a. [DEPICT, v.]

dē-pict-īng, pr. par., a., & s. [DEPICT.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The act of painting, representing, or describing.

***dē-pic-tion, s.** [Lat. *depictus*.] The act of depicting; a painting; a representation.

†dē-pic-ture (as dē-pict-phēr), v.t. [Pref. *de* = down, and Eng. *picture* (q.v.).] To depict, to represent, to paint.

"'Twas paint, 'twas life and sure to piercing eyes
The warrior's face depicted Henry's wiles."
Shenstone: *Love & Honour*.

†dē-pic-tured, pa. par. or a. [DEPICTURE.]

***dēp-ī-lātē, v.t.** [Lat. *deplatus*, pa. par. of *deplō* = to pull out the hair: *de* = away, from, and *plūs* = hair.] To pull out the hair of; to strip off hair from; to peel, to husk.

"Made of rice apparently depilated and boyled in milk." —Venner: *Via Recta*, p. 124.

***dēp-ī-lāt-ēd, pa. par. or a.** [DEPILATE.]

***dēp-ī-lāt-īng, pr. par., a., & s.** [DEPILATE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The act of pulling out the hair; depilation.

dēp-ī-lā-tion, s. [Fr. *dépilation*; Lat. *deplatio*, from *deplō* = to pull out the hair.] A very good term to describe the process which is usually called unhairing. It consists in the loosening and removing of hair from hides and skins, and is usually accomplished by lime. It is hence called *liming*. Lime being injurious to leather, other processes have been suggested and to some extent practised. [UNHAIRING.] (Knight.)

dēp-ī-lā-tōr-ī, a. & s. [Formed as if from a Lat. *deplatorius*, from *deplō* = to pull out hair.]

A. As adj.: Having the power or quality of stripping off hair.

"Glean says that they were *deplatorius*, and if macerated in vinegar would take away the beard." —Chambers, in v. *Urtica Marina*.

B. As subst.: Any preparation or application used to strip off the hair without injuring the skin; a cosmetic employed to remove superfluous hair from the face.

"The effects of the *deplatory* were soon seen." —T. Hook: *Gilbert Gurney*.

***dēp-ī-lōūs, a.** [Lat. *de* = away, from, and *pilosus* = hairy; *pilus* = hair.] Without hair; deprived of hair.

"This animal is a kind of lizard, or quadruped corticated and *deplous*: that is, without wool, furr, or hair." —Browne: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. III, ch. 14.

dēp-lān-āte, a. [Pref. *de* = down, and Eng. *planate* (q.v.).]

Dot.: Flattened. (Cooke.)

***dē-plant', v.t.** [Fr. *déplanter*; Lat. *deplanto*.] To take plants up from the bed; to transplant.

***dē-plān-tā-tion, s.** [Lat. *deplantatio*, from *deplanto*.] The act of taking plants up from the bed; the act of transplanting. (Ash.)

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sir, marīno; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

***dē-plōtō**, *v.t.* [Lat. *depletus*, pa. par. of *depleo* = to empty: *dē* = away, from, and *plēo* = to fill.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: To empty.

"At no time were the Bank cellars depleted to any alarming extent."—*Saturday Review*. (Ogilvie.)

2. Fig.: To exhaust, to drain off; to deprive of strength, resources, &c.

II. Med.: To empty or diminish the quantity of blood in the vessels by venesection; to let blood.

***dē-plōt'ēd**, *pa. par. & a.* [DEPLETE.]

dē-plō-tion, *s.* [Lat. *depletus*, pa. par. of *depleo*.]

1. Ord. Lang.: The act or process of emptying, draining, or exhausting.

"Abstinence and a slender diet attenuates, because depletion of the vessels gives room to the fluid to expand itself."—*Arbuthnot*.

2. Med.: The act of diminishing the quantity of blood in the vessels by venesection; blood-letting.

***dē-plōt'ive**, *a. & s.* [Eng. *deplet(e)*; *-ive*.]

A. As adj.: Tending to or causing depletion.

"Depletive treatment is contra-indicated."—*War-drop: On Bleeding*.

B. As subst.: Any preparation or medicine which tends to depletion.

"She had been exhausted by depletives."—*War-drop: On Bleeding*.

***dē-plōt'ōr'y**, *a.* [Eng. *deplet(e)*; *-ory*.] Calculating or tending to deplete or empty.

***dē-plī-cā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *dē* = away, from, and *plicatio* = a folding; *plīco* = to fold.] An unfolding, untwisting, or unplying.

"An unfolding and depication of the inside of this order."—*Montague: Devoute Essayes*, pt. I, treat. xv., § 2.

***dē-plōr-a-bīl'y-ty**, *s.* [Eng. *deplorable*(*e*); *-ity*.] The quality of being deplorable; deplorableness.

dē-plōr'-a-ble, *a.* [Fr. *deplorable*, from Lat. *deploro* = to deplore (q.v.).]

1. That is or should be deplored; lamentable, sad, grievous, wretched.

"The military administration was as deplorable as ever."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

2. Miserable, poor, contemptible; as, *deplorable* nonsense, *deplorable* ignorance, &c.

dē-plōr'-a-ble-ness, *s.* [Eng. *deplorable*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being deplorable; a deplorable condition.

"The sadness and deplorableness of this estate."—*Drake: West Indian Voyage*, p. 55.

dē-plōr'-a-bīly, *adv.* [Eng. *deplorable*(*e*); *-ly*.] In a deplorable manner; lamentably, sadly, miserably.

"Notwithstanding all their talk of reason and philosophy, God knows, they are deplorably strangers to them."—*Southey*.

***dē-plōr'-āte**, *a.* [Lat. *deploratus*, pa. par. of *deploro*.] Deplorable, lamentable.

"The case is then most deplorable, when reward goes over to the wrong side."—*L'Estrange*.

***dē-plōr'-ā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *deploratio*, from *deploro*.]

1. Ord. Lang.: The act of deploing or lamenting.

"The deploing of her fortune."—*Speed: Henry VII.*, bk. ix., ch. xx, 18.

2. Music: A dirge or mournful strain.

dē-plōr'e, *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *déplorer*; Sp. *deplorar*; Ital. *deplorare*, from Lat. *deploro* = to lament: *dē* (intens.), and *ploro* = to lament.]

A. Transitive:

1. To lament, to bewail, to bemoan, to grieve over.

"A mind intolerant of lasting peace And cherishing the pang which it deplored."—*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. vi.

2. To complain of.

"Never more Will I my master's tears to you deplore."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, III. 1.

3. To despair of, to give over.

"Physicians do make a kind of scruple and religion to stay with the patient after the disease is deplored."—*Bacon: Adv. of Learning*, bk. ii.

† **B. Intrans.:** To lament, to bewail, to bemoan.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *deploro* and to *lament*: "Deplore is a much stronger expression than *lament*; the former calls forth tears from the bitterness of the

heart; the latter excites a cry from the warmth of feeling. *Deplorable* indicates despair; to *lament* marks only pain or distress. Among the poor we have *deplorable* instances of poverty, ignorance, vice, and wretchedness combined; among the higher classes we have often *lamentable* instances of extravagance and consequent ruin." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

dē-plōr'ed, *pa. par. or a.* [DEPLORE.]

***dē-plōr'ēd-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *deplored*; *-ly*.] Deplorably.

"To be deplorably old, and affectively young, is not only a great folly, but a gross deformity."—*Bishop Taylor: Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 72.

***dē-plōr'ēd-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *deplored*; *-ness*.] Deplorableness.

"The deploredness of our condition."—*Ep. Hall: A Pathetical Meditation*, 2.

***dē-plōr'ēmēt**, *s.* [Eng. *deploro*; *-ment*.] The act of deploing.

dē-plōr'ēr, *s.* [Eng. *deplor(e)*; *-er*.] One who deplores or laments; a mourner, a lamenter.

dē-plōr'īng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DEPLORE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The act of lamenting, mourning, or bewailing.

dē-plōr'īng-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *deploring*; *-ly*.] In a deploing manner.

dē-plōy, *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *déployer*; O. Fr. *desployer* = to unfold; *dē* = Lat. *dis* = apart, and *ployer* = Lat. *plicare* = to fold; Sp. *desplegar*; Port. *despregar*.] [DISPLAY.]

A. Transitive:

Mil.: To open out; to extend a line of small depth; as an army, a battalion, which has been previously formed in one or more columns.

"Of this large number a considerable proportion were deployed along the Mall and on the Horse Guards Parade."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 20, 1892.

B. Intransitive:

Mil.: To open out; to extend in a line of small depth.

"A column is said to *deploy* when it makes a flank march or unfolds itself so as to display its front."—*Sullivan*.

dē-plōy, *s.* [DEPLOY, v.]

Mil.: The same as DEPLOYMENT (q.v.).

dē-plōy'ed, *pa. par. or a.* [DEPLOY, v.]

dē-plōy'īng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DEPLOY, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The act of extending in a line of small depth; deployment.

dē-plōy'mēt, *s.* [Eng. *deploy*; *-ment*.]

Mil.: The act of extending a body of troops in a line of small depth.

***dē-plū-mā'-tēd**, *a.* [Lat. *deplumatus*.] Having the feathers taken off. (*Ash*.)

***dē-plū-mā'-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *deplumatio*; *dē* = away, from, and *pluma* = a feather.]

1. Ord. Lang.: A plucking or stripping off the feathers; a loss of feathers.

"Through the violence of her moulted or deplumation."—*Stillingfleet: Origines Sacra*, bk. III, ch. 3.

2. Surg.: A swelling of the eyelids, accompanied with the fall of the hairs from the eyebrows. (*Phillips*.)

***dē-plūme**, *v.t.* [Fr. *déplumer*, from Lat. *dē* = away, and *pluma* = a feather.]

1. To pluck or strip the feathers from; to deprive of plumage.

"Such a person is like Homer's bird, *deplumes* himself to feather all the naked callows that he sees."—*Jeremy Taylor: Sermons*, vol. II, ser. 15.

2. To lay bare, to expose.

"The exposing and depluming of the leading humbugs of the age."—*De Quincey*.

***dē-plūm'ed**, *pa. par. or a.* [DEPLUME.]

***dē-plūm'īng**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DEPLUME.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The act of plucking or stripping the feathers from.

***dēp-nēs**, ***dēp-ness**, *s.* [DEEPNESS.]

***dē-pōis**, ***dē-pose**, *s.* [DEPOSE.]

dē-pō-lar-i-zā-tion, *s.* [Eng. *depolari(e)*; *-ation*; Fr. *dépolari-sation*.] The act or process of depriving of polarity.

dē-pō-lar-ize, *v.t.* [Pref. *dē* = away, from, and Eng. *polarize* (q.v.); Fr. *dépolari-s*.] To deprive of polarity.

***dē-pō-lī-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *depolio* = to polish.] The act of polishing. (*Ash*.)

dē-pōn'e, *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *depono* = to lay down; *dē* = down, and *pono* = to place, to lay.]

*** A. Transitive:**

1. To lay down, to deposit.

"While the obedient element Lifts or deposes its burthen."—*Southey*.

2. To deposit.

"Who had deposed his money in David his hand."—*Psalm: Suppl.*, Dec. p. 394.

3. To risk, to deposit as a pledge.

"On this I would deposite As much, as any cause I've known."—*Butler: Hudibras*.

B. Intransitive:

1. To give evidence upon oath; to give testimony; to depose.

"Marion Mearson deposed that she heard her say, Common thief."—*Statu. Acc.; Trial for Witchcraft*, xviii, 684.

2. To assert, to make an assertion.

3. To bear witness.

"This fact or phenomenon . . . deposes strongly both for a God and for the supreme righteousness of his nature."—*Chalmers: Bridgewater Treat.*, pt. I, ch. i., p. 61.

dē-pōn'ent, *a. & s.* [Lat. *deponens*, pr. par. of *depono* = to lay down; Fr. *déponent*.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ord. Lang.: Laying down.

II. Technically:

1. Law: Bearing testimony upon oath; depositing.

2. Gram.: In Latin grammar applied to a verb which has a passive form, but an active force, as *loquor* = to speak, *fateor* = to confess.

"A verb *deponent* endeth in *r*, like a passive; and yet, in signification, is but either active or neuter."—*Lilly*.

B. As substantive:

1. Law: One who gives evidence upon oath in a court of justice; a witness. One whose evidence is not given *vivâ voce*, but is taken down in writing, and then sworn to; one who makes an affidavit to any statement of fact.

"This strange deponent made oath, as in the presence of God."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

2. Gram.: In Latin grammar a verb which has a passive form, but an active force.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *deponent*, *evidence*, and *witness*: "The *deponent* always declares upon oath; he serves to give information: the *evidence* is likewise generally bound by an oath; he serves to acquit or condemn: the *witness* is employed upon oath or otherwise; he serves to confirm or invalidate. A *deponent* declares either in writing or by word of mouth; the *deposition* is preparatory to the trial; an *evidence* may give *evidence* either by words or actions; whatever serves to clear up, whether a person or an animal, the thing is used as an *evidence*; the *evidence* always comes forward on the trial; a *witness* is always a person in the proper sense, but may be applied figuratively to inanimate objects; he declares by word of mouth what he personally knows. Every *witness* is an *evidence* at the moment of trial, but every *evidence* is not a *witness*." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

dē-pōn'ēr, ***dē-pōn-ar**, *s.* [Eng. *deponent*(*e*); *-er*.] One who makes oath in a court; a deponent.

"This deponar for the time being in Falkland in company with his majesty."—*Acta Jas. VI.*, 1600 (1814), p. 203.

dē-pō-ni-tioun, *s.* [Lat. *depono*.] An oath; the substance of what is deposed in a court; a deposition.

"Ordin the depositions of the witnesses now taking to be cloist in the meyn tyne."—*Act. Dom. Conc.*, A 1492, p. 254.

***dē-poost**, ***dē-post**, *s.* [DEPOSIT, s.]

***dē-pōp'-ū-lā-cy**, *s.* [Lat. *dē* = away, from, and *populus* = a people.] Depopulation.

"Mars answered, O Jove, neither she nor I, With both our aids, can keep depopulacy Frow off the frogs."—*Chapman: Homer; Batrachomyomachia*.

bōil, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **aş**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **ƀ** **-cian**, **-tian** = **şan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **şhūn**; **-tion**, **-şion** = **zhūn**. **-cious**, **-tious**, **-siuous** = **şhūs**. **-ble**, **-ple**, &c. = **bēl**, **pēl**.

***dē-pōp-u-lar-ize**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dē* = away, from, and Eng. *popularize* (q.v.).] To render unpopular.

dē-pōp-u-lāte, *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *depopulatus*, pa. par. of *depopulor* = to depopulate.] [PEOPLE.]

A. Transitive:

1. To unpeople; to clear of inhabitants; to lay waste or bare.

"Swift as a lion, terrible and bold,
That sweeps the fields, depopulates the fold."
Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, xvi, 909, 910.

*2. To reduce in numbers, to exterminate.

"Grim death, in different shapes,
Depopulates the nations." Phillips.

B. Intransitive:

1. To lay waste or bare; to clear of inhabitants.

"He turned his arms upon unarmed and unprovided people, to spoil only and depopulate." Bacon: *Henry VII.*

2. To become depopulated; to lose its inhabitants.

"This is not the place to enter into an inquiry, whether the country be depopulating or not." Goldsmith.

dē-pōp-u-lāt-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [DEPOPULATE.]

dē-pōp-u-lāt-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DEPOPULATE.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. As *subst.*: The act or process of depriving of inhabitants; depopulation.

dē-pōp-u-lā-tion, *s.* [Pref. *dē* = away, from, and Eng. *population* (q.v.).]

1. The act of depopulating or depriving of inhabitants.

"This wild and barbarous depopulation." Clarendon: *Civil War*, iii, 74.

2. The state of being depopulated.

"Several of our best and wisest friends concur in the opinion that the depopulation it deplores is nowhere to be seen." Goldsmith: *Deserted Village* (Dedication).

***dē-pōp-u-lā-tōr**, *s.* [Eng. *depopulat(e)-or*.] One who depopulates or deprives any place of its inhabitants; a depopler.

"Covetous landlords, inclosers, demarculators, &c."—*State Trials*; Duke of Buckingham, 1635.

dē-pōrt, *v.t.* [Fr. *déporter* = to transport, to banish; O. Fr. *déporter* = to bear, to suffer, to endure (*Colgrave*): Fr. *se déporter* = to recede, to cease; Sp. *deportar*; Ital. *deportare*; Lat. *deporto* = to carry away, to remove; *dē* = away, from, and *porto* = to carry.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. To carry, to transport, to convey.

"He told us he had been deported to Spain."—*Wald*.

2. (Used reflexively): To conduct, to carry, to behave, to demean.

"Let an ambassador *deport* himself in the most graceful manner before a prince."—*Pope*.

II. Law: To transport either from one part of a kingdom to another, with prohibition to quit the assigned place, or to remove as a penal measure to a foreign land.

***dē-pōrt**, *s.* [DEPORT, *v.*] Deportment, behaviour, demeanour.

"One rising eminent
In wise deport, spoke much of right and wrong."
Milton: *P. L.*, xi, 665, 668.

dē-pōr-tā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *deportatio*, from *deporto*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. The act of banishing or carrying away to a foreign land.

"That sudden transmigration and deportation out of our country."—*Stokes*.

*2. The state of being banished; exile.

"An abridgment, which is a *deportation* for ever into a foreign land, was anciently with us a civil death."—*Swift*.

II. Law: The act of transporting from one part of a kingdom to another, or of removing as a penal measure to a foreign land.

***dē-pōr-tā-tōr**, *s.* [Lat.] One who carries away or banishes others.

"... oppressors, enclosers, demarculators, deporters, depravators."—*Adams*: *Works*, ii, 481.

dē-pōrt-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [DEPORT, *v.*]

dē-pōrt-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DEPORT, *v.*]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. As *substantive*:

1. The act of dethroning or removing from a high station.

"The persecuting bulls, interdicts, excommunications, *deportings*, and such like, published and acted by them."—*Selden*: *On Drayton's Polycol.*, a, 17.

dē-pōrt-mēt, *s.* [O. Fr. *deportement*, *deportmen*; Fr. *déportement*.]

1. Conduct, management.

"Touching the duke's own *deportment* in that island"—*Wotton*: *Remains*.

2. Demeanour, carriage, behaviour, manners.

"But William's *deportment* soon reassured his friends."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

¶ For the difference between *deportment* and *behaviour*, see BEHAVIOUR.

***dē-pōr-ture**, *s.* [Eng. *deport*; *-ure*.] Deportment, carriage, demeanour.

"Stately port and majestic *deporture*."—*Speed*.

†**dē-pōs-a-ble**, ***dē-pōs-y-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *depos(e)*; *-able*.] Capable of being deposited; liable to deposition; that may be deprived of office.

"Hereafter they shall be only keepers of the great seal, which, for title and office, are *deposable*."—*Boswell*: *Letters*, bk. i, a, iv, let. 3.

***dē-pōs-al**, *s.* [Eng. *depos(e)*; *-al*.] The act of depositing from or depriving of office; deposition.

"The short interval between the *deposal* and death of princes is proverbial."—*Fox*: *Hist. of James II.*, p. 14.

dē-pōse, *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *déposer*: *dē* = Lat. *dē* = away, from, and *pos* = to place; Lat. *posu* = (1) to pause, (2) to place. *Depose* is only remotely connected with Lat. *depono*, not derived directly from it (*Skeat*).]

A. Transitive:

*1. To lay down, to deposit.

"Its surface raised by additional mud *deposited* upon it."—*Woodward*.

*2. To lay or put aside; to abdicate.

"Thus when the state one Edward did *depose*
A greater Edward in his room arose."
Dryden: *Ep. 10, To Mr. Congreve*.

*3. To be freed or cleared from.

"If they be againe sudden . . . they *so depose* all their bitterness."—*Fenner*: *Via Recta*, p. 205.

*4. To take away, to deprive of, to divest, to strip off.

"You may my glory and my state *depose*."
Shakespeare: *Richard II.*, iv, 1.

5. To remove or degrade from a throne or other high station; to dethrone.

"She did not assist to *depose* him until he had conspired to disinherit her."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

*6. To abate, to put down.

"Thet shal . . . your pride *depose*."
P. Plowman, 10, 646.

*7. To examine on oath.

"And formally, according to our law,
Depose him in the justice of his cause."
Shakespeare: *Richard II.*, i, 2.

*8. To give testimony about, to bear witness to, to attest.

"It was usual for him that dwelt in Southwark, or Tothill-street, to *depose* the yearly rent or valuation of lands lying in the north, or other remote part of the realm."—*Bacon*.

B. Intrans.: To bear witness, to give evidence. (Frequently followed by *to*.)

"I'll *depose* I had him in mine arms."—*Shakespeare*: *Measure for Measure*, v.

***dē-pōse**, ***dē-pos**, *s.* [Lat. *depositum*, neut. pa. par. of *depono* = to lay down, to deposit.]

1. Anything deposited or put in trust.

"*Depose* (deposet). *Depositum*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. Trust, deposit.

"... the some of money that was in *depos* the tyme of the decease of the said David."—*Act. Dom. Conc.*, A. 1489, pp. 54, 55.

dē-pōsed, *pa. par. or a.* [DEPOSE.]

dē-pōs-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *depos(e)*; *-er*.]

*1. One who deposits another from a high station.

"To see *deposers* to their crowning pass."
Davenant: *Gondibert*, iii, 3.

*2. One who deposits or testifies; a deponent.

"Whether they be true, and their *deposers* of credit."
—*State Trials*; E. Campion, an. 1581.

***dē-pōs-y-ble**, *a.* [DEPOSABLE.]

dē-pōs-ing, ***dē-pōs-ying**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DEPOSE, *v.*]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. As *substantive*:

1. The act of dethroning or removing from a high station.

"The persecuting bulls, interdicts, excommunications, *deposings*, and such like, published and acted by them."—*Selden*: *On Drayton's Polycol.*, a, 17.

2. The act of bearing witness or testifying; deposition.

dē-pōs-it, ***dē-pos-itē**, *v.t.* [Fr. *déposer*, from Lat. *depositus*, pa. par. of *depono*; Sp. & Port. *depositar*; Ital. *deporre*.]

1. To lay down, to place.

"The eagle got leave here to *deposi* her eggs."—*L'Estrange*.

2. To let fall, to throw down, as sediment.

"Having *deposited* a rich alluvium."—*McCulloch*: *Geogr. Dict.*; Egypt.

*3. To lay aside.

"The difficulty will be to persuade the *depositing* of these lusts, which have, by I know not what fascination, so endeared themselves."—*Mare*: *Decay of Christian Piety*.

4. To lay in a place of preservation, to bury.

"Dryden wants a poor square foot of stone, to show where the ashes of one of the greatest poets on earth are *deposited*."—*Garth*.

5. To commit or entrust to anyone for safety.

"His most important papers had been *deposited* with the Tuscan minister."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

6. To lodge or place with any person at interest, or as a pledge or security.

"Each company *deposited* securities worth \$6,000 dollars."—*Daily Telegraph*, August 26, 1882.

dē-pōs-it, ***dē-poost**, ***dē-pos-ite**, ***dē-post**, *s.* [Lat. *depositum*, neut. pa. par. of *depono* = to lay down, to deposit.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Anything deposited or laid down in a place.

2. Anything committed to the trust and care of another; anything deposited with another for safe keeping.

3. A charge or trust.

"Thou, Tymothee, kepe the *depost*."—*Wycliffe*: 1 Tim. vi, 20.

4. A pledge, a pawn; anything given as a security.

5. The state of a thing deposited for safe-keeping, pledged, or pawned.

"They had since Marseilles, and fairly left it: they had the other day the Valtelline, and now have put it in *deposite*."—*Bacon*.

*6. A place where things are deposited.

II. Technically:

1. *Banking*: Money lodged in a bank for safe keeping. Strictly speaking a deposit signifies only bonds or bills, or bullion deposited with a bank at interest, and not capable of being withdrawn except after some certain specified notice. [DEPOSIT-ACCOUNT.]

2. *Commerce*:

(1) Deposits of money are sometimes received by commercial companies with a view to employ it in their business. Interest of varying amounts will be given on deposits of this kind, according as the deposit is subject to withdrawal at a week's, or month's, or six months' notice. (*Bithe*l.)

(2) Deposits of bonds, share-certificates, and other negotiable instruments, are often made for the sake of safety with a merchant or banker, in exchange for which a deposit-receipt is given. A commission or some other form of remuneration is usually paid by the depositor for the trouble and expense of the custody of such deposits. Similar documents are frequently placed in the hands of merchants and bankers as a security for loans made to the depositors. In these cases the deposit is made at the time the loan is advanced, and withdrawn when the loan is repaid. (*Bithe*l.)

3. *Law*:

(1) Money deposited in the hands of another as a security for the performance of some engagement or contract, or as part payment.

(2) A naked bailment of goods to be kept for the bailor without recompense, and to be returned when the bailor shall require it.

4. *Scots Law*: The same as DEPOSITION (q.v.).

5. *Geol.*: A term applied to matter which has settled down after suspension in water, such as mud, sand, &c., and the shales and sandstones of older date. Deposits are usually distinguished by the positions in which they occur, or by the agencies concerned in their formation, as fluvial, lacustrine, estuarine, marine, &c.

6. *Pathol. & Physiol.*: A structureless substance, separated from the blood or other fluid, as the typhous, tuberculous, purulent, melanic, diphtheritic, and urinary deposits.

fāto, **fāt**, **fāre**, amidst, **whāt**, **fāl**, father; **wē**, **wēt**, here, camel, **hēr**, there; **pīne**, **pīt**, sire, **sīr**, marine; **gō**, **pōt**, or, **wōre**, **wōlf**, **wōrk**, **whō**, **sōn**; **mūte**, **cūb**, **cūre**, unite, **cūr**, rule, **fūll**; **trȳ**, **Sȳrian**. æ, œ = ē. ey = ā. qu = kw.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *deposit*, *pledge*, and *security*: "The *deposit* has most regard to the confidence we place in another; the *pledge* has most regard to the security we give for ourselves; *security* is a species of *pledge*. A *deposit* is always voluntarily placed in the hands of an indifferent person; a *pledge* and *security* are required from the parties who are interested. A person may make a *deposit* for purposes of charity or convenience; he gives a *pledge* or *security* for a temporary accommodation, or the relief of a necessity. Money is *deposited* in the hands of a friend in order to execute a commission: a *pledge* is given as an equivalent for that which has been received: a *security* is given by way of *security* for the performance. A *deposit* may often serve the purpose of a *security*; but it need not contain anything so binding as either a *pledge* or a *security*; both of which involve a loss on the non-fulfilment of a certain contract. A *pledge* is given for matters purely personal; a *security* is given on behalf of another. *Deposits* are always transportable articles, consisting either of money, papers, jewels, or other valuables: a *pledge* is seldom pecuniary, but it is always some article of positive value, as estates, furniture, and the like, given at the moment of forming the contract: a *security* is always pecuniary, but it often consists of a promise, and not of any immediate resignation of one's property. *Deposits* are made and *securities* given by the wealthy; *pledges* are commonly given by those who are in distress. *Deposit* is seldom used but in the proper sense; *pledge* and *security* may be employed in a figurative application." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)

¶ In or on *deposit*: Committed or entrusted to any person for safe keeping, or on interest.

deposit-account, s.

Banking: Money deposited with a banker at interest for some certain specified time. It is opposed to a current account, which can be added to or drawn upon at any time without notice to the bankers.

deposit-receipt, s.

Banking: A receipt or acknowledgment by a banker for money deposited with him for a certain specified time. [DEPOSIT, s., II. 2 (2).]

deposit-warrant, s.

Comm.: An acknowledgment, receipt, or certificate showing that certain commodities have been deposited in a certain place for safe keeping, as security for a loan, or some other defined purpose. They are of two kinds:—

(1) *Special deposit-warrants*, such as bills of lading, pawn-tickets, dock-warrants, certificates of deposits, which entitle the holder to claim certain specific goods, and not merely others of equal value in exchange for them. Documents of this kind, unless fraudulently issued, are amongst the best of securities, as they are always based on articles of value, and cannot be issued in excess of the goods actually deposited.

(2) *General deposit-warrants*: Warrants of this kind do not require that certain specific goods shall be delivered up in exchange for them. Such are contracts, promissory notes, bills, warrants for the delivery of coal, corn, pig-iron, &c. (Bithell.)

dē-pōs'-i-tā-ry, s. [Lat. *depositarius*; Fr. *depositaire*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *depositario*, from Lat. *deponitus*, pa. par. of *depono* = to lay down, to deposit.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One with whom anything is deposited for safe keeping; a trustee, a guardian.

"... as were the best *depositories* of the traditional notions on constitutional and legal subjects."—Lewis: *Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ch. iv., § 5.

2. *Law*: One to whom goods are bailed to be returned to the bailer without recompense.

* **dē-pōs'-i-tā-tion, s.** [DEPOSIT.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of depositing for the purpose of safe keeping.

"Instruments relative to the delivery of the Regalia of Scotland by the Earl Marischal, and their *deposition* in the crown room in the castle of Edinburgh, MDCCVII."—*Inventories*, p. 351.

2. *Scots Law*: A contract by which a subject belonging to one person is committed to the gratuitous charge of another, called the *depository* (q.v.), to be delivered up when demanded. A *proper deposition* is one where a special subject is deposited to be restored

without alteration; an *improper deposition* is one where money or other fungibles are deposited to be returned in kind.

dē-pōs'-it-ēd, ya. par. or a. [DEPOSIT.]

dē-pōs'-it-ing, pr. par., a., & s. [DEPOSIT, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As substantive:

1. The act of laying or putting down.

2. The act of committing or giving in trust or charge to another.

* 3. A giving up, forsaking, or abandoning.

dē-pōs'-i-tion, s. [Fr. *déposition*; Sp. *deposicion*; Ital. *deposizione*, from Lat. *depositio*, from *deponitus*, pa. par. of *depono*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of depositing, laying, or putting down. [II. 2.]

2. That which is deposited; a deposit. [II. 2 (2).]

3. The act of depositing from a throne or high station; a divesting of sovereignty, or of office or dignity. [II. 1.]

4. The act of bearing witness under oath.

5. A declaration or statement; evidence given. [II. 3.]

* 6. The act of bringing forward or presenting; production, presentation.

"The influence of princes upon the dispositions of their courts needs not the *deposition* of their examples."—*Mountagu: Devout Essays*.

II. Technically:

1. *Eccles.*: The displacing or degrading of an unworthy clergyman from the ministry; degradation.

2. *Geology*:

(1) The act or process of depositing matter from a state of suspension in water; the state of being deposited.

"The *deposition* of rock matter is going forward less or more rapidly in all waters on the surface of the globe."—*Page: Hand-book of Geol. Terms*.

(2) That which is deposited; a deposit.

3. *Law*: The evidence or statement of a witness on oath or affirmation, signed by the justice before whom it is given; an affidavit.

"The *depositions* of witnesses duly taken before the committing justices are admissible in evidence on the trial of the accused, if it is proved that the person making such *deposition* is dead, or is so ill as not to be able to travel, and also that the *deposition* was taken in the presence of the accused, and that he or his counsel or attorney had a full opportunity of cross-examining the witness."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 27.

dē-pōs'-it-ive, a. [Eng. *deposit*; -ive.]

Med.: An epithet used by Sir Erasmus Wilson to express that condition of the membrane in which plastic lymph is exuded into the tissue of the derma, so as to give rise to the production of small hard elevations of the skin, or pimples. Under "depositive inflammation of the derma," he comprises strophulus, lichen, and prurigo.

dē-pōs'-i-tōr, s. [Lat.] One who, or that which, deposits; specially one who deposits money in a bank.

dē-pōs'-i-tōr-ry, s. [DEPOSITORY.]

1. A depository; one with whom anything is deposited.

"One who was ... the *depository* of the gravest secrets of state."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

2. A place where anything is deposited for safe keeping.

"There were, however, at Rome certain official *depositories*."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Rom. Hist.*, ch. v. § 3.

* **dē-pōs'-it-um, s.** [Lat. *depositus*, pa. par. of *depono* = to lay down, deposit.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A thing deposited; a deposit.

¶ The form used before the naturalisation of the word "deposit" in the English language, and continued by some writers after Bacon had set the example of using the modern form.

"They are laid up as a rich *depositum* in the hand of the Saviour."—*Culverwell: The Worth of Souls* (French: *On some of them in Eng. Dict.*, p. 25).

2. *Rom. Law*: A term used to denote that the commodity deposited was in due course to be returned *in specie*, i.e., the thing itself was to be returned. Goods deposited in wharfs, docks, and warehouses, are of this nature. (Bithell.)

* **dē-pōs'-i-ture, s.** [Eng. *deposit*; -ure.] The act of depositing; deposition.

"By *deposition* in dry earths."—*Browne: Urn Burial*, ch. I.

* **de-post, s.** [DEPOSIT, s.]

dēp'-ōt (ē silent), s. [Fr. *dépôt* = a deposit, a magazine; O. Fr. *dépôt*, from Lat. *depositum* (q.v.).]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A place of deposit; a depository; a magazine; a storehouse; a place for the reception, storing, or warehousing of goods; a goods station.

"The islands of Guernsey and Jersey are the great *dépôts* of this kingdom."—*British Critic* (1794), p. 308.

2. A railway station (pron. **dē-pō**). (Amer.)

II. Technically:

1. *Military*:

(1) A magazine where arms, ammunition, accoutrements, &c., are stored.

(2) A station where recruits are received and drilled.

(3) The headquarters of a regiment.

(4) That portion of a battalion which remains at the headquarters while the rest are on foreign service.

2. *Fort.*: A particular place at the tail of the trenches, out of the reach of the cannon of the place, where the troops generally assemble who are ordered to attack the outworks.

* **de-poul-sor, s.** [DEPULSE.] An expeller.

"The depulsor and driver away of all evils."—*Udal: Apophth. of Erasmus*, p. 120. (Davies.)

* **dē-pōv'-ēr-ish, v.t.** [Formed with prefix *dē*, on analogy with *impovertish* (q.v.).] To impoverish.

"So is your power *depovertished*."—*Grafton: Richard II.*, an. 10.

* **dēp'-ra-vāte, v.t.** [Lat. *depravatus*, pa. par. of *depravo*.] [DEPRAVE.] To malign, to disparage.

"Whereat the rest . . . His Divine Truth with taunts *depraved*."—*Davies: Holy Rood*, p. 1. (Davies.)

dēp'-ra-vā-tion, s. [Fr. *dépravation*; Sp. *depravacion*; Ital. *depravazione*, from Lat. *depravatio*, from Lat. *depravatus*, pa. par. of *depravo*.] [DEPRAVE.]

1. The act of depraving, corrupting, or making anything bad; corruption, depraving.

"The corruption of our taste is not of equal consequence with the *depravation* of our virtue."—*Wharton*.

2. The state or condition of being depraved; degeneracy, deterioration; depravity.

"To consider how far *its depravation* was owing to the impossibility of supporting continued perfection."—*Goldsmith: On Polite Learning*, ch. II.

* 3. Detraction, censure, defamation.

"Stubborn critics, apt, without a theme

For *depravation* . . ."

¶ For the difference between *depravation* and *depravity*, see DEPRAVITY.

dē-prāve, v.t. & i. [Fr. *dépraver*; Sp. & Port. *depravar*; Ital. *depravare*, from a Lat. *depravo* = to make bad; *de* (intens.), and *pravus* = (1) crooked; (2) perverse, vicious.]

A. Transitive:

* 1. *Originally*: To represent as perverse in character, to calumniate, to slander, to misrepresent.

"Delighting to *deprave*."

Byron: Monody on the Death of Sheridan.

2. *Now*: To make bad or corrupt; to vitiate, to deteriorate.

"Grecian ingenuity and Syrian asceticism had contributed to *deprave* her."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. I.

* **B. Intrans.**: To calumniate, or misrepresent.

"That lie, and cog, and flout, *deprave*, and slander."

Shakespeare: Much Ado about Nothing, v. I.

dē-prāved, ya. par. & a. [DEPRAVE.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb).

B. As adjective:

* 1. Slandered, calumniated, misrepresented.

2. Made bad or worse; corrupted, vitiated, deteriorated.

3. Corrupt, wicked; destitute of good principles or morality; vicious, profligate.

† **dē-prāv'-ēd-ly, adv.** [Eng. *depraved*; -ly.] In a depraved, corrupted, or vitiated manner.

"The writings of both *depravedly*, anticlerically, counterfeitedly imprinted."—*Browne: Religio Medici* (To the Reader).

* **dē-prāv-ēd-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *depraved*; -ness.] The quality or state of being depraved, vitiated, or corrupted; depravity, corruption, vitiation.

"Our original depravedness, and proneness of our eternal part to all evil."—Hammond.

* **dē-prāve-mēt**, *s.* [Eng. *deprave*; -ment.] A vitiated or corrupt state.

"He maketh men believe, that apparitions are either deceptions of sight, or mischievous improvements of fancy."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. 1, ch. 10.

* **dē-prāv-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *deprav(e)*; -er.] One who depraves or vitiates; a corrupter.

* **dē-prāv-īng**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DEPRAVE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: The act of making bad or worse; corrupting, vitiating.

"... shall preach, declare, or speak anything in the derogation or depraving of the Book."—*Act of the Uniformity of Common Prayer*, &c., 1 Edw., c. 2.

* **dē-prāv-īng-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *depraving*; -ly.] In a depraving, corrupting, or vitiating manner.

* **dē-prāv-ī-tŷ**, *s.* [Eng. *deprav(e)*; -ity.]

1. A state of corruption; a vitiated or deteriorated state.

"Nothing can show greater depravity of understanding than to delight in the show when the reality is wanting."—Johnson.

2. Wickedness, profligacy; an utter absence of morality or good principles.

"The depravity of this man has passed into a proverb."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *depravity*, *depravation*, and *corruption*: "The term *depravity* characterizes the thing as it is; the terms *depravation* and *corruption* designate the making or causing it to be so: *depravity* therefore excludes the idea of any cause; *depravation* always carries us to the cause or external agency: hence we may speak of *depravity* as natural, but we speak of *depravation* as the result of circumstances: there is a *depravity* in man which nothing but the grace of God can correct; the introduction of obscenity on the stage tends greatly to the *depravation* of morals; bad company tends to the *corruption* of a young man's morals. *Depravity* or *depravation* implies crookedness, or a distortion from the regular course; *corruption* implies a dissolution as it were in the component parts of bodies. Cicero says (*de Finibus*, ii.) that *depravity* is applicable only to the mind and heart; but we say a *depraved* taste, and *depraved* humours in regard to the body. A *depraved* taste loathes common food, and longs for that which is hurtful. *Corruption* is the natural process by which material substances are disorganized. . . . A judgment not sound or right is *depraved*; a judgment debased by that which is vicious is *corrupted*. What is *depraved* requires to be reformed; what is *corrupted* requires to be purified. *Depravity* has most regard to apparent and excessive disorders; *corruption* to internal and dissolute vices. . . . *Depravity* is best applied to those objects to which common usage has annexed the epithets of right, regular, fine, &c., and *corruption* to those which may be characterized by the epithets of sound, pure, innocent, or good. Hence we prefer to say *depravity* of mind and *corruption* of heart; *depravity* of principle and *corruption* of sentiment or feeling; a *depraved* character; a *corrupt* example, a *corrupt* influence. . . . The last thing worthy of notice respecting the two words *depravity* and *corruption*, is that the former is used for man in his moral capacity; but the latter for man in a political capacity: hence we speak of human *depravity*, but the *corruption* of government." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

* **dēp-rē-cā-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *deprecabilis*, from *deprecor* = to deprecate (q.v.).] That is or ought to be deprecate.

"I look upon the temporal destruction of the greatest king as far less deprecable than the eternal damnation of the meanest subject."—Eikon Basilike.

* **dēp-rē-cāte**, *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *deprecatus*, pa. par. of *deprecor* = to pray against; *de* = away, from, and *precor* = to pray.]

A. Transitive:

1. To pray against; to pray deliverance from; to endeavour to avert by prayer.

"Amongst the three evils he petitioned to be delivered from, he might have deprecated greater evils."—Baker: *Reflections on Learning*.

2. To argue or plead earnestly against; to express strong disapproval of; to condemn.

3. To implore mercy of.

"Much he advis'd them all, Ulysses most To deprecate the chief, and save the host." Pope: *Homers Iliad*, ix. 235, 236.

* **B. Intrans.**: To pray earnestly, to request, to ask pardon. (Ash.)

* **dēp-rē-cāt-ēd**, *pa. par. or a.* [DEPRECATE.]

* **dēp-rē-cāt-īng**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DEPRECATE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: The act of praying against; a strong disapproval, a deprecation.

* **dēp-rē-cāt-īng-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *deprecating*; -ly.] In a deprecating or deprecatory manner; with deprecations.

* **dēp-rē-cā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *deprecatio*; Fr. *deprecation*; Sp. *deprecacion*; Ital. *deprecazione*, from Lat. *deprecatus*, pa. par. of *deprecor*.]

1. The act of praying against or seeking to avert by praying.

"I, with leave of speech import'd And humble deprecation, thus repli'd." Milton: *P. L.*, vii. 377, 378.

* 2. A prayer against evil.

"Sternutation they generally conceived to be a good sign, or a bad one; and so, upon this motion, they commonly used a gratulation for the one, and a deprecation for the other."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*.

* 3. An earnest entreaty; an excuse, an ex-cusing.

* 4. An imprecation.

"We may with too much justice apply to him the scriptural deprecation."—Edipin.

5. An earnest arguing or pleading against; a strong condemnation or disapproving.

† **dēp-rē-cā-tive**, *a.* [Fr. *depréciatif*; Ital. & Sp. *deprecativo*; Lat. *deprecativus*, from *deprecatus*, pa. par. of *deprecor*.] Deprecating, deprecatory.

"The form of absolution in the Greek Church is deprecative: 'May God absolve you.'—Stanton: *Ecclesiastical Dictionary*, p. 254.

* **dēp-rē-cāt-ive-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *deprecative*; -ly.] In a deprecative or deprecatory manner; deprecatingly.

"Looking up to him deprecatively, he said, . . ."—P. R. Drummond: *Perthshire in Bygone Days* (1879), ch. xiv., p. 50.

* **dēp-rē-cā-tōr**, *s.* [Lat.]

1. One who prays against or seeks to avert evil by prayer.

2. One who earnestly argues or pleads against; one who strongly condemns or disapproves.

* **dēp-rē-cā-tōr-ŷ**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *deprecatorius*.]

A. *As adj.*: Serving to or tending to deprecation; having the form of a deprecation; deprecative.

"Bishop Fox sent many humble and deprecatory letters to the Scottish king to appease him."—Bacon.

* **B.** *As subst.*: A deprecation.

"Full of deprecatories and apologetics."—North: *Examen*, p. 343. (Davies.)

* **dē-prē-çī-āte** (or **çī as shī**), *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *depretiatus*, pa. par. of *depretio* = to deprecate; *de* = away, from, and *pretium* = price; Fr. *deprécier*, *depriser*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To lower the value or price of; to bring down in price.

"... depreciated paper, which he had fraudulently substituted for silver."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

2. To represent as of less value or merit; to disparage, to undervalue, to decry, to under-rate.

"They both took every method to depreciate the merit of each other."—Goldsmith: *On Poetic Learning*, ch. vii.

3. To take away from the value of.

B. Intrans.: To fall in value or price; to become of less worth.

¶ For the difference between *to depreciate* and *to disparage*, see DISPARAGE.

* **dē-prē-çī-āt-ēd** (or **çī as shī**), *pa. par. or a.* [DEPRECIATE.]

* **dē-prē-çī-āt-īng** (or **çī as shī**), *pr. par., a., & s.* [DEPRECIATE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: The act of lowering in value, price, or estimation; depreciation.

* **dē-prē-çī-ā-tion** (or **çī as shī**), *s.* [Fr. *depreciation*, from Lat. *depretiatus*, pa. par. of *depretio* = to deprecate.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of depreciating, lowering, or lessening in value or price.

"In consequence of an artificial depreciation of the currency."—Rogers: *Political Economy*, p. 300.

2. The act or state of becoming depreciated or lowered in value or price.

3. The act of depreciating, disparaging, underrating, or decrying.

II. Comm., Finance, &c.: The diminution or falling off in value of coins, bullion, or of a paper currency.

¶ "Depreciation is often confounded with *debasement*, especially when used with reference to the coinage. But *debasement* is the wilful act of a dishonest government, or of dishonest persons; while *depreciation*, whether of coin, bullion, or commodities, is usually altogether beyond human control. As the price, or value, of a thing is the ratio in which that thing exchanges for some other thing, it is obvious that if any one commodity becomes unusually abundant in the market, the ratio in which it exchanges with all other commodities is altered, and the same may be said if the supply be abnormally scant. When, in the course of these fluctuations, the quantity of any commodity given in exchange is greater than usual, the value of that commodity is said to be depreciated." (Bühler: *Counting-house Dictionary*.)

* **dē-prē-çī-āt-ive** (or **çī as shī**), *a.* [Fr. *depréciatif*.] Tending to depreciate or lower in value, price, or estimation.

* **dē-prē-çī-ā-tōr** (or **çī as shī**), *s.* [Lat.] One who depreciates.

* **dē-prē-çī-ā-tōr-ŷ** (or **çī as shī**), *a.* [Formed as if from a Lat. *depretiatorius*, from *depretiatus*.] Tending to depreciate; depreciative.

* **dēp-rē-dā-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *depred(ate)*; -able.] Liable to depredation.

"Made less deprecable."—Bacon: *On Learning*, bk. iv., ch. 2.

* **dēp-rē-dāte**, *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *depredatus*, pa. par. of *depredor* = to plunder, to pillage; *de* (intens.), and *predor* = to plunder; *preda* = booty, plunder; Fr. *depréder*; Sp. *depredar*; Ital. *depredare*.]

A. Transitive:

† 1. To rob, to plunder, to pillage.

* 2. To waste, to spoil.

"It maketh the substance of the body more solid and compact, and so less apt to be consumed and depredated by the spirits."—Bacon.

* 3. To eat up, to consume.

* **B. Intrans.**: To rob, plunder, pillage.

† **dēp-rē-dāt-ēd**, *pa. par. or a.* [DEPREDATE.]

* **dēp-rē-dāt-īng**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DEPREDATE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: The act of plundering or pillaging; depredation.

* **dēp-rē-dā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *depredatio*, from *depredatus*, pa. par. of *depredor* = to deprecate; Fr. *deprédation*; Sp. *depredacion*; Ital. *depredazione*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of plundering, pillaging, or laying waste; plunder, pillage, robbery.

"The land had never been before so free from robberies and depredations as through his reign."—Wotton.

2. A waste; a consumption; a wearing away or despoiling.

"... such depredations and changes of sea and land."—Woodward.

II. Scots Law: A forcible or violent driving away of cattle and other beasts. [HERSHIP.]

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *depreciation* and *robbery*: "Depreciation signifies the act of spoiling or laying waste, as well as

dēte, **fāt**, **fāre**, amidst, whāt, **fāl**, father; **wē**, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; **pīne**, **pīt**, sīre, sir, marine; **gō**, **pōt**, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; **mūte**, **cūb**, **cūre**, unite, **cūr**, rūle, **fūll**; **trŷ**, **Sŷrian**. æ, œ = ē. ey = ā. qu = kw.

taking away. Robbery, on the other hand, signifies simply the removal or taking away from another by violence. Every *depredation*, therefore, includes a robbery, but not vice versa. A *depredation* is always attended with mischief to some one, though not always with advantage to the *depredator*; but the robber always calculates on getting something for himself. *Depredations* are often committed for the indulgence of private animosity; robbery is always committed from a thirst for gain. *Depredation* is either the public act of a community, or the private act of individuals; robbery mostly the private act of individuals. *Depredations* are committed wherever the occasion offers, in open or covert places: robberies are committed either on the persons or houses of individuals. In former times neighbouring states used to commit frequent *depredations* on each other, even when not in a state of open hostility; robberies were, however, then less frequent than at present. *Depredation* is used in the proper and bad sense, for animals as well as for men; robbery may be employed figuratively and in the indifferent sense. Birds are great *depredators* in the cornfields; bees may be said to plunder or rob the flowers of their sweets." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

đép-rě-dā-tōr, *de-pre-dā-tour, s. [Lat. *depredator*, from *depredatus*.] [DEPRE-DATION.]

1. One who commits depredations; a plunderer, a devourer.

† 2. Anything which wastes or consumes.

"They be both great *depredators* of the earth, and one of them starveth the other."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 492.

* 3. A plagiarist, a copier.

"We have three that collect the experiments, which are in all books: these we call *depredators*."—*Bacon*.

đép-rě-dā-tōr-ý, a. [DEPRE-DATOR.] Tending to or causing depredations; plundering, pillaging.

"... *depredatory* incursions."—*Cook: Voyages*, vol. vii, bk. v, ch. vii.

***đép-rě-dā-tōr-ý, v.t.** [Lat. *de* (intens.), and *predico* = to proclaim, to publish.] To proclaim, to celebrate.

"The Hebrew which signifies to praise, or celebrate, or *depredicate*."—*Hammond: Works*, iv, 1.

***đép-rě-dā-tōr-ýng, v.t. & i.** [Lat. *de* (intens.), and *prehendo* = to seize.]

A. Transitive:

1. *Lit.*: To catch, to seize, to take unawares or in the act.

"That wretched creature, being *depredated* in that impiety, was held in ward."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*.

2. *Fig.*: To discover, to apprehend, to comprehend, to find out.

"The motions of the minute parts of bodies, which do so great effects, are invisible, and incur not to the eye; but yet they are to be *depredated* by experience."—*Bacon*.

B. Intrans.: To discover, to comprehend, to apprehend.

"Surely in the books of Tully men may *depredend*, that in him lacked not the knowledge of geometry, no music, or grammar."—*Str T. Elyot: Governour*, bk. i, ch. xiv.

***đép-rě-hěnd-ěd, pa. par. or a.** [DEPRE-HEND.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As substantive:

1. *Lit.*: The act of catching or taking unawares, or in the act.

2. *Fig.*: The act or process of apprehending, comprehending, or discovering.

***đép-rě-hěnd-si-ble, a.** [Lat. *deprehensibilis*, pa. par. of *deprehendo* = to catch, to seize.]

1. *Lit.*: That may or can be caught or seized.

2. *Fig.*: That may or can be apprehended, comprehended, or discovered; intelligible, comprehensible.

***đép-rě-hěnd-si-ble, s.** [Eng. *deprehensibilis*; -ness.]

1. *Lit.*: Capability of being caught or seized.

2. *Fig.*: Capability of being apprehended, comprehended, or discovered; intelligibility.

***đép-rě-hěnd-sion, s.** [Lat. *deprehensio*, from *deprehendo*.]

1. *Lit.*: A seizing or taking unawares or in the act.

"Her *deprehension* is made an aggravation of her shame."—*Bp. Hall: Contemp.*; *Woman taken in Adultery*.

2. *Fig.*: A comprehending or apprehending; comprehension.

***de-prěss-, *de-prece-, *de-pres, v.t.** [Lat. *depressus*, pa. par. of *deprimo* = to press down: *de* = down, and *premo* = to press.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Literally*:

(1) To press or thrust down; to lower.

(2) To let fall, to let down, to lower.

"The same thing I have tried by letting a globe rest, and raising or depressing the eye, or otherwise moving it, to make the angle of a just magnitude."—*Newton*.

(3) To help the digestion or concoction of.

"They help the concoction by *depressing* the meats."—*Venner: l'ia Recta*, p. 137.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) To vanquish, to conquer, to subdue.

"That ether *deprece* provinces."—*Gawaine*, 6.

(2) To humble, to abase.

"... *depressed* he is already."—*Shakespeare: Richard II.*, III, 4.

(3) To lower or reduce in power or influence.

"Charles was desirous to *depress* the party which had resisted his father."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

(4) To make dull, languid, or inactive.

"The potato market is still as *depressed* almost as ever."—*Field*, Jan. 23, 1882.

(5) To deject, to sadden, to dispirit.

"Passion can *depress* or raise the heavenly, as the human mind."—*Prior*.

(6) To impoverish, to lower in worldly estate or position.

(7) To lower or reduce in value, to depreciate.

"Monstrous fables were circulated for the purpose of raising or *depressing* the price of shares."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

(8) To release.

"Wolde ye, lady lovely ... *deprece* your pnyson."—*Gawaine*, 1, 219.

II. Technically:

1. *Gunnery*: To lower the muzzle of a gun.

* 2. *Math.*: To reduce to a lower degree, as an equation.

¶ *To depress the pole*:

Navig.: So many degrees as you sail from the pole towards the equator, so many you are said to *depress* the pole, because it becomes so much lower in the horizon. (*Weale*.)

***đép-rěss-, a.** [Lat. *depressus*.] Depressed, hollow in the centre.

"If the seal be *depress* or hollow."—*Hammond: Works*, i, 259.

đép-rěssed, pa. par. & a. [DEPRESS.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb).

B. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: Lowered, pressed down.

"Close smother'd lay the low *depressed* fire."—*Daniel: Civil War*, bk. v.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) Humbled, abased, reduced in power or influence.

(2) Dispirited, discouraged.

"... the chief of a great but *depressed* and debilitated party, and the heir to vast and indefinite pretensions."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

(3) Dull, languid, inactive.

(4) Depreciated; lowered or reduced in value or price.

II. Technically:

1. *Botany*:

(1) Applied to an organ flattened from above downwards.

(2) Lying flat; applied to a radical leaf lying on the ground.

2. *Zool.*: Applied to a part or the whole of an animal when its vertical section is less than the transverse.

3. *Her.*: The same as DEBRUISED (q.v.).

đép-rěss-ýng, pr. par., a., & s. [DEPRESS, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As substantive:

1. *Lit.*: The act of pressing down or lowering.

2. *Fig.*: The act of humbling, dispiriting, rendering dull and inactive, or depreciating.

đép-rěss-ýng-ly, adv. [Eng. *depressing-ly*.] In a depressing, discouraging, or dispiriting manner.

depression (đép-rěsh-ýn), *de-pres-sion, s. [Fr. *depression*; Sp. *depression*; Ital. *depressione*, from Lat. *depressio*, from *depressus*, pa. par. of *deprimo* = to depress (q.v.).]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Literally*:

(1) The act of pressing or thrusting down; a lowering.

"... if they suffer any *depression* by other weight above them."—*Watson*.

(2) The sinking, lowering, or falling of a body.

(3) A hollow, a sinking in, an indentation.

"Not doubting but a small *depression* of the bone will either rise, or cast off, by the benefit of nature."—*Watson*.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) The act of humbling or abasing; abasement.

"*Depression* of the nobility may make a king more absolute, but less safe."—*Bacon*.

(2) A sinking of the spirits; a state of dejection or discouragement.

"In great *depression* of spirit."—*Baker: Charles II.*, an. 1660.

(3) A low or weak state of the body; a state of body succeeding debility in the formation of disease.

(4) A state of dulness, languidness, or inactivity.

"The coal trade in all parts is better, and the *depression* that has existed for the last few months appears to be passing away."—*Daily Telegraph*, September 12, 1882.

II. Technically:

1. *Astronomy*:

(1) [*Depression of the pole*].

(2) The distance of a star from the horizon below is measured by the arch of the vertical circle or azimuth, passing through the star, intercepted between the star and the horizon.

(3) [*Depression of the horizon*].

2. *Surgery*:

(1) The reducing or pushing into place an protruding part. [*DEPRESSOR*.]

(2) The same as COUCHING (q.v.).

* 3. *Math.*: The reducing an equation to a lower degree, as a biquadratic to a cubic, &c., by dividing each side by a common factor.

4. *Gunn.*: The lowering the muzzle of a gun so that the shot shall be thrown under the point-blank line.

5. *Meteor.*: A fall in, or low state of, the barometer, indicative of bad weather.

"The fall of the barometer is produced by diminished pressure in the atmosphere, which renders a column of it, able a little before to support say 30 inches of mercury, incapable of sustaining perhaps more than 29." For such diminished pressure meteorologists often use the word *depression*. In general it immediately heralds stormy weather, and is made known by the barometer, whilst yet the maximum depression is at a considerable distance from the point of observation. The connection between a storm and diminished pressure is this: When the latter occurs, a movement of the wind impelled by gravitation takes place from every adjacent area of overpressure, and the nearer these areas are the steeper are the gradients, and consequently the more violent the wind. With regard to its direction, it does not move in a straight line to the vortex, but flows in spirally, making a cyclone (q.v.). The distribution temporarily or permanently of these areas of high and low pressure over the world is the key that unlocks the mystery of the weather. [*PRESSURE (Meteor.)*. See also *ISOBAR*.] (*Buchan: Meteorol.*)

"The meteorological department signals indications of a fresh *depression* at the mouth of the Channel."—*Daily Telegraph*, August 28, 1882.

¶ (1) *Angle of depression*: The angle by which any straight line drawn from the eye to an object dips below the horizon. [*DIP*, s.]

(2) *Depression of the pole*:

Navig.: The sinking of the polar star towards the horizon as a person moves towards the equator: a phenomenon arising from the spherical figure of the earth. [*DEPRESS*, v.]

đol, boy; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f
-clan, -tian = shen. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -clous, -tious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bpl, dpl.

(3) *Depression of the sun, or a star:*

Astron.: [DEPRESSION, II. 1 (2)].

(4) *Depression, or dip, of the horizon:*

Navig.: The depression or dipping of the visible horizon below the true horizontal plane, arising from the eye of the observer not being placed on the same level with the sea, but at some distance above it. [DIP, s.]

¶ For the difference between *depression* and *dejection*, see DEJECTION.

dē-prēs-sive, *a.* [Eng. *depress*; *-ive*.]

* 1. *Lit.*: Able or tending to depress or press down.

"We must pronounce that substance to be ponderous *depressive*, and earthy."—*Warton: Notes on Milton*.

2. *Fig.*: Depressing; causing depression or lowness of spirits.

"Ev'n where the keen *depressive* north descends."—*Thomson: Britannia*, 273.

† **dē-prēs-sive-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *depressive*; *-ness*.] The quality of being depressive; depression.

"Ill-health, and its concomitant *depressiveness*."—*Carlyle: Miscell.*, III. 83.

dē-prēs-sor, *s.* [Lat.]

* I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Lit.*: One who or that which depresses.

2. *Fig.*: An oppressor, an opponent.

"The great *depressors* of God's grace."—*Archbishop Usher*.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Anat.*: A term applied to several muscles of the body, whose action is to depress the parts to which they adhere. There are a *depressor alae nasii*, a *depressor anguli oris*, and a *depressor labii inferioris*.

2. *Surg.*: An instrument like a curved spatula, used for reducing or pushing into place an obtruding part. Such are used in operations on the skull involving the use of the trephine, and in couching a cataract. Also used in removing beyond the range of the knife or the ligature needle a portion intruding within the area of the operation. (*Knight*.)

dēp-rē-tēr, *s.* [Etym. unknown.] Plastering done to represent tooled ashlar-work. It is first pricked up and floated as for set or stucco, and then small stones are forced on dry from a board. (*Knight*.)

* **dēp-rī-mēt**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *deprimens*, *pr. par.* of *deprimo* = to press down, depress.]

A. *As adjective*:

Anat.: Tending or having the power to depress. An epithet applied to certain muscles which pull downwards, as the *rectus inferior oculi*, which draws down the ball of the eye.

"... which is the case of the atollent and *deprimens* muscles."—*Derham: Physico-Theology*, bk. IV., ch. II.

B. *As subst.*: Depression.

* **dē-prīse**, *v.t.* [Fr. *Cépriser*, a doublet of *déprécier* = to depreciate (q.v.).] To depreciate; to undervalue.

"Now onhilt the King miskenais the vertile, Be scho ressavit, then he will be *dépricié*."—*Lyndsay: S. P. R.*, II. 206.

* **dē-prīs-ure**, *s.* [Fr. *depriser* = to depreciate, to undervalue.] Depreciation, low esteem, contempt.

"A great abatement and *deprivation* of their souls."—*Mouton: Devoute Essayes*, Treat. VI., § 2.

† **dē-prīv-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *depriv(e)*; *-able*.] That may be deprived, deposed, or disposed; liable to deprivation.

"Upon sunrise they gather, that the persons that enjoy them possess them wrongfully, and are *deprivable* at all hours."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*, v., § 81.

dēp-rī-vā-tion, *s.* [Low Lat. *deprivatio*, from Lat. *de* = away, from, and *privatio* = a depriving; *priv* = to deprive.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act of depriving or taking away anything.

"It is to these, then, that the *deprivation* of ancient polite learning is principally to be ascribed."—*Goldsmith: Poli & Learning*, ch. II.

2. The act of depriving of or deposing from an office. [II.]

"If the oaths so tendered are refused, let *deprivation* follow."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. XI.

3. The state of being deprived; loss, want.

"Fools whose end is destruction, and eternal *deprivation* of being."—*Bentley*.

4. A state of want or destitution; hardship, privation.

"Hundreds of tailors were suffering great *deprivations*."—*Standard*, September 3, 182.

II. *Ecc. Law*: An ecclesiastical censure, whereby a clergyman is deprived of his parsonage, vicarage, or other spiritual promotion or dignity. It is of two kinds: a *beneficio* and *ad officio*. By the first the clergyman is deprived of his preferment or living; by the second he is deprived of his orders or degraded (q.v.).

dē-prīve, * **dē-prīv-en**, * **dē-prīve**, *v.t.* [Low Lat. *deprivo*; from Lat. *de* = away, from, and *privo* = to deprive; O. Fr. *depriver*.] [PRIVATE.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. To take away from, to bereave (followed by *of* before that which is taken away).

"It was seldom that anger *deprived* him of power over himself."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. VII.

* 2. Used absolutely: to bereave of an inheritance, to dispossess.

"And permit The curiosity of nations to *deprive* me."—*Shakesp.: Lear*, I. 2.

* 3. To take away.

"Love is a jewel (some say) inestimable. But, hung at the ear, *deprives* our own sight."—*Beaumont & Fletcher: Maid in the Mill*, IV. 3.

4. To hinder, to debar; to shut out from.

"The ghosts rejected, are th' unhappy crew *Deprived* of sepulchres and fun'ral due."—*Dryden: Virgil; Æneid*, VI. 445, 446.

¶ It is used in this sense by Milton, without the preposition *of*.

"From his face I shall be hid, *deprived*."

"His blessed countenance."—*Milton: P. L.*, XI. 316, 317.

* 5. To injure, to destroy, to affect.

"Melancholy hath *deprived* their judgments."—*Reginald Scot*.

* 6. To prevent, to avert, to keep off.

II. *Ecc. Law*: To divest of an ecclesiastical dignity or preferment; to punish by deprivation.

"If, on the first of February, 1690, he still continued obstinate, he was to be finally *deprived*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. XI.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between to *deprive*, to *debar*, and to *abridge*: "*Deprive* conveys the idea of either taking away that which one has, or withholding that which one may have; *debar* conveys the idea only of withholding; *abridge* conveys that also of taking away. *Depriving* is a coercive measure; *debar* and *abridge* are merely acts of authority.

We are *deprived* of that which is of the first necessity; we are *debarred* of privileges, enjoyments, opportunities, &c.; we are *abridged* of comforts, pleasures, conveniences, &c. Criminals are *deprived* of their liberty; their friends are in extraordinary cases *debarred* the privilege of seeing them; thus men are often *abridged* of their comforts in consequence of their own faults. *Deprivation* and *debarring* sometimes arise from things as well as persons; *abridging* is always the voluntary act of conscious agents. Misfortunes sometimes *deprive* a person of the means of living; the poor are often *debarred*, by their poverty, of the opportunity to learn their duty; it may sometimes be necessary to *abridge* young people of their pleasures when they do not know how to make a good use of them. Religion teaches men to be resigned under the severest *deprivations*; it is painful to be *debarred* the society of those we love, or to *abridge* others of any advantage which they have been in the habit of enjoying." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between to *deprive* and to *bereave*, see BEREAVE.

dē-prīved, *pa. par. & a.* [DEPRIVE.]

* **dē-prīve-mēt**, *s.* [Eng. *deprive*; *-ment*.] The act of depriving; the state of being deprived; deprivation.

"The widower may lament and condole the unhappiness of so many *deprivements*."—*Ricaut: Greek Church*, p. 306.

dē-prīv-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *depriv(e)*; *-er*.] One who deprives or bereaves.

"Depriver of those solid joys

Which sack creates."—*Cleveland: Poems*, &c., p. 38.

dē-prīv-īng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DEPRIVE.]

A & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of bereaving, disposing, or deposing; deprivation.

* **dē-prōs-trāte**, *a.* [Pref. *de* (intens.), and Eng. *prostrate* (q.v.).] Low, mean, base.

"His unsmooth tongue and his *deprostrate* style."—*G. Fletcher*.

Dēpt-fōrd (*p* silent), *s. & a.* [A proper name.]

A. *As subst.*: A borough and naval port, partly in Kent, partly in Surrey, near Greenwich.

B. *As adj.*: In any way pertaining to Deptford; found at Deptford.

Deptford pink, *s.*

Bot.: This is generally said to be *Dianthus Armeria*, but Messrs. Britten and Holland are of opinion that Gerard's original description would seem to refer rather to *D. deltoidea*.

dēpth, * **dēpthē**, *s.* [Formed from *deep*, with suff. *-th*; cog. with Icel. *dýpt*, *dýpdh*; Dut. *diepte*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Literally*:

(1) Deepness; the measure of anything from the surface, or highest point, downwards.

"As for men, they had buildings in many places higher than the *depth* of the water."—*Bacon*.

(2) The measure of anything from the anterior to the posterior part, or from the front to the rear. [II. 2.]

(3) A deep place.

"A spirit raised from *depth* of underground."

Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., I. 2.

(4) Specifically: The sea, the ocean (generally used in the plural).

"Darkness is on the face of *depths*."—*Wycliffe: Gen.* I. 2.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) The innermost recess; the furthest, or extreme part.

"In the eternal *depths* of heaven."

Byron: Heaven & Earth, I. 1.

(2) The middle or height of any season; the darkest, or stillest part.

"The earl of Newcastle, in the *depth* of winter, rescued the city of York from the rebels."—*Clarendon*.

(3) Immensity, infinity.

"O the *depth* of the riches both of the wisdom and knowledge of God."—*Romans* XI. 33.

(4) Profoundness, profundity, extent of penetration.

(5) Abstruseness, obscurity; something abstruse or obscure, and not easily understood.

"There are greater *depths* and obscurities in an elaborate and well-written piece of nonsense, than in the most abstruse tract of school divinity."—*Adison: Whig Exam.*

* (6) Profoundness, or extent of learning or experience.

"While mixt in thee combine the charm of youth,

The force of manhood, and the *depth* of age."

Thomson: Autumn, 940, 941.

* (7) The full extent; the limit, the end.

"I was come to the *depth* of my tale."—*Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet*, II. 4.

II. *Technically*:

* 1. *Logic*: The number of simple elements which an abstract conception or notion includes; the comprehension or content.

2. *Mil.*: The depth of a squadron or battalion is the number of men in a file from front to rear.

3. *Naut.*: The depth of a sail is the extent of the square sails from the head-rope to the foot-rope, or the length of the after-leach of a staysail or a boomsail.

¶ *Out of one's depth*:

(1) *Lit.*: In water sufficiently deep to drown one.

(2) *Fig.*: Confused, puzzled; beyond one's comprehension or knowledge.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *depth* and *profundity*: "These terms do not differ merely in their derivation; but *depth* is indefinite in its signification; and *profundity* is a positive and considerable degree of *depth*. Moreover the word *depth* is applied to objects in general; *profundity* is confined in its application to moral objects: thus we speak of the *depth* of the sea, or the *depth* of a person's learning; but his *profundity* of thought." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

depth-gauge, *s.* A graduated measuring-tool, or one capable of being set to a measure, to determine the depth of a hole.

* **dēpth-en**, *v.t.* [Eng. *depth*; *-en*.] To make deep, to deepen.

* **dēpth-en-īng**, *pr. par. or a.* [DEPTHEEN.]

dephthening-tool, *s.*

1. A countersinker for deepening a hole.

fāte, **fāt**, **fāre**, **amidst**, **whāt**, **fāll**, **father**; **wē**, **wōt**, **hēre**, **camēl**, **hēr**, **thēre**; **pīno**, **pīt**, **sīre**, **sir**, **marine**; **gō**, **pōt**, **or**, **wōre**, **wōlf**, **wōrk**, **whō**, **sōn**; **mūte**, **cūb**, **cūre**, **unite**, **cūr**, **rūle**, **rūll**; **trȳ**, **Sȳrian**. **æ**, **œ** = **ē**. **ey** = **ā**. **qu** = **kw**.

2. A watchmaker's tool for gauging the distances of pivot-holes in movement-plates. (Knight.)

* **dēp̄th-*lēs***, a. [Eng. *depth*; *-less*.] Having no depth, shallow.

"The depthless abstractions of fleeting phenomena."—*Coleridge*.

* **dē-pū-*gō-lāte***, v.t. [Fr. *dépuceler* = to deflower: Lat. *de* = away, from, and Fr. *pucelle*; Low Lat. *pucella* = a maid, a virgin.] To deflower, to deprive of virginity.

* **dē-pū-*dī-cāte***, v.t. [Low Lat. *depudicatus*, pa. par. of *depudico* = to deflower: Lat. *de* = away, from, and *pu* = modest.] To deflower, to deprive of virginity.

* **dē-pū-*ōr-āte***, v.t. [Lat. *de* = away; *pudor* = shame.] To render void of shame, or shameless.

"Partly depudicated or become so void of shame."—*Cudworth: Intel. System*, p. 193.

* **dē-pū-*lēs***, v.t. [Lat. *depulsus*, pa. par. of *depello* = to drive away: *de* = away, and *pello* = to drive.] To drive away.

* **dē-pū-*sed***, pa. par. or a. [DEPULSE.]

* **dē-pū-*ēr***, * **dē-pū-*l-sour***, s. [Eng. *depuls(e)*; *-er*.] One who or that which drives or thrusts away.

* **dē-pū-*siōn***, s. [Lat. *depulsio*, from *depulsus*, pa. par. of *depello*.] A driving or thrusting away.

"To purvey for his own security, and their depulsiōn."—*Speed: Henry VII.*, bk. ix., ch. xxx., a. 25.

* **dē-pū-*sōr-ŷ***, * **dē-pū-*sōr-ŷe***, a. [Eng. *depuls(e)*; *-ory*.]

1. Driving or thrusting away.

2. Deprecatory, averting.

"In making supplication and prayer unto the gods by the means of certain depulsive sacrifices."—*P. Holland: Ammonius Marcellinus* (1609).

* **depul-*ŷe***, v.t. [Fr. *dépouiller*, from Lat. *despolior*.] To spoil; to plunder.

"Thay depulŷe the mekil hyng of quhete, And in thair byrk it caryis al and sum."—*Douglas: Virgil; Æneid*, 113, 49.

* **dēp-*ū-rāte***, v.t. [Low Lat. *depuratus*, pa. par. of *depuo* = to clear, purify: *de* (intens.), and *puro* = to purify; Fr. *dépurer*.] To purify, to clear, to cleanse or free from impurities.

"Chemistry enabling us to depurate bodies."—*Boyle*.

* **dēp-*ū-rāte***, a. [Low Lat. *depuratus*, pa. par. of *depuo*: *de* (intens.), and *puro* = to purify.]

1. Lit.: Cleansed, purified, freed from impurities.

"A very depurate oil, smelling like camphor."—*Boyle: Works*, II, 209.

2. Fig.: Pure, uncontaminated.

"Neither can any boast a knowledge depurate from the defilement of a contrary, within this atmosphere of flesh."—*Glanville*.

* **dēp-*ū-rā-tēd***, pa. par. or a. [DEPURATE, v.]

* **dēp-*ū-rā-tīng***, pr. par., a., & s. [DEPURATE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The act or process of purifying, or freeing from impurities; depuration.

* **dēp-*ū-rā-tiōn***, s. [Low Lat. *depuratio*, from *depuratus*, pa. par. of *depuo*.]

1. Ord. Lang.: The act or process of purifying, or clearing from impurities or dregs.

"This manner of depuration and clarifying of it by a strainer."—*Holland: Plutarch*, p. 603.

2. Surg.: The cleansing or clearing of a wound from matter.

* **dēp-*ū-rā-tōr***, s. [Low Lat., from *depuratus*, pa. par. of *depuo*.]

1. Ord. Lang.: One who or that which purifies or cleanses.

2. Med.: An apparatus to assist the expulsion of morbid matter by means of the excretory ducts of the skin. It consists of an apparatus, topical or general, by which the natural pressure of the air is withdrawn from the surface of the body. The depurator is described in Nathan Smith's English patent, 1802. The chamber is filled with steam and the air exhausted to the extent required by the patient, "giving aid to the elastic force of the internal air contained within the human body to throw out the offensive matter."

* **dēp-*ū-rā-tōr-ŷ***, a. [Fr. *dépuratoire*, from Low Lat. *depuratorius*, from *depuratus*, pa. par. of *depuo*.] Cleansing, purifying; tending to purity or purification; specially applied to medicines and diets which are considered to have the power or quality of clearing the body.

* **dē-pū-*re***, v.t. [Fr. *dépurer*; Low Lat. *depuo*; Lat. *de* (intens.), and *puro* = to purify.]

1. To cleanse, to purify, to free from impurities.

2. To purge or free from some noxious quality.

"It produced plants of such imperfection and harmful quality, as the waters of the general food could not so wash out or depure."—*Raleigh*.

* **dēp-*ū-rī-tiōn***, s. [DEPURATION.]

* **dē-pū-*rsē***, v.t. [Fr. *déboursier*.] To disburse.

"With power to borrow, vptak, and leave moneys, —and to give and prescrive order and directions for depursing thereof."—*Acts Chas. I.* (1814), v. 479.

* **dē-pū-*rsē-mēt***, s. [Eng. *depurse*; *-ment*.] Disbursement.

"The remainder of the tus termes payment thairfor is assigned to Sr Wm Dick for necessary depursements bestowed be him."—*Acts Chas. I.* (1814), v. 479.

* **dēp-*ū-tā-ble***, * **dē-pū-*tā-ble***, a. [Eng. *deput(e)*; *-able*.] Fit or qualified to be deputed, or to act as a deputation.

"A man deputable to the London Parliament and elsewhere."—*Curlye: Miscell.*, III, 88.

* **dēp-*ū-tā-tiōn***, * **dēp-*ū-tā-*tiōn****, s. [Fr. *deputation*, from Low Lat. *deputatio* = a selecting; Lat. *depuo* = to cut off, to destine; Ital. *deputazione*; Sp. *diputacion*; Port. *deputação*.]

1. The act of deputing, appointing, or sending one or more as a delegate or substitute to represent or act as agent for others, either generally or with a certain special commission.

2. The authority or commission given to any person or persons to represent or act as agent for others.

"The authority of conscience stands founded upon its vicegerency and deputation under God."—*South*.

* 3. Spec.: An authority to shoot game.

"He would give the game-keeper his deputation the next morning."—*Fielding: Tom Jones*, bk. iv., ch. 5. (Davies).

4. The person or persons appointed or deputed to act as agents or representatives for others.

¶ By or in deputation: By deputy or through a substitute.

"Say to great Caesar this: in deputation I kiss his conquering hand."—*Shakep.: Antony & Cleopatra*, III, 18.

* **dēp-*ū-tā-tive***, * **dē-pū-*tā-tive***, a. [Low Lat. *deputatus*.] Deputed, acting by deputation or delegacy.

"The Parliament was holden at Westminster, begun by a deputatione commissiōn given by the Queen."—*Camden: Q. Elizabeth* (an. 1566).

* **dēp-*ū-tā-tōr***, s. [Low Lat. *deputatus*, pa. par. of *depuo* = to depute.] One who grants deputations.

* **dē-pū-*tē***, v.t. [Fr. *dépunter*; Sp. & Port. *deputar*; Ital. *deputare*; Low Lat. *depuo* = to select, to depute; Lat. *depuo* = to cut or prune down, to impute, to destine, from *de* = down, and *puto* = to cleanse, to arrange, to estimate.]

1. To set aside, to assign.

"The most conspicuous places in cities are usually deputed for the erection of statues."—*Barrow*.

* 2. To assign, to impute, to attribute.

"At what cure to be deputed to the grace of God."—*Wycliffe: Romans* (Prov.), p. 229.

3. To appoint or send as a substitute or representative to act as agent for others; to give a commission to or empower to transact business in the name of others.

"Sir John Lowther . . . was deputed to carry the thanks of the assembly to the palace."—*Macculay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

¶ For the difference between *depute* and *constitute*, see CONSTITUTE.

* **dēp-*ūte***, a. & s. [Fr. *député*.]

A. As adj.: Deputed; acting as deputy.

B. As subst.: A deputy, a substitute.

"The fashion of every *depute* carrying his own shell on his back in the form of his own carriage is a piece of very modern dignity. I myself rode circuits, when I was advocate-depute between 1807 and 1810."—*Lord Cockburn: Memoirs*.

* **dē-pū-*tēd***, pa. par. or a. [DEPUTE.]

* **dē-pū-*tīng***, pr. par., a., & s. [DEPUTE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The act of appointing or sending one or more as substitutes or representatives to act as agents for others.

* **dēp-*ū-tī-ship***, s. [DEPUTYSHIP.]

† **dēp-*ū-tize***, v.t. & i. [Eng. *deput(y)*; *-ize*.]

A. Trans.: To appoint or send as a deputy; to depute or empower to act for others.

B. Intrans.: To act as deputy for others.

"Organist.—An amateur wishes to deputize in return for practice."—*Church Times*, April 18, 1875.

† **dēp-*ū-tized***, pa. par. or a. [DEPUTIZE, v.]

† **dēp-*ū-tiz-īng***, pr. par., a., & s. [DEPUTIZE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As substantive:

1. The act of deputing or empowering one or more to act as representatives or substitutes for others.

2. The acting as deputy or substitute for another.

* **dēp-*ū-tric***, s. [Eng. *deput(e)*; *-ry*.] Vicegerency.

"Confirms the gift to Schir Robert Meivill of Mordcarne knight of the office of *deputric*."—*Acts James VI.*, 1584 (1814), p. 300.

* **dēp-*ū-tŷ***, * **dēb-*ŷ-tye***, * **dēp-*ū-tic***, s. & a. [Fr. *deputé*; Sp. *deputado*; Ital. *deputato*, from Low Lat. *deputatus*, pa. par. of *depuo* = to depute.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ord. Lang.: One who is appointed, sent, commissioned, or empowered to act as substitute or representative for another.

"He had, indeed, when sheriff, been very unwilling to employ as his deputy a man so violent and unprincipled as Goodenough."—*Macculay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

II. Technically:

1. Law: One who exercises any office or other thing in another man's right, whose forfeiture or misdemeanour shall cause the officer or person for whom he acts to lose his office. (Phillips.)

2. Polit.: One who is elected as the representative of a place or district in the French Chambers.

¶ Chamber of Deputies: [Fr. *La chambre des Députés*.]

French Govt.: The name given from 1814 to 1852 to what was next called the Legislative Body (*Corps Législatif*). Since 1875 the term Chamber of Deputies has been restored.

B. As adj.: Acting as deputy, substitute; as, deputy-collector, deputy-marshal, deputy-postmaster, deputy-sheriff, &c.

¶ For the difference between *deputy* and *delegate*, see DELEGATE.

* **deputy-sealer**, s. Formerly an officer of the Court of Chancery.

"He (Chaffwax) forms part of a homogeneous combination of Sealer, Deputy-sealer, and the Lord Chancellor's Purse-bearer."—*The Great Seal*, in *Daily Telegraph*, August 4, 1874.

* **dē-quā-*ŷe***, v.t. [Lat. *de* = down, and *quatio* = to shake.] To shake down, to crush, to bruise.

"And thus with sleight shalt thou surmount and dequae the yuel in their hearts."—*Chaucer: Test. of Love*, bk. I.

* **dē-quān-*tī-tāte***, v.t. [Lat. *de* = away, from, and *quantitas* (genit. *quantitatis*) = quantity.] To diminish the quantity of, to lessen.

"For that which is current, and passeth in stamp amongst us, by reason of its alloy, . . . is actually dequantitated by fire."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. II., ch. 5.

* **dēr** (1), s. [DEER.]

* **der** (2), s. [DARING.]

* **der-dō-*ing***, s. Performing daring deeds.

"Me ill besits, that in der-dōing armes And honours suit my vowed dales do end."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, II, vii, 10.

* **dē-rā-*c-i-nāte***, v.t. [Fr. *déraciner*: *de* = Lat. *de* = away, from, and *racine* = Lat. *radicina*, from *radix* (genit. *radicis*) = a root.]

1. Lit.: To pluck or tear up by the roots.

"While that the coulter rusts, That should deracinate such savagery."—*Shakep.: Henry V.*, v. 2.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -īng. -otian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -cious, -tious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bpl, dpl.

2. *Fig.*: To extirpate, to exterminate, to abolish, to destroy.

***dě-rác'-i-nát-éd**, *pa. par. or a.* [DERACINATE.]

***dě-rác'-i-nát-íng**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DERACINATE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: The act of tearing or plucking up by the roots; deracination.

***dě-rác'-in-ā-tion**, *s.* [Fr.] The act of plucking or tearing up by the roots; extirpation, extermination.

"A violent and total deracination."—*Sonnini: Travele*, I, 227.

***dě-rai**, *s.* [DERAY.]

***dě-ráin'** (1) (*g* silent), ***dě-rain'**, ***dě-raine**, ***dě-rayne**, ***dě-reyne**, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *deraisner*, *derainier*, *deresnier*; Low Lat. *derationo*, *distrationo*.] [DARRAIGN.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To justify, to champion, to assert.

"To derayne God's ryghte."
Richard Cœur de Lion, 7, 096.

2. To gain, to win.

"Deraine it with dintes and dedees of armes."
Alisaunder: Frag., 122.

II. Law: To prove.

"When the parson of any church is disturbed to demand tythes in the next parish by a writ of *inducatur*, the patron shall have a writ to demand the advowson of the tythes being in demand: and when it is *deraigned*, then shall the plea pass in the court christian, as far forth as it is *deraigned* in the king's court."
—*Blount*.

***dě-ráin'** (2) (*g* silent), *v.t.* [DERANGE.] To disarrange; to put out of order or into confusion.

***dě-ráin'** (*g* silent), ***dě-reyne**, ***dě-reyne**, *s.* [DERRAIGN (1), *v.*]

1. A claim.

"This *derayne* by the baroun is ymade."
Alisaunder, 7, 383.

2. Contest; decision.

"On Saryzynes thre *derenyge* faucht he;
And in till ilk *derenye* of tha,
He weneussyt Saryzynes twa."
Barbour, xlii, 324.

***dě-ráin'-mēnt** (1) (*g* silent), ***dě-ráin'-mēnt**, *s.* [Eng. *deraign*; *-ment*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of justifying, asserting, or championing.

2. *Law*: The act or process of proving in court.

***dě-ráin'-mēnt** (2) (*g* silent), *s.* [DERANGEMENT.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of disarranging or throwing into confusion.

2. *Law*: A resigning or renunciation of a religious life or profession.

"In some places the substantive *deraignment* is used in the very literal signification with the French *disrayner* or *deraigner*; that is, turning out of course, displacing or setting out of order; as, *deraignment* or departure out of religion, and *deraignment* or discharge of their profession, which is spoken of those religious men who forsook their orders and professions."—*Blount*.

***dě-ráil'**, *v.i.* [Pref. *dě* = away, from, and Eng. *rail* (q.v.).]

Of a locomotive engine or carriage: To run off or leave the rails. (*American*.)

***dě-ráil'-mēnt**, *s.* [Eng. *derail*; *-ment*.]

Railway Engin.: The condition of a locomotive or car in respect of being off the rails.

***dě-rānge**, *s.* [DERANGE, *v.*] Disturbance; derangement. (*Hood*.)

***dě-rānge**, *v.t.* [Fr. *déranger*; O. Fr. *deranger*; O. Fr. *des*, Fr. *dě* = Lat. *dis* = apart, and Fr. *range* = to rank, to range; *rang* = a row or rank.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To put out of line or order; to throw into confusion; to disarrange.

"The republic of regicide has actually conquered the finest parts of Europe; has distressed, disordered, deranged, and broke to pieces, all the rest."—*Burke: On a Regicide Peace*.

2. To disturb, to unsettle.

"Both these kinds of monopolies *derange* more or less the natural distribution of the stock of the society."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. iv, ch. vii.

3. To disturb, disorder, or disarrange the actions or functions of.

"A casual blow, or a sudden fall, *deranges* some of our internal parts."—*Blair: Sermons*, iv, ser. 18.

†4. To disorder or affect the intellect; to unsettle the reason of. (Seldom used except in the *pa. par.*)

***II. Mil.**: To remove from office, as when a general officer resigns or is removed from office, the members of the personal staff appointed by himself are said to be deranged.

¶ For the difference between to *derange* and to *disorder*, see DISORDER, *v.*

***dě-rānge-ā-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *derange*; *-able*.] Liable to derangement; delicate.

"The real impediment to making visits is that *derangeable* health which belongs to old age."—*Sydney Smith: Letters* (1849).

***dě-rāng'ed**, *pa. par. or a.* [DERANGE.]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Disturbed, disarranged, thrown into confusion; unsettled.

2. Disordered or unsettled in the intellect.

"The story of a poor *deranged* parish lad."—*Lamb: Lett.* to Northworth.

***dě-rāng'e-mēnt**, *s.* [Fr. *dérangement*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of deranging, disturbing, or throwing into confusion.

2. The state of being disturbed, disarranged, or thrown into confusion.

"The Instruments required (the transit and meridian circle) are the simplest and least liable to error and *derangement* of any used by astronomers."—*Herschel: Astronomy* (5th ed.), § 292.

3. A state of being deranged, disordered or unsettled in intellect.

II. Medical:

1. A state of disorder or unsettlement of any organ; a slight affection.

2. Mental disorder or disturbance.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *derangement*, *insanity*, *lunacy*, *madness*, and *mania*: "Derangement implies the first stage of [loss of] intellect. *Insanity* or *unsoundness* implies positive disease, which is more or less permanent. *Lunacy* is a violent sort of *insanity*. . . . *Madness* and *mania* imply *insanity* or *lunacy* in its most furious and confirmed stage. *Deranged* persons may sometimes be perfectly sensible in everything but particular subjects. *Insane* persons are sometimes entirely restored. *Lunatics* have their lucid intervals, and *maniacs* their intervals of repose. *Derangement* may sometimes be applied to the temporary confusion of a disturbed mind, which is not in full possession of all its faculties: *madness* may sometimes be the result of violently inflamed passions; and *mania* may be applied to any vehement attachment which takes possession of the mind." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

***dě-rān'-gíng**, *pr. par., a.; & s.* [DERANGE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of disarranging, disturbing, or throwing into confusion; derangement.

2. The act of disordering or unsettling the intellect.

***dě-rāy**, ***dě-raie**, *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *deroier*, *desraier*.] [DERAY, *s.*]

A. Transitive:

1. To derange, to disturb, to confuse.

2. To conduct or bear like one deranged or disordered in mind.

"He *deraid* him as a devil."
William of Palerne, 2, 661.

B. Intrans.: To act madly or outrageously.
"Necthanna . . . *deraid* as a dragon, dreadful in sight."
Alisaunder: Frag., 861.

***dě-rāy**, ***dě-rāl'**, ***dě-rāy**, *s.* [O. Fr. *desroi*, *deroi*; *des* = Lat. *dis* = apart, from, and O. Fr. *roi*, *re* = order.]

1. Tumult, disorder, confusion.

"He can make gret *diray*." *Alisaunder*, 4, 863.

2. Noisy merriment.

"Of the banquet and of the grette *deray*,
And how Cupide inflames the lady gay."

Douglas: Virgil, 25, 11.

***dě-r'-bý**, **dar'-bý**, *s.* [Etyim. unknown. Prob. from the inventor's name.]

Plastering: A two-handed float used in plasterer's work.

Derby (pron. **Dar'-bý**), *s.* [Named in 1780, after the then Earl of Derby, a great patron of the turf.]

1. A race for a sweepstakes of fifty sovereigns each, half forfeit, for three-year-old horses, run annually at Epsom in Surrey.

* 2. The same as DERBY-ALE (q.v.).

"Can't their *Derby* go down but with a tune?"—*T. Brown: Works*, II, 162.

Derby ale, *s.* Some kind of choice ale.

"I have sent my daughter this morning as far as Fimlico to fetch a draught of *Derby ale*, that it may fetch a colour in her cheeks."—*Greene: Zu Quogue*.

Derby-day, *s.* The day on which the Derby is run (the Wednesday before Whit-Sunday).

Der-bý-shire (**Der** as **Dar**), *s.* [Eng. proper name Derby, the etym. of which is doubtful; some deriving it from A.S. *deor* = deer, wild animal, and *Scand. by* = a town; others attribute the name to the site of the Roman station *Derventio*, itself a corruption of *Derwent*; and Eng. *shire* (q.v.).]

Geog.: A county in the middle of England, lying between Yorkshire (on the north), Leicester and Stafford (on the south), Nottingham and Leicester (on the east), and Stafford and Chester (on the west).

Derbyshire neck, *s.*

Med.: A name given to bronchocoele, from its being prevalent in some hilly parts of the county. [BRONCHOCELE.]

Derbyshire spar, *s.*

Min.: Also called Fluorite, Fluor-spar, and Blue-john. [See these words.] It is abundant in Derbyshire, and also in Cornwall. In the north of England it is the gangue of the lead mines, which intersect the coal formations in Northumberland, Cumberland, Durham, and Yorkshire. It is found of almost every variety of colour, the yellow, greenish and violet-blue being the most common, the red the rarest.

Dě-r-cō-tis, **dě-r-cō-tis**, *s.* [See def.]

1. *Myth.* (Of the form *Dercretis*): A goddess of Syria, represented as a beautiful woman above the waist, and as a fish downwards.

2. *Palæont.* (Of the form *dercretis*): A ganoid eel-like fish of the Chalk formation, belonging to the family Plectognathi, and known to quarrymen as the "petrified eel." The body is very elongated, head short, with a pointed beak, upper jaw a little longer than the lower; with jaws armed with long, conical, elevated teeth, and several rows of very small ones. (Page.)

***děre** (1), *v.t.* [DARE.] To fear, to be afraid, to shrink or cower.

"Fast ferling, and *dering*
That helthod auld and hair."
Burial: Phil. (Watson's Coll. II, 43).

***děre** (2), ***děar**, ***děir**, ***děyr**, *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *derian*; O. H. Ger. *terian*, *terran*; O. Fris. *dera*.]

A. Trans.: To hurt, to injure, to damage, to harm.

"Eneadans neuir from the ilk thraw
Aganis you sal rebell nor moue mere,
Ne with wappinis eifir this cuntre *dere*."
Douglas: Virgil, 413, 52.

B. Intrans.: To hurt; to do hurt, harm, or injury.

"The devil dereth dernelike." *Bestiary*, 428.

¶ To *dere upon*: To affect, to make impression.

***děre**, *a.* [DEAR.]

děre (1), *s.* [DERE (2), *v.*] Hurt, harm, annoyance.

"The constable a felloun man of wer,
That to the Scottis he did full mekill *der*."
Wallace, I, 206.

***děre** (2), *s.* [DEER.]

dě-r'-ē-lic't, *a. & s.* [Lat. *derelictus*, *pa. par.* of *derelinquo* = to desert, to abandon.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Left, forsaken, deserted, abandoned.

"The afflictions which these exposed or *derelict* children bear to their mothers."—*Taylor: Great Expectation*, pt. I, disc. I.

* 2. Lost, abandoned, wanting.

"A government which is either unable or unwilling to press such wrongs is *derelict* to its highest duties."

—*Pres. Buchanan: Message to Congress*, Dec. 19, 1859.

II. Law:

1. Abandoned or forsaken at sea.

2. Left dry by a sudden retreating of the sea.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn: mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fāl, try, Sýrian, æ, œ = ē. ey = ā. qu = kw.

"Taking out a patent in Charles the Second's time for derelict lands."—*Letters* (Sir P. Pett to A. Wood), I. 61.

B. As substantive:

I. Ord. Lang.: Anything abandoned or forsaken; a waif, specially in the same sense as II. 1.

"I was a derelict from my cradle."—*Savage: The Wanderer*, ch. v. (note).

II. Law:

1. A vessel abandoned at sea.
2. Land left dry by the sudden retiring of the sea.

dér-è-lyô-tion, s. [Lat. *derelictio*, from *derelictus*, pa. par. of *derelinquo* = to abandon, to forsake.]

I. Ordinary Language:

* 1. The act of forsaking, abandoning, or deserting.

"You must mean, without an explicit and particular repentance and dereliction of their errors."—*Chillingworth: Relig. of Prot. (Ans. to Pref.)*.

* 2. A neglect or omission, as, a dereliction of duty.

* 3. The state or condition of being forsaken or abandoned.

"There is no other thing to be looked for, but . . . dereliction in this world, and in the world to come confusion."—*Hooker*.

* 4. Destitution.

"You, my Lord are not reduced to so deplorable a state of dereliction."—*Junius: Letters*, 66.

II. Law: The gaining or reclaiming of land by the sudden retirement of the sea.

"If the alluvion or dereliction be sudden and considerable, it belongs to the Crown."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. II, ch. xiii.

dê-rô-lîg-lôn-ize, v. t. [Pref. *de* = away, from, Eng. *religion*, and snuff-*ize*.] To make irreligious; to turn from religion.

"He would dereligionize men beyond all others."—*De Quincey*.

† **dêre'-lîng, s.** [DARLING.]

*** dereth, s.** [Etymol. unknown.] The name of some kind of office.

"Robert, Abbot of Dunfermline, grants Symoni dicto Dereth filio quondam Thome Dereth de Kinglesay, officium vel Dereth loci prebendarii, et annuos redditus officii officio pertinentes."—*Chart. Dunfermlin*, fol. 92.

*** dêre'-wôrth, a** [DEARWORTH.]

*** dê-reyne (ey as â), v. t.** [DERAIGN (I), v.]

*** dêrf, * darfe, * derfe, * dèrrf * derve, a, s.** [A.S. *deor*; O.S. *derbi*; O.Fris. *derve*; Ital. *djarfr*; O.Sw. *diarver*; Sw. *djerf*; Dan. *diærve*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Bold, daring.
"The hardy Coeles *derf* and bald
Durst break the bryg that he purposit to hold."
—*Douglas: Virgil*, 296, 48.

2. Strong, hardy.
"Here are not the slow womenen Atrides;
Nor the fenyears of the fere speche Ulyxes.
Bot we that bene of nature derf and doure."
—*Douglas: Virgil*, 299, 7.

3. Strong, heavy, massive.
"The dynte of theire derfe wapyns."
—*Morte Arthure*, 312.

4. Strong, fierce.
"*Derfe* dynitys thei dalte." —*Morte Arthure*, 3,750.
5. Difficult, hard.

"His reudes *derve* beoth to fullen."—*Balti Maiden*, had, p. 19.

6. Cruel, hard, painful.
"So ich *derfe* thing for his lunc drepe."—*St. Juliana*, p. 17.

B. As subst.: Pain, hardship, trouble.
"Euerich lloemliche *derf* thet elioth the vleache."—*Ancren Riele*, p. 130.

*** dêrf-ly, * derfil, * dermfly, * derfilke, * derfyche, * dervely, a. & adv.** [Mid. Eng. *derf*; -ly; Icel. *djarfuga*.]

A. As adj.: Shameful, bold.
"This *derfi* dede has liknes nan."
—*Cursor Mundí*, 1,143.

B. As adverb:
1. Daringly, boldly.
"*Derfi* thanne Danyel deles thysse wordes."
—*E. Eng. Allit. Poems*; *Cleanness*, 1,641.

2. Strongly, with might.
"Dang hym *derfily* don." —*Destr. of Troy*, 1,393.

3. Quickly.
"He *dervely* at his dome dyght hys bylyue."
—*Eur. Eng. Allit. Poems*; *Cleanness*, 632.

4. Painfully, cruelly, hardly.
"Therefore *derfyche* I am dampned for ever."
—*Morte Arthure*, 3,378.

*** dêrf-nêss, * derfe-nêss, s.** [Eng. *derf*; -ness.] Daring, presumption.

"Shuld degh for his *derfenes* by domys of right."
—*Destr. of Troy*, 6,109.

*** dêrf-shîp, * derf-schipe, s.** [Mid. Eng. *derf*; -ship.] Craft, cunning.
"This is nu the *derfschipe* of thil duple onswere and te deupulse."
—*Leg. St. Katherine*, 978.

*** der'-gat, s.** [TARGET.] A target, a shield.
"*Dergat*, spere, knyft, and sword." —*Wynetoun*, vii. l. 61.

*** der'-ic, s.** [DERRICK.]

dê-rî-de, v. t. & i. [Lat. *derideo*: *de* (intens.), and *rideo* = to laugh.]

A. Trans.: To laugh at, to mock, to ridicule, to make sport of, to scorn.

"He from heaven's height
All these our motions vain sees and derides."
—*Milton: P. L.*, li. 190, 191.

B. Intrans.: To mock, to laugh to scorn, to ridicule.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *deride*, to mock, to ridicule, to banter, and to *rally*: "*Derision* and *mockery* evince themselves by the outward actions in general; *ridicule* consists more in words than actions; *rallying* and *bantering* almost entirely in words. *Deride* is not so strong a term as *mock*, but much stronger than *ridicule*. There is always a mixture of hostility in *derision* and *mockery*; but *ridicule* is frequently unaccompanied with any personal feeling of displeasure. *Derision* is often deep, not loud; it discovers itself in suppressed laughs, contemptuous sneers or gesticulations, and cutting expressions; *mockery* is mostly noisy and outrageous; it breaks forth in insulting buffoonery, and is sometimes accompanied with personal violence; the former consists of real but contemptuous laughter; the latter often of affected laughter and grimace. *Derision* and *mockery* are always personal; *ridicule* may be directed to things as well as to persons. *Derision* and *mockery* are a direct attack on the individual, the latter still more so than the former; *ridicule* is as often used in writing as in personal intercourse. *Derision* and *mockery* are practised by persons in any station; *ridicule* is mostly used by equals. A person is *derided* and *mocked* for that which is offensive as well as apparently absurd or extravagant; he is *ridiculed* for what is apparently ridiculous. Our Saviour was exposed both to the *derision* and *mockery* of his enemies; they *derided* him for what they dared to think his false pretensions to a superior mission; they *mocked* him by plating a crown of thorns, and acting the farce of royalty before him. *Rally* and *banter*, like *derision* and *mockery*, are altogether personal acts, in which application they are very analogous to *ridicule*. *Ridicule* is the most general term of the three; we often *rally* and *banter* by *ridiculing*. There is more exposure in *ridiculing*, reproof in *rallying*, and provocation in *bantering*. A person may be *ridiculed* on account of his eccentricities; he is *rallied* for his defects; he is *bantered* for accidental circumstances: the two former actions are often justified by some substantial reason; the latter is an action as puerile as it is unjust, it is a contemptible species of *mockery*. Self-conceit and extravagant follies are oftentimes best corrected by good-natured *ridicule*; a man may deserve sometimes to be *rallied* for his want of resolution." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

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*** dêr'-îng (2), pr. par., a., & s.** [DERE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The act of hurting, injuring, or harming.

dê-rî-şion, s. [Fr. *derision*; Lat. *derisio*: from *derisus*, pa. par. of *derideo* = to deride (q.v.).]

1. The act of deriding, mocking, or turning into ridicule.

"The only effect, however, of the reflection now thrown on him was to call forth a roar of *derision*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

† 2. The state of being derided, mocked, or scorned.

"I am in *derision* daily; every one mocketh me."—*Jer.* xx. 7.

† 3. An object of scorn or ridicule.

"I was a *derision* to all my people; and vain saith all the day."—*Lam.* iii. 14.

*** dê-rî-şion-âr-ÿ, a.** [Eng. *derision*; -ary.] Derivative.

"That derisatory festival."—*T. Brown: Works*, II. 215.

dê-rî-sîve, a. [Lat. *derisus*, pa. par. of *derideo* = to deride (q.v.).] Mocking, deriding, scorning, ridiculing.

"Derisive taunts were spread from guest to guest."—*Pope: Homer's Odyssey*, II. 364.

dê-rî-sîve-ly, adv. [Eng. *derisive*; -ly.] In a derisive, mocking, or ridiculing manner; deridingly.

"The Persians [were] thence called Magussal *derisively* by other Ethnicks."—*Sir T. Herbert: Travels*, 244.

dê-rî-sîve-nêss, s. [Eng. *derisive*; -ness.] The quality or state of being derisive.

*** dê-rî-sôr-ÿ, a.** [Fr. *derisoire*; Lat. *derisorius*, from *derisus*, pa. par. of *derideo*.] Mocking, ridiculing, derisive.

"The comic or derisory manner is further still from making show of method."—*Shaftesbury: Advice to an Author*, II. § 2.

dê-rîv'-a-ble, a. [Eng. *deriv(e)*; -able.]

1. That may or can be derived, drawn, or received, as from a source.

"God has declared this the eternal rule . . . of all honour *derivable* upon me."—*South*.

2. That may be received or inherited from an ancestor.

3. That may be drawn or deduced, as from premises; deducible.

"The second sort of arguments . . . are *derivable* from some of these heads."—*Wilkies*.

4. That may be derived, as from a root.

*** dê-rîv'-a-blÿ, adv.** [Eng. *derivab(ly)*; -ly.] By derivation.

*** dêr'-ÿ-vâte, a. & s.** [Lat. *derivatus*, pa. par. of *derivo* = to derive (q.v.).]

A. As adj.: Derived, derivative.

"Putting trust in Him
From whom the rights of kings are *derivate*."
—*Taylor: Edwin the Fair*, I. 7.

B. As subst.: A word derived from another; a derivative.

*** dêr'-ÿ-vâte, v. t.** [DERIVATE, a.] To derive.

*** dêr'-ÿ-vât-êd, pa. par. or a.** [DERIVATE, v.]

*** dêr'-ÿ-vât-îng, pr. par., a., & s.** [DERIVATE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The act or process of deriving; derivation.

dêr'-ÿ-vâ-tion, s. [Lat. *derivatio*, from *derivatus*, pa. par. of *derivo* = to derive (q.v.); Fr. *derivation*; Sp. *derivacion*; Ital. *derivazione*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:
(1) A drawing or leading away of water from its natural channel; a turning aside.

"An artificial *derivation* of that river."—*Gibbon*.

(2) A turning aside or out of the natural channel; a deviation.

"These issues and *derivations* being once made, . . . would continue their course till they arrived at the sea, just as other rivers do."—*Burnet*.

(3) The transmission of anything from its source.

2. Figuratively:

(1) In the same sense as II. 1.

(2) The act of deriving, drawing, deducing, or receiving from a source; deduction.

bêl, bôy; pôut, jôwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gêm; thin, thîs; sin, a; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f -cian -tlan = shan. -tion, -sion = shûn; -tîon, -şion = zhûn. -tious, -sious, -cious = shûs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, dël.

"... the derivation of angelic and spiritual natures according to a fantastic system."—*Hurd: Sermon*, vol. VI, No. 8.

(3) That which is deduced, derived, or drawn from a source.

"Most of them are the genuine derivations of the hypothesis they claim to"—*Glennell*.

* (4) Extraction, descent.

"My derivation was from ancestors Who stood equivalent with mighty kings."—*Shakespeare: Pericles*, v. 1.

II. Technically:

1. *Gram.*: The tracing or drawing of a word from its original source, or root.

"The derivation of words, especially from foreign languages."—*Bacon: On Learning*, bk. vi., ch. v.

2. *Gunnery*: The peculiar constant deviation of an elongated projectile from a rifled gun.

3. *Math.*: The deriving or deducing of a derivative from that which precedes it, or from the function.

4. *Med.*: The drawing of humours from one part of the body to another, as from the eye by a blister on the neck; agents which produce this result are called derivatives (q.v.).

"Derivation differs from revulsion only in the measure of the distance, and the force of the medicines used; if we draw it to some . . . neighbouring place, and by gentle means, we call it derivation."—*Wiseeman*.

¶ (1) Law of derivation:

Alg.: A law used in finding the successive differential coefficients of a power of x : get the next differential coefficient, multiply the last by its exponent, and reduce the exponent by a unit.

(2) Calculus of derivations:

Math.: A name given by Arbogast to a method of developing functions into a series, by the aid of certain formulae deduced from the principles of the calculus of operations. The binomial formula is an instance of this principle.

dér-iv-ā-tion-al, *a.* [Eng. *derivation*; -al.] Relating or pertaining to derivation.

"Weigand treats the termination O. H. G. -not, A. S. -dd, as derivational."—*Bartol: Eng. Plants*, p. xciii.

dér-iv-a-tive, *a. & s.* [Fr. *dérivatif*, from Low Lat. *derivativus*, from Lat. *derivo* = to derive (q.v.).]

A. As adjective:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. Derived, drawn, deduced, or taken from another; secondary.

"As it is a derivative perfection, so it is a distinct kind of perfection from that which is in God."—*Hale*.

2. Deriving, deducing; arguing by deduction.

"Philosophers of the derivative school of morals formerly assumed that the foundation of morality lay in a form of selfishness; but more recently in 'The Greatest Happiness' principle."—*Darwin: Descent of Man* (1871), ch. III., p. 97.

II. Technically:

1. *Law*: [DERIVATIVE CONVEYANCE.]

2. *Music*: Derived from a fundamental chord.

3. *Gram.*: Derived from another word.

"The prefix, the participle, the derivative noun."—*Whitney: Life and Growth of Language*, ch. vii.

B. As substantive:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. In the same sense as II.

2. Anything derived, drawn, or deduced from another.

"For honour, 'Tis a derivative from me to mine, And only that I stand for."—*Shakespeare: Winter's Tale*, III. 2.

II. Technically:

1. *Gram.*: A word derived from or taking its origin in another.

"The word *honourus* . . . is but a derivative from *honor*, which signifies credit or honour."—*South*.

2. *Math.*: A function expressing the relation between two consecutive states of a varying function; a differential coefficient.

3. *Med.*: An agent employed to draw humours from one part of the body to another by producing a modified action in some organ or texture. Revellents are among the most important remedies. [DERIVATION, II. 4.]

4. Music:

(1) The actual or supposed root or generator, from the harmonics of which a chord is derived.

(2) A chord derived from another, that is, in an inverted state; an inversion. (*Stainer & Barrett*.)

derivative-conveyance, *s.*

Law: A secondary deed, as a release, confirmation, surrender, consignment, and defeasance.

derivative-rocks, *s. pl.*

Geol.: A name sometimes given to mechanically-formed aqueous rocks, such as can be proved to have been derived from the abrasion of other pre-existent rocks.

* **dér-iv-a-tive-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *derivative*; -ly.] In a derivative manner; by derivation, secondarily.

"That Magick is Primitively in God, Derivatively in the Creature."—*Gaule: Mag-Astro-Mancer*, p. 124.

* **dér-iv-a-tive-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *derivative*; -ness.] The quality or state of being derivative.

dér-ive, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *dériver*; Sp. & Port. *derivar*; Ital. *derivare*, from Lat. *derivo* = to drain, draw off water: *de* = down, away, and *rivus* = a river, a stream.]

A. Transitive:

1. Ordinary Language:

* 1. *Lit.*: To draw off or drain; to divert a stream.

"Then hee . . . shewed what was the solemne and right manner of deriving the water."—*Holland: Livy*, p. 180.

2. Figuratively:

* (1) To turn the course of, to divert, to draw.

"What friend of mine, That had to him derived your anger, did I Continue in my liking?"—*Shakespeare: Henry VIII.*, II. 4.

* (2) To spread, to diffuse.

"Company lessens the shame of vice by sharing it, and abates the torrent of a common odium by deriving it into many channels."—*South*.

* (3) To communicate to another, as from the origin or source.

"So through the righteousness of one which is derived into all such as believe."—*Udal: Romaines*, c. v.

(4) To receive by transmission; to draw.

"To the weight derived from talents so great and various he united all the influence which belongs to rank and ample possessions."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. II.

(5) To communicate to by descent of blood; to transmit, to hand down.

"Besides the readiness of parts, an excellent disposition of mind is derived to your lordship from the parents of two generations."—*Felton*.

(6) To cause to spring; to give birth or origin to.

"But each organism will still retain the general type of structure of the progenitor from which it was originally derived."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, ch. vi., p. 211.

(7) To deduce; to draw, as from a cause or principle.

"Men derive their ideas of duration from their reflection on the train of ideas they observe to succeed one another in their own understandings."—*Locke*.

(8) In the same sense as II.

II. Gram.: To draw or trace a word from its root or original.

* **B. Reflex.**: To descend, to transmit by inheritance.

" . . . this imperial crown, Which, as immediate from thy place and blood, Derives itself to me."—*Shakespeare: 2 Henry IV.*, IV. &

* C. Intransitive:

1. To come or proceed; to owe its origin.

"The wish that of the living whole No life may fall beyond the grave, Derives it not from what we have The likeliest God within the soul?"—*Tennyson: In Memoriam*, IV.

2. To be descended.

"When two heroes, thus deriv'd, contend,"

Pope: *Homers Iliad*, xx. 250.

¶ *Crabb* thus discriminates between to derive, to trace, and to deduce: "The idea of drawing one thing from another is included in all the actions designated by these terms. The act of deriving is immediate and direct; that of tracing a gradual process; that of deducing by a ratiocinative process. We discover causes and sources by derivation; we discover the course, progress, and commencement of things by tracing; we discover the grounds and reasons of things by deduction. A person derives his name from a given source: he traces his family down to a given period; principles or powers are deduced from circumstances or observations." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

dér-iv-ed, *pa. par. or a.* [DERIVE.]

¶ (1) Derived current:

Elect.: The current which passes along a wire in contact at both ends with another wire along which a current is passing.

(2) Derived Polynomial:

Alg.: A polynomial which is derived from a given polynomial which is a function of one unknown quantity; a differential coefficient.

* **dér-ive-mēt**, *s.* [Eng. *derive*; -ment.] That which is derived or deduced; a deduction.

"I offer these *derivements* from these subjects to raise our affections upward."—*Montague: Devout Exercises*, pt. II, treat. IV., § 4.

dér-iv-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *deriv(e)*; -er.] One who draws or diverts.

"Such a one makes a man not only a partaker of other men's sins, but also a *deriver* of the whole iniquity of them to himself."—*South: Sermon*, vol. II, ser. 6.

dér-iv-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DERIVE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act or process of drawing, receiving, or deducing.

"The deriving of causes, and extracting of axioms."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 178.

2. *Gram.*: Derivation.

* **derk**, * **derke**, *a.* [DARK.]

* **derk-en**, * **derk-yn**, * **dirk-en**, *v.* [DARKEN.]

* **derk-ful**, *a.* [A. S. *deorful*.] Full of darkness.

"Al thi body shal be derkful."—*Wycliffe: Matt.* VI. 23.

* **derk-hede**, *s.* [DARKHOOD.]

* **derk-ly**, * **derk-liche**, *adv.* [DARKLY.]

* **derk-nes**, * **derk-nesse**, * **derk-nesse**, *s.* [DARKNESS.]

"Cast al away the werkes of derknes."—*Chaucer: C. T.*, 16, 852.

dér-m, dér-mā, dér-mis, *s.* [Gr. *dérma* (*derma*) = the skin; *dérma* (*derō*) = to skin, to flay; akin to Eng. *tear*, *v.* (q.v.).]

1. *Anat.*: The true or under layer of the skin, as distinguished from the cuticle (q.v.).

2. *Bot.* (*Of the forms dermis and derma*): The skin of a plant, the cellular portion of the epidermis, underlying and united with the cuticle.

dér-mād, *adv.* [Gr. *dérma* (*derma*) = the skin.] Towards the dermal aspect. (*Barclay*.)

dér-mā-hē-māl, dér-mō-hē-māl, *a.* [Gr. *dérma* (*derma*) = skin, and *αἷμα* (*haima*) = blood.] A term applied to the ossified developments of the dermo-skeleton in fishes, when they form points of attachment for the fins on the ventral or hæmal side of the body. (*Ogilvie*.)

dér-m'al, *a.* [Eng. *derm*; -al.] Belonging to the skin; consisting of the skin.

dermal instruments.

Surg.: Instruments acting upon the skin, such as the acupuncturator, hypodermic syringe, scarificator, artificial leech, cupping-glass, vacuum apparatus, depurator, &c. (*Knight*.)

dermal skeleton, dermal-skeleton, *s.*

Anat.: The integument and various hardened structures connected with it. It is called also the Exo-skeleton (q.v.). (*Quain*.)

dér-māl-ġi-a, *s.* [Gr. *dérma* (*derma*) = the skin, and *αἰνῶς* (*algos*) = to feel pain.]

Med.: A neuralgia of the skin.

dér-mā-neūr-al, dér-mō-neūr-al, *a.* [Gr. *dérma* (*derma*) = skin, and *νεῦρον* (*neuron*) = a nerve.]

Zool.: A term applied to the upper row of spines in the back of a fish, from their connection with the skin, and their relation to that surface of the body on which the nervous system is placed.

dér-māp-tēr-a, *s. pl.* [Gr. *dérma* (*derma*) = skin, and *πτερόν* (*pteron*) = a wing.]

Entom.: An order of insects separated from the Orthoptera of Latreille, and restricted to the earwigs by Kirby. It comprehends three genera, which have the elytra wholly coriaceous and horizontal, the two membranous wings folded longitudinally, and the tail armed with a forceps.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hōre, camēl, hēr, there; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, quite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē. ey = a. qu = a-w.

dër-măp-tër-an, *a. & s.* [DERMAPTERA.]

A. As adj.: Belonging or pertaining to the Dermaptera.

B. As subst.: Any individual of the order Dermaptera.

dër-măp-tër-ous, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *dermapter(-a)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous*.] Of or belonging to the Dermaptera (q.v.).

dër-măt-ic, *a.* [Gr. *δέρμα (derma)*, genit. *δέρματος (dermatos)* = the skin; Eng. adj. suff. *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the skin.

dërm-a-tin, **dërm-a-tine**, *a. & s.* [Gr. *δερματικός (dermatikos)*, from *δέρμα (derma)*, genit. *δέρματος (dermatos)* = skin.]

A. As adj.: Of or pertaining to the skin; dermatic.

B. As substantive:

Min.: A variety of Hydrophite occurring as an incrustation on serpentine. It is massive, uniform, of a resinous lustre and green colour. It is found at Waldheim, in Saxony.

dër-măt-ô-gên, *s.* [Gr. *δέρμα (derma)*, genit. *δέρματος (dermatos)* = skin, and *γεννάω (gennao)* = to generate, to produce.]

Bot.: The epidermal tissue. (Thomé.)

dërm-a-tôg-ra-phÿ, *s.* [Gr. *δέρμα (derma)*; genit. *δέρματος (dermatos)* = skin, and *γράφω (graphō)* = to write, to describe.] An anatomical description of or treatise on the skin.

dërm-a-tôid, *a.* [Gr. *δερματοειδής (dermatōidēs)*, from *δέρμα (derma)*, genit. *δέρματος (dermatos)* = skin, and *εἶδος (eidos)* = form, appearance.] Having the characteristics or likeness of skin; skin-like.

dërm-a-tôl-ô-gist, *s.* [Eng. *dermatology*; *-ist*.] One who is skilled or versed in dermatology.

dërm-a-tôl-ô-gÿ, *s.* [Gr. *δέρμα (derma)*, genit. *δέρματος (dermatos)* = skin; and *λόγος (logos)* = a word, a discourse.]

Physiol.: That branch of science which treats of the skin and its diseases. The appearances of cutaneous diseases are very varied, but the usual classification, both in this country and abroad, is that of Willaou and Bateman, comprising eight orders:—(1) Papulae, or pimples; (2) Squamæ, or scales; (3) Exanthemata, or rashes; (4) Bullæ, or blebs, miniature blisters; (5) Pustulæ, or pustules; (6) Vesiculæ, or vesicles; (7) Tubercula, or tubercles; (8) Maculæ, or spots. Dr. Aitken gives the following as the more common diseases of the skin:—Erythema, urticaria, nettle-rash, lichen, psoriasis, herpes, pemphigus or pompholyx, eczema, ecthyma, acne. The parasitic diseases are ringworm, or tinea tonsurans, favus, and itch or scabies. Many of these may appear in combination, or as symptoms of general, constitutional, or febrile diseases; and, in addition to these, having various forms of cutaneous manifestation, are syphilis, purpura, leprosy, scurvy, and the like, with bronzed-skin or Addison's disease (q.v.). But the classifications are endless.

dërm-a-tôl-ÿ-sis, *s.* [Gr. *δέρμα (derma)*, genit. *δέρματος (dermatos)* = the skin, and *λύσις (lusis)* = loosing, setting free . . . parting, relaxation.]

Med.: A disease in which the skin over a particular part of the body is loose, bent into folds, and occasionally even pendulous.

dër-măt-ô-phÿte, *s.* [Gr. *δέρμα (derma)*, genit. *δέρματος (dermatos)* = skin; and *φυτόν (phuton)* = a plant; and *φύω (phuo)* = to grow.]

Physiol.: A parasitic plant infesting the cuticle and epidermis of men and animals, and giving rise to various forms of skin disease, as ringworm, &c.

dër-mă-tôp-tër-a, *s. pl.* [Gr. *δέρμα (derma)*, genit. *δέρματος (dermatos)* = skin, and *πτερόν (pteron)*, pl. of *πτερόν (pteron)* = a feather, a wing.]

Entom.: A name sometimes given to the order or sub-order containing the Earwigs. The common term for it is, however, the shorter form Dermaptera (q.v.). (Huxley, &c.)

dërm-a-tôr-rhœ-a, *s.* [Gr. *δέρμα (derma)*, genit. *δέρματος (dermatos)* = skin; and *ῥέω (rheo)* = to flow.]

Physiol.: A morbidly increased secretion from the skin.

dër-mës-tôg, *s.* [Gr. *δερμestis (dermestis)*, or *δερμestis (dermistēs)* = a worm which eats leather or skin; *δέρμα (derma)* = skin, and *ἐσθίω (esthio)* = to eat.]

Entom.: A genus of Coleoptera, the type of the family Dermestidae, so named from the ravages on dead animals and the skins of stuffed species in museums, committed by the larvæ. *Dermestes lardarius* is the Bacon-beetle.

dër-mës-ti-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *dermest(es)*; Lat. fem. pl. suff. *-idæ*.]

Entom.: A family of coleopterous insects belonging to the section Necrophaga. The antennæ are short, eleven-jointed, and clavate; thorax convex; mandibles short, thick, and toothed at the top; body oval, hairy, or scaly; legs short, partially contractile, with five-jointed tarsi. The larvæ feed upon dead bodies, skins, leather, bacon, &c., amongst which they create great ravages. There are six British genera.

dërm-ic, *a.* [Gr. *δέρμα (derma)* = skin; Eng. adj. suff. *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the skin; acting on or through the skin, as dermic remedies.

dërm-is, *s.* [DERM.]

dër-mô-brân-chi-â-ta, *s. pl.* [Gr. *δέρμα (derma)* = skin, and *βράγχια (branchia)* = gills.]

Zool.: A family of Gasteropods or Snails, the external branchiæ or gills of which occur in the form of thin membranous plates, tufts, or filaments. Also called Nudibranchiata (q.v.).

dër-mô-brân-chiûs, *s.* [DERMOBRANCHIATA.]

Zool.: A genus of Gasteropodous Molluscs, the branchiæ or respiratory organs of which consist of ramified skin.

dër-môg-ra-phÿ, *s.* [Gr. *δέρμα (derma)* = skin, and *γράφω (graphō)* = to write, to describe.]

Physiol.: The same as DERMATOGRAPHY (q.v.).

dër-mô-hæ-mal, *a.* [DERMAHÆMAL.]

dër-mô-hæ-mi-a, *s.* [Gr. *δέρμα (derma)* = skin, and *αἷμα (haima)* = blood.]

Med.: The same as HYPERÆMIA; congestion of the skin.

dër-môid, *a.* [Gr. *δέρμα (derma)* = skin, and *εἶδος (eidos)* = appearance, form.] Resembling skin, skin-like; dermatoid.

dër-môl-ô-gÿ, *s.* [Gr. *δέρμα (derma)* = skin, and *λόγος (logos)* = a word, a treatise.] The same as DERMATOLOGY (q.v.).

dër-mô-păth-ic, *a.* [Gr. *δέρμα (derma)* = skin, and *πάθος (pathos)* = suffering.] Pertaining to any affection or disease of the skin.

dermopathic instrument, *s.*

Surg.: An aculear instrument used to introduce a vesicatory beneath the skin. [ACUPUNCTURATOR; HYPODERMIC SYRINGE.]

dër-môp-tër-i, **dër-môp-tër-ÿg-ÿ-i**, *s. pl.* [Gr. *δέρμα (derma)* = skin, and *πτερυγ (pteryx)*, genit. *πτερυγος (pterygos)* = a wing, a fin.]

Zool.: An old group of fish-like vertebrates, now laid. It formerly contained two orders: Cirostomii, in which the lancets were placed, and Cyclostom, containing the hags and the lampreys.

dër-mô-sclër-ite, *s.* [Gr. *δέρμα (derma)* = skin, and *σκληρός (skleros)* = hard.]

Zool.: A mass of spicules occurring in the tissues of some of the Actinozoa.

dër-mô-skël-ô-tal, *a.* [Eng. *dermoskeleton (on)*; *-al*.] Pertaining to the dermoskeleton.

dër-mô-skël-ô-tôn, *s.* [Gr. *δέρμα (derma)* = skin; and Eng. *skeleton* (q.v.).] The hard integument which covers and affords protection to most invertebrate, and also to many vertebrate animals; the external or "exo-skeleton" in contradistinction to the internal or true bony skeleton of the higher animals. It makes its appearance as a tough, coriaceous membrane, as shell, crust, scales, horny scutes, &c., but never as true bone.

dër-môt-ô-mÿ, *s.* [Gr. *δέρμα (derma)* = skin, and *τομή (tomē)* = a cutting.] The anatomy or dissection of the skin.

dërm skël-ô-tôn, *s.* [DERMO-SKELETON.]

dërn, *s.* [DERNER.] A door- or gate-post.

"I just put my eye between the wall and the *dern* of the gate."—C. Kingsley: *Westward Ho!* ch. xiv.

* **dërn**, * **darn**, * **dærne**, * **dearne**, * **deorne**, * **dærne**, * **durne**, *a., adv., & s.* [A.S. *derne*, *dyrne*; O. S. *derni*; O. Fris. *dern*; O. H. Ger. *turni*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Secret, hidden.

"In a *derne* stude he hem sette."—*Legende of the Holy Rood*, p. 23.

2. Out of the way, secret.

"Out, no! it's past the skill of man to tell where he's to be found at a times: there's not a *dern* nook, or cove, or corri, in the whole country, that he's not acquainted with."—Scott: *Waverley*, ch. xviii.

3. Secret, reserved.

"Ye moosten be ful *derne* as in this case."—Chaucer: *C. T.*, l. 5291.

B. As adv.: Secretly.

"Nis it no so *derne* idon."—*Moral Ode*, st. xxxix.

C. As substantive:

1. Secrecy, concealment.

"In *dern* to ale the underhand."—*E. Eng. Psalter*, Ps. ix. 29.

2. A secret, a hidden thing.

"*Dernie* of the wisdom thou opened unto me."—*E. Eng. Psalter*, Ps. ii. 8.

* **dërn-nel**, *s.* [DARNEL.]

* **dërn-ën**, * **dern-y**, *v.t.* [A.S. *derman*, *dyman*; O. S. *derman*; O. H. Ger. *turnen*, *tarnen*.] To hide, to conceal, to keep secret.

"No lunge he nolde hit *derny*."—*Shoreham*, p. 72.

* **dërn-er**, * **dernere**, * **dirner**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A door-post. [DERN, *s.*]

"On lik a post, on lik *derner*."—*Cursor Mundii*, 6, 075.

* **dërn-fûl**, *a.* [Eng. *dern*, and *ful* (l).] Solitary, sad, mournful.

"The birds of ill presage this lucklesse chance foretold By *dernful* noise."—*Brayke*: *Mourning Muse of Thestylis*.

* **dër-nî-er** (er as è), *a.* [Fr.] Last.

"... this being the *dernier* resort and supreme court of judicature."—*Ayliffe*.

* **dërn-lÿ**, * **dernliche**, * **dernliche**, * **dernlike**, * **dernliche**, *adv.* [Eng. *dern*, *-ly*.]

1. Secretly.

"*Dernliche* thu scalt don theos lika deda."—*Layamon*, l. 107.

2. Sadly, mournfully.

"Next stroke him should have slaine, Had not the lady, which by him stood bound, *Dernly* unto her called to abstaine."—*Spenser*: *F. Q.*, iii. li. 12.

* **dërn-shÿp**, * **darnscape**, *s.* [Eng. *dern*; *-ship*.] Secrecy.

"Mid *darnscape* he heo linned."—*Layamon*, l. 12.

* **dër-ô-gant**, *a.* [Lat. *derogans*, pr. par. of *derogo*.] Derogatory, disrespectful.

"The other is both arrogant in man and *derogans* to God."—*Adams*: *Works*, l. 12.

dër-ô-gate, *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *derogatus*, pr. par. of *derogo* = to detract a law, (2) to detract from, from *de* = away, from, and *rogo* = to ask.]

* **A. Transitive**:

1. To repeal, or annul partially; to lessen the force or effect of. [B. II.]

"Many of those civil and canon laws are controul'd and *derogated*."—*Hale*.

2. To lessen, to diminish, to detract from.

"He will *derogate* the praise and honour due to so worthy an enterprise."—*Holinshed*: *Ireland*; *Ep. Ded. to Hooker*.

3. To disavow, to detract from the name or worth of a person.

B. Intransitive:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. To detract, to lessen the reputation. (Followed by *from*.)

"So that now from the Church of God too much is *derogated*."—*Hooker*: *Ecol. Pol.*, bk. v., ch. viii. § 4.

* 2. Sometimes followed by *to*.

"... *derogating* much to the archbishop's credit."—*Backe*: *Life of Williams*, ii. 218. (Davies.)

* 3. To act beneath one's rank or position; to degenerate.

"You cannot *derogate*, my lord."—*Shakespeare*: *Cymbeline*, i. 4.

bôil, **bôy**; **pout**, **jôwî**; **cat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **chin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **slin**, **as**; **expect**. **Xenophon**, **exist**. **-ing**. **-cian**, **-tian** = **shan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shün**; **-tion**, **-sion** = **zhün**. **-clous**, **-tious**, **-sious** = **shūs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bəl**, **dəl**.

II. Law: To draw back, to withdraw a part, to annul.

"Whatever might be the true meaning of the proviso in the lease, they had certainly not been expressed with sufficient clearness to entitle the lessor to derogate from his grant."—*Standard*, Nov. 29, 1882.

¶ For the difference between to derogate and to disparage, see DISPARAGE.

***dér-ô-gate**, *a.* [Lat. *derogatus*.]

1. Invalidated, lessened in authority, annulled.

"The authority of the substitute was clerely derogate."—*Hall: Henry VI.* (an. 4).

2. Degenerate, degraded.

"Dry up in her the organs of increase
And from her derogate body never spring
A babe to honour her."—*Shaksp.: Lear*, I. 4.

dér-ô-gât-éd, *pa. par. or a.* [DEROGATE, *v.*]

***dér-ô-gate-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *derogate*; *-ly*.]
In a derogating manner; disparagingly.

"More laugh'd at, that I should
Once name you derogately."—*Shaksp.: Antony & Cleop.*, II. 2.

dér-ô-gât-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DEROGATE, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The act of detracting or disparaging; derogation, detraction.

dér-ô-gât-tion, *s.* [Fr. *dérégation*; Sp. *derogacion*; Ital. *derogazione*, from Lat. *derogatio* = the alteration of a law, from *derogatus*, *pa. par. of derogo*.] [DEROGATE, *v.*]

A. Ordinary Language:

***I. Lit.:** The act of revoking, annulling, or diminishing the force or effect of some part of a law. [B.]

"It is also certain that the Scripture is neither the derogation nor relaxation of that law."—*South*.

II. Figuratively:

1. The act of derogating or detracting from the worth, name, or character of a person or thing; detraction, a disparagement.

"I say not this in derogation to Virgil."—*Dryden*.

2. That which derogates or detracts from the worth, name, or character of a person or thing; a disparagement, a disgrace.

"Is it fit I went to look upon him? Is there no derogation in't?"—*Shaksp.: Cymbeline*, II. 1.

B. Law: The act of weakening or restraining a former law or contract. (*Wharton*.)

***dér-ô-gâ-tive**, *a.* [Low Lat. *derogativus*, from *derogatus*, *pa. par. of derogo*.] Detracting, disparaging, derogatory.

"That spirits are corporeal, seems to me a conceit derogative."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

***dér-ô-gâ-tôr-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *derogatory*; *-ly*.] In a derogatory, detracting, or disparaging manner; disparagingly.

"He was of a high, rough spirit, and spoke derogatorily of Sir Anias Paulet."—*Aubrey: Card. Wolsey* (Anecdote 2), p. 157.

***dér-ô-gâ-tôr-ý-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *derogatory*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being derogatory.

dér-ô-gâ-tôr-ý, *a.* [Lat. *derogatorius*, from *derogatus*, *pa. par. of derogo*; Fr. *derogatoire*.] Tending to derogate or detract from the worth, name, or character of a person or thing; disparaging (generally followed by to before the person disparaged and from before the thing).

"His language was severely censured by some of his brother peers as derogatory to their order."—*Maccuslay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

¶ A derogatory clause, in a will, is a sentence or secret character inserted by the testator of which he reserves the knowledge to himself, with a condition that no will he may make hereafter shall be valid unless this clause is inserted, word for word. This was done as a precaution to guard against later wills being extorted by violence, or otherwise improperly obtained.

***derre**, *a.* [DEAR.] Dearer.

***der-reyne**, *v.t.* [DERRAIGN (1).]

"That every schuld an hundred knyghtes bryng,
The battal to derreyne, as I you tolde."—*Chaucer: C. T.*, 2, 098, 2, 099.

dér-rí-as, *s.* [An Abyssinian word, according to the spelling of Pearce, while Heimperech writes it Karrai.]

Zool. A baboon, *Cynocephalus Hamadryas*, found in Arabia and Abyssinia. The Arabic name of it is Robah or Robba. Though not

now occurring in Egypt, it is sculptured on the monuments of that country.

dér-ric, *der-ric, *deric, *der-ich, *s.* [For *etym.* see def. I. 1.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The name of a celebrated hangman of Tyburn, whose name frequently occurs in plays of the beginning of the seventeenth century.

"He rides circuit with the devil, and Derrick must be his host, and Tyburne the inn at which he will light."—*Decker: Belman of London* (1616).

* 2. A common hangman.

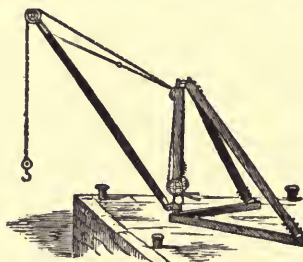
* 3. A gallows.

"Fox o' the fortune-teller! Would Derrick had been his fortune seven years ago!—to cross my love thus."—*Puritan*, IV. 1. Suppl. to Sh., II. 602.

4. In the same sense as II.

II. Machinery:

1. A form of hoisting machine. The peculiar feature of a derrick, which distinguishes it from some other forms of hoisting-machines, is that it has a boom stayed from a central post, which may be anchored, but is usually stayed by guys. A derrick has one leg, a shears two, and a gin three. A crane has a post and jib. A whin or whim has a vertical axis on which a rope winds. The capstan has a vertical drum for the rope, and is rotated by bars. The windlass has a horizontal barrel, and is rotated by handspikes. The winch has a horizontal barrel, and is



DERRICK

frequently the means of winding up the tackle-ropes of the derrick; it is rotated by bars. The crab is a portable winch, and has cranks. The derrick is more commonly used in the United States than in Europe, and has attained what appears to be maximum effectiveness with a given weight. Two spars, three guys, and two sets of tackle—one for the jib and one for the load—complete the apparatus, except the winch, crab, or capstan for hoisting. The invention is nautical, the original being the sailor's contrivance, made of a spare topmast or a boom, and the appropriate tackle. Such are used in masting, putting in boilers and engines, and hoisting heavy merchandise on board or ashore.

2. The derrick-crane is a combination of the two devices, as its name imports, having facility for hoisting and also for swinging the load horizontally. (*Knight*.)

***der-rii, *derle**, *s.* [Etym. unknown.] A brokeu piece of bread.

***der-rin**, *s.* [Etym. unknown.] A broad, thick cake or loaf of oat or barley meal, or of pease and barley meal mixed.

***dér-ríng**, *a. & s.* [DARING.]

***derring-do, *derring-doc**, *s.* An act of daring. (*Spenser: Shepherds Calendar*, Sept.)

***derring-doe**, *s.* A doer of daring acts. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, IV. ii. 83.)

dér-rín-gér, *s.* [From the name of the inventor.] A short-barrelled pistol of large bore. (*Amer.*)

dér-trón, dèr-trüm, *s.* (pl. **dér-tra**). [Late Gr. *dérron* (derron) = a vulture's beak.] *Ornith.*: The end of the upper mandible, when hooked, furnished with a nail, or otherwise differing from the rest of the bill.

***derve, *der-ven**, *v.t. & t.* [A.S. *deorfan*; O. S. *fordervan*.]

1. *Trans.*: To hurt, to pain, to harm.

"Beo thou nothing adred, for non schal the derve."—*Joseph of Arimathea*, 47.

2. *Intrans.*: To hurt, to pain.

"A lutel thurt i thei eis derueth more than deta a muelle thele beie."—*Ancren Ricle*, p. 112.

***derve-ness**, *s.* [Mid. Eng. *derve*; *-ness*.] Pain.

"Thee thu hefdest mare derueneess on thisse lue."—*O. Eng. Homilies*, p. 21.

dér-vish, dèr-vis, dèr-vise, dèr-wish, *s.* [Pers. *darvish* = (a.) poor, (s.) a dervish, a monk.] A Mohammedan monk or religious fanatic, who makes a vow of poverty and austerity of life. There are several orders, some living in monasteries, some as hermits, and some as wandering mendicants. Some, called *dancing dervishes*, are accustomed to spin or whirl themselves round for hours at a time, until they work themselves into a state of frenzy, when they are believed to be inspired.

"A captive Dervise, from the Pirate's nest
Escaped, is here—himself would tell the rest."—*Byron: Corsair*, II. 2.

***des**, *s.* [DAIS.]

***dè-sar-cin-â-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *de* = away, from, and *sarcina* = a load.] The act of unloading. (*Ash*.)

***dèp-art**, *a. & s.* [DESERT.]

"The scenes are desert now and bare,
Where flourished once a forest fair."—*Scott: Marmion*, II. (Intro.)

***dès-blâme**, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *desblamer*.] To clear from blame, to acquit.

"Deblameth me if any worde be lame."
Chaucer: *Troilus* II. (poem) 17

dès-cânt, *s.* [O. Fr. *descant*, *descant*; Fr. *déchant*; Low Lat. *discantus*; from *dis* = apart, and *cantus* = a song.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A song or tune with modulations, or in parts.

"Wake, Maid of Lorn! 'twas thus they sung,
And yet more proud the descant rung."—*Scott: Lord of the Isles*, I. 2.

2. A treble, an accompaniment.

"Nay, now you are too fat.
And mar the concord with too harsh a descant."—*Shaksp.: Two Gent. of Verona*, I. 2.

* 3. A discourse, a disputation, a discussion, a series of comments.

"And look you get a prayer-book in your hand,
And stand between two churchmen, good my lord;
For on that ground I'll make a holy descant."—*Shaksp.: Richard III.*, III. 7.

II. Mus.: The addition of a part or parts to a tenor or subject. This art, the forerunner of modern counterpoint and harmony, grew out of the still earlier art of diaphony or the organum. It may be said to have come into existence at the end of the eleventh or beginning of the twelfth century. Originally, as had been previously the case with diaphony, it consisted of two parts only, but later in its life developed into motetts and various other forms of composition. The real difference between diaphony and descant seems to have been that the former was rarely, if ever, more complicated than note against note, whereas descant made use of the various proportionate value of notes. [DIAPHONY.] Double descant is where the parts are contrived in such a manner that the treble may be made the bass, and the bass the treble. (*Stainer & Barrett, &c.*)

dès-cânt, *dès-cânt, *v.t.* [DESCANT, *s.*]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: To sing in parts.

2. *Fig.*: To comment, or discourse at large; to dilate.

"Canest thou for this, vain boaster, to survey me,
To descant on my strength?"—*Milton: Samson Agonistes*, 1, 227, 1, 228.

II. Music: To compose music in parts; to add a part or parts to a melody or subject.

dès-cânt-ér, *s.* [Eng. *descant*; *-er*.] One who descants.

dès-cânt-íng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DESCANT, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As substantive:

1. The act or art of composing music in parts, or of adding a part or parts to a melody or subject.

2. The act of commenting or discoursing at large; a comment, a discourse.

"According to the descantings of fanciful men."—*Burnet: Life of Lord Rochester*, p. 107.

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camel, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôt, er, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = é; ey = â. qu = kw.

***dě-scat'-těr**, ***dě-skat-er**, v. t. [Pref. *des* = Lat. *dis* = apart, and Eng. *scatter* (q. v.).] To scatter widely.

"Hit is so *deskattered* bothe hider and thider." *Political Songs*, p. 337.

dě-sčend', v. i. & t. [Fr. *descendre*; Sp. & Port. *descender*; Ital. *descendere*, from Lat. *descendo*, from *de* = down, and *scando* = to climb.]

A. Intransitive:

1. Literally:

1. Of animate beings: To move, pass, or come downward from a higher to a lower position.

"I saw the Spirit *descending* from heaven like a dove, and it abode upon him."—John i. 32.

2. Of inanimate objects: To fall, flow, or run down.

"The rain *descended*, and the floods came, and the winds blew, and beat upon that house."—Matt. vii. 25.

II. Figuratively:

1. To come or go down. (Implying an arrival at a place.)

"He shall *descend* into battle and perish."—1 Sam. xxi. 10.

2. To come down, to invade, to attack.

"The goddess gives the alarm; and soon is known, The Grecian fleet *descending* on the town." *Dryden*.

3. To fall suddenly or violently.

"His wished return with happy power befriended, And on the suitors let thy wrath *descend*." *Pope: Homer's Odyssey*, iv. 1,011, 1,012.

*** 4. To retire; to withdraw oneself mentally.**

"He, with honest meditations fed, Into himself *descended*." *Milton: P. R.*, ii. 110, 111.

5. To spring; to have birth, origin, or descent; to be derived.

"... a much greater proportion of the opulent, of the highly *descended*, and of the highly educated, than any other Descenders could show."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

6. To fall or be transmitted in order of succession; to revert.

"The father's natural dominion, the paternal power, cannot *descend* unto him by inheritance."—*Locke*.

7. To come down, to pass on; as from more important to less important matters.

"Congregations discerned the small accord that was among themselves, when they *descended* to particulars."—*Mora: Decay of Christian Piety*.

*** 8. To condescend.**

"*Descending* to play with little children."—*Evelyn*.

9. To lower or abase oneself morally or socially; as, to descend to an act of meanness.

B. Transitive:

1. To walk, move, or pass along downwards from above to below.

"By all the fens, an armed force *Descends* the dell, of foot and horse." *Scott: Rokeby*, iv. 26.

*** 2. To come down from.**

"Thou factious Duke of York, *descend* my throne, And kneel for grace and mercy at my feet." *Shakespeare: 3 Henry VI.*, l. 2.

dě-sčend'-a-ble, a. [DESCENDIBLE.]

dě-sčend'-ant, ***dě-sčend'-ent**, s. [Fr. *descendant*, pr. par. of *descendre* = to descend.] A person proceeding from an ancestor in any degree; offspring, issue.

"The defection of our first parents and their *descendants*."—*Hale: Christ Crucified*.

dě-sčend'-ěd, pa. par. or a. [DESCEND.]

***dě-sčend'-ent**, **dě-sčend'-ant**, a. & s. [Lat. *descendens*, pr. par. of *descendo* = to descend.]

A. As adjective:

1. Lit.: Descending, falling, moving, or passing downwards.

"This *descendant* juice is that which principally nourishes both fruit and plant."—*Ray: On the Creation*.

2. Fig.: Descended, sprung, proceeding.

"More than mortal grace Speaks thee *descendent* of ethereal race." *Pope*.

B. As subst.:

A descendant.

"Abraham's *descendants* according to the flesh."—*Clarke: On the Evidences*, prop. xiv.

†dě-sčend'-en-tal-ism, s. [Formed with suff. *-ism*, as if from an Eng. *descendental*.] A lowering, disparaging, or depreciation.

"The grand unparalleled peculiarity of Teufelsdröckh is, that with all this *Descendentalism*, he combines a Transcendentalism no less superlative."—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. i., ch. i.

dě-sčend'-ěr, s. [Eng. *descend*; -er.]

1. One who descends or goes down.

"From among the *descenders* into the pit, or from going down."—*Hammond: Works*, iv. 33.

* 2. One who is descended from a certain ancestor.

* ¶ *Writ of formedon in the descender*: [FORMEDON].

***dě-sčend'-i-bil'-i-tý**, s. [Eng. *descendible*; -ity.] The quality of being descendible.

"He must necessarily take the crown ... with all its inherent properties; the first and principal of which was its *descendibility*."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. iii.

dě-sčend'-i-ble, a. [Eng. *descend*; -able.]

1. Ord. Lang.: That may or can be descended; admitting of descent.

2. Law: That may or can descend or be transmitted from an ancestor to an heir.

"Consequently their ancestor must have a *descendible* estate."—*Sir W. Jones: Comm. on Issue*.

dě-sčend'-ing, pr. par., a., & s. [DESCEND.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb).

B. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: Coming, moving, or passing down; descendent.

"With piercing frosts or thick *descending* rain." *Pope: Homer's Iliad*, iii. 6.

2. Fig.: Proceeding, springing.

II. Technically:

1. Astron.: The opposite of *ascending* (q. v.).

2. Bot.: An epithet applied to that part of the plant, as the root, which goes into the earth; sloping downwards.

3. Her.: An epithet applied to an animal, bird, &c., the head of which is represented as turned towards the base of the shield.

4. Math.: [Descending series].

5. Anat.: Directed downwards.

¶ (1) *Descending latitude*:

Astron.: The decreasing latitude of the moon or of a planet.

(2) *Descending node*:

Astron.: That node of the moon in which it passes from the northern to the southern side of the ecliptic.

(3) *Descending series*:

Math.: A series in which each term is numerically less than the one preceding it; thus the progression 8, 4, 2, 1 is a descending series.

(4) *Descending signs of the zodiac*:

Astron.: Those signs through which the sun passes whilst approaching his greatest southern declination. They are Cancer, Leo, Virgo, Libra, Scorpio, and Sagittarius.

(5) *Descending vessels*:

Anat.: Those which carry the blood downwards, that is, from the higher to the lower parts of the body.

C. As substantive:

1. Ord. Lang.: The act of moving, passing, or coming downwards; descent.

"This *descending* of the heavenly citie Jerusalem."—*Udal: Revelation*, ch. xxi.

II. Technically:

1. Law: Transmission or descent from an ancestor to an heir.

2. Mus.: The passing from a higher pitch to a lower.

descending-letter, s.

Print.: One of those letters which descend below the line, as *f, g, j, p, q, y*.

dě-sčend'-ing-lý, adv. [Eng. *descending*; -ly.] In a descending manner.

***dě-sčēn'-sion**, ***dě-scen-ci-oun**, ***di-scen-ci-oun**, s. [O. Fr. & Sp. *descension*; Ital. *descensione*; from Lat. *descensio*, from *descensus*, pa. par. of *descendo*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: The act of falling, moving, or sinking downwards; descent.

"They hinder both the *descension* and concoction of the meat that is taken after them."—*Fenner: Via Recta*, p. 137.

2. Fig.: A declension, a fall, a degradation.

"From a god to a huli? a heavy *descension*!" *Shakespeare: 2 Henry IV.*, ii. 2.

II. Technically:

* **1. Chem.:** The falling downwards of the essential juice dissolved from the distilled matter.

2. Astronomy:

(1) *Right descension* is an arc of the equinoctial, intercepted between the next equinoctial point and the intersection of the meridian, passing through the centre of the object, at its setting, in an oblique sphere.

(2) *Oblique descension* is an arc of the equinoctial intercepted between the next equinoctial point and the horizon, passing through the centre of the object, at its setting, in an oblique sphere.

(3) *Descension of a sign* is an arc of the equator, which sets with such a sign or part of a zodiac, any planet in it.

(4) *Right descension of a sign* is an arc of the equator, which descends with the sign below the horizon of a right sphere, or the time the sign is setting in a right sphere. (Craig.)

"That he be nat retrograd . . . ne that he be nat in his *descension*, ne coigned with no plane in his *descension*."—*Chaucer: Astrology*, p. 19.

***dě-sčēn'-sion-al**, a. [Eng. *descension*; -al.] Of or pertaining to descension or descent.

¶ Descensional difference:

Astron.: The difference between the right and oblique descension of any star or point in the heavens.

***dě-sčēn'-sive**, a. [Lat. *descens(us)*, pa. par. of *descendo*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ive*.] Descendent, descending, tending downwards.

***dě-sčēn'-sōr-ic**, ***dě-sčēn'-sōr-ý**, s. [Low Lat. *descensorium*, from *descensus*, pa. par. of *descendo*.]

Chem.: A vessel in which distillation by descent was carried out. [DESCENT.]

"Our urinals and our *descensories*." *Chaucer: C. T.*, 16,260.

***dě-sčēn'-sōr'-i-ūm**, s. [Low Lat.]

Chem.: The same as DESCENSORIE (q. v.).

dě-sčēnt', ***dis-sent**, s. [Fr. *descente*, formed from *descendre*, as *vente* from *vendre*; Lat. *descensus*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) The act of descending, moving, or passing from a higher to a lower place.

"Why do fragments, from a mountain rent, Tend to the earth with such a swift *descent*?" *Blackmore: Creation*.

(2) An inclination, declivity, slope; a road or way of descending.

"The heads and sources of rivers flow upon a *descent*, . . . without which they could not flow at all."—*Woodward: Natural History*.

2. Figuratively:

(1) Progress downwards.

"Observing such gradual and gentle *descents* downwards, . . . the rule of analogy may make it probable that it is so also in things above."—*Locke*.

* (2) Course.

"The *verie dissent* of etimologie." *Chaucer: Remed of Love*.

(3) A degree, a step in the scale of rank.

"... infinite *descents* Beneath what other creatures are to thee." *Milton: P. L.*, viii. 419, 411.

(4) An invasion, a hostile landing from the sea.

"The outcry against those who were . . . suspected of having invited the enemy to make a *descent* on our shores was vehement and general."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

(5) An attack, an attempt.

"For, should the fools prevail, they stop not there But make their next *descent* upon the fair." *Dryden*.

(6) A fall or falling from a higher state; degradation, abasement.

"O foul *descent*, that I, who erst contended With gods to sit the highest, am now constrained Into a beast." *Milton: P. L.*, ix. 163-65.

(7) The lowest place or part.

"To the *descent* and dust below thy foot, A most loath-spotted traitor." *Shakespeare: Lear*, v. 2.

(8) The state of being descended from an original or ancestor.

"All of them, even without such a particular claim, had great reason to glory in their common *descent* from Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob."—*Atterbury*.

(9) Birth, extraction, lineage.

"He had great and various titles to consideration; *descent*, fortune, knowledge, experience, eloquence."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

(10) Source, origin.

"Know their spring, their head, their true *descent*." *Shakespeare: Romeo & Juliet*, v. 2.

* (11) A single step in the line of genealogy; a generation.

bōil, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwī**; **cat**, **qell**, **chorus**, **čhin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**.

-clan, **-tlan** = **shān**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shūn**; **-tion**, **-sion** = **zhūn**. **-cions**, **-tious**, **-sious** = **shūs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bēl**, **dēl**.

"Even thrice eleven descends the crown retain'd,
Till aged Hell by true heritage it gain'd."
Spenser: F. Q., II. x. 45.

• (12) Offspring, descendants, heirs.

"From him
His whole descent, who thus shall Canaan win."
Milton: P. L., XII. 535, 569.

II. Technically:

1. *Chem.*: Distillation by descent, a mode of distillation in which the fire was applied at the top and round the sides of the vessel, the orifice of which was at the bottom, so that the vapours were made to distil downwards. [DESCENSORIE.]

2. *Her.*: A term expressive of coming down from above, as a lion in descent, with his head towards the base point and his heels toward one of the corners of the chief, as though he were leaping down from some high place.

3. *Law*: A passing from an ancestor to an heir; a transmission by succession or inheritance. *Lineal descent* is where property descends directly from father to son, and from son to grandson; *collateral descent* is where it proceeds from a man to a brother, nephew, or other collateral representative.

"If the agreement and consent of men first gave a sceptre into any one's hand, that also must direct its descent and conveyance."—*Locke.*

4. *Music*: A passing from a higher degree of pitch to a lower.

5. *Mech.*: Descent of bodies is their motion towards the centre of the earth, occasioned by the attraction of gravity, either directly, obliquely, or by curves.

descent-cast, s.

Law: The devolving of realty upon the heir on his ancestor dying intestate. (*Wharton.*)

descent-theory, s.

Biol.: The theory advanced by Mr. Darwin that any peculiarity, as of structure, colouring, &c., existing in a number of allied species, is best accounted for by supposing that they descended from a common ancestor, possessing that characteristic.

"Hence, in accordance with the descent-theory, we may infer that these nine species, and probably all the others of the genus, are descended from an ancestral form which was coloured in nearly the same manner."
Huxley: Descent of Man (1871), ch. XI., p. 336.

descloizite (pron. *ḏā-clwā-zīte*), s. [Named after M. Descloizeaux, a French mineralogist.]

Min.: An orthorhombic mineral, of an olive-green colour, occurring in small crystals clustered on a silicious and ferruginous gangue from South America. Hardness, 3.5; sp. gr., 5.839. (*Dana.*)

• **dēs-cōl-ōur**, v.t. [DISCOLOUR.]

dē-scrib'-a-ble, a. [Eng. *describ(e)*; -able.] That may or can be described; capable of description.

"... four hundred and forty-six muscles, dissectible and describable."—*Paley: Nat. Theol., ch. ix.*

dē-scrib'e, v.t. & i. [Lat. *describo* = to write down, to draw out; *de* = down, fully, and *scribo* = to write; Sp. *describir*; Ital. *descrivere*; Fr. *décrire*.] [DESCRIBE.]

A. Transitive.

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To draw, trace out, or delineate. [II.]

2. To form or trace out by motion.

* 3. To set down, to distribute.

"Describe the land into seven parts, and bring the description hither to me."—*Josh. xviii. 4.*

4. To set forth the qualities, characteristics, properties, or features of anything in words; to depict.

"I pray thee, over-name them; and as thou namest them, I will describe them."—*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, I. 2.*

5. To narrate, relate, recount, or explain.

II. *Geom.*: To draw or lay down a figure.

"About a given circle to describe a triangle equiangular to a given triangle."—*Euclid, IV. 3.*

B. *Intrans.*: To give a description, to explain, to narrate, to relate.

dē-scrib'ed, pa. par. or a. [DESCRIBE.]

dē-scrib'-ent, a. & s. [Lat. *describens*, pr. par. of *describo*.]

* A. As *adj.*: Describing, marking out by its motion. (*Ash.*)

B. As substantive:

Geom.: The line or surface from the motion of which a surface or body is supposed to be

generated or described which cannot be measured. (*Weale.*) In the case of a line the descriptor is a point, and of a surface it is a line. A generatrix (q.v.).

dē-scrib'-ēr, * **dē-scry'-ber**, s. [Eng. *describ(e)*; -er.] One who describes.

"From a plantation and colony, an island near Spain was by the Greek *describers* named Erythra."—*Brown.*

dē-scrib'-īng, pr. par., a., & s. [DESCRIBE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. *adj.*: (See the verb).

C. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of describing, defining, explaining, or relating.

2. *Geom.*: The act of drawing or laying down a figure.

* **dē-scrie**, v. [DESCRY.]

dē-scri'ed, pa. par. [DESCRY, v.]

* **dē-scri-eng**, s. [DESCRYING.]

dē-scri'-ēr, s. [Eng. *descri*; -er.] One who describes, discovers, or spies; a discoverer.

"The glad descrier shall not miss
To taste the nectar of a kiss."—*Craesha.*

* **dē-scrip't**, a. & s. [Lat. *descriptus*, neut. sing. of *descriptus*, pa. par. of *describo* = to describe.]

A. As *adj.*: Described.

B. As *subst.*: A plant that has been described. (*Ash.*)

dē-scrip'-tion, * **dē-scrip-ci-oun**, * **di-scrip-ci-on**, s. [Fr. *description*; Sp. *descripción*; Port. *descripção*; Ital. *descrizione*, from Lat. *descriptio*, from *descriptus*, pa. par. of *describo*.]

† 1. The act of writing down or registering; a census.

"Byrnie . . . higan to make this *descriptioun*."—*Wycliffe: Sel. Works, I. 316.*

2. The act of drawing, delineating, or representing a figure by a plan.

"The *description* is either of the earth and water both together, and it is done by circles."—*J. Gregory: Positum, p. 267.*

3. The figure or appearance of anything represented by visible lines, marks, colours, &c.

4. The act of describing, defining, or setting forth the qualities, characteristics, properties, or features of anything in words, so as to convey an idea of it to another.

"A poet must refuse all tedious and unnecessary descriptions; a robe which is too heavy is less an ornament than a burthen."—*Dryden.*

5. The act of narrating, relating, recounting, or explaining.

6. The account, definition, or representation of anything given in words; the passage or sentence in which anything is described.

"In all which *description* there is no one passage which does not speak something extraordinary and supernatural."—*South: Sermons, vol. III., ser. 8.*

7. A combination of qualities which constitute a class, species, variety, or individual; a kind, a sort.

"Pay him six thousand, and deface the bond, . . .
Before a friend of this *description* shall lose a hair."—*Shakesp.: Mer. of Venice, III. 2.*

* **dē-scrip'-tion**, v.t. [DESCRIPTION, s.] To describe.

"I will *description* the matter to you, if you be capacity of it."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives, I. 1.*

dē-scrip'-tive, a. [Fr. *descriptif*; Sp. *descriptivo*; Ital. *descrittivo*, from Low Lat. *descriptivus*, from Lat. *descriptus*.] [DESCRIFT.]

1. Containing a description.

"I shall produce some noble lines which begin the ninth book of Lucan's *Pharsalia*, *descriptive* of the apothosis of Pompey."—*Lockman, vol. III., ser. 8.*

2. Capable of describing; having the power or faculty of describing.

"Above the reach of her *descriptive* powers."—*Reynolds: Art of Painting, v. 52.*

descriptive geometry, s. The application of geometry to the representation of the forms of bodies upon a plane, in such a manner that their dimensions may be measured or computed, as distinguished from perspective projections, which give only a pictorial representation. The situation of points in space is represented by their orthographical projections in two planes at right angles to each other, called the planes of projection. It is used in civil and military engineering and fortification. (*Weale, &c.*)

descriptive geology, s. That branch of geology which confines itself to the consideration of facts and appearances as presented in the rocky crust of the earth.

dē-scrip'-tīve-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *descriptive*; -ly.] In a descriptive manner; by description.

dē-scrip'-tīve-nēss, s. [Eng. *descriptive*; -ness.] The quality of being descriptive.

"... whether with dramatic energy and picturesque descriptions, or in the calm, passionless style of the Evangelical record."—*Daily Telegraph, Sept. 1, 1882.*

* **dē-scrīve**, * **dē-screve**, * **dē-scryve**, * **dē-scry-ven**, * **di-scryve**, * **di-scryve**, * **dy-scryfe**, * **dy-scryve**, v.t. [O. Fr. *descrire*; Ital. *descrivere*; Port. *descrever*, from Lat. *describo* (q.v.). *Describe* is thus a doublet of *describ*, and the older form.]

1. To describe, to explain.

"We may judge and describe the *dyversyte* of one synne from an other."—*Sp. Fisher: P., xxxix.*

2. To enroll, to register.

"A maundment went out fro Cesar August that al the world schulde be *descryued*."—*Wycliffe: Luke II. 1.*

* **dē-scriv'-īng**, * **dē-scriv-yng**, * **dy-scriv-yng**, pr. par. & s. [DESCRIVE.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb).

B. As substantive:

1. The act of registering or enrolling; a census.

"This first *descriuyng* was maad of Cyrnus."—*Wycliffe: Luke II. 2.*

2. The act of describing; description.

dē-scrŷ, * **dē-scrie**, * **dē-scrye**, * **dē-scry-en**, * **dē-scry-yn**, * **di-scryghe**, * **dy-scrye**, v.t. [O. Fr. *descrire*, a shortened form of *descrire* (cf. Fr. *décrire*), from Lat. *describo*. *Descry* is thus a doublet of *describ* (q.v.).]

* 1. To describe, to depict, to explain.

"*Descryyn*. *Descrybo*."—*Prompt. Par.*

† 2. To detect, to discover.

"... to *descry* new lands,
Rivers, or mountains, in her spotty globe."

* 3. To spy out, to explore, to examine.

"And the house of Joseph sent to *descry* Bethel."—*Judges I. 23.*

4. To see, to observe, to behold.

"What sudden haze of majesty
Is that which we from hence *descry*,
Too divine to be mistook?"

Milton: Arcades (song).

* 5. To give notice of, to discover, to reveal.

"He would to him *descrye*
Great treason to him meant."
Spenser: F. Q., VII. vii. 12.

* **dē-scrŷ**, s. [DESCRY, v.] A discovery, a thing discovered.

"... the main *descry*
Stands on the hourly thought."

Shakesp.: Lear, IV. 6.

dē-scrŷ-īng, * **dē-scri-eng**, * **di-scry-īng**, pr. par. & s. [DESCRY, v.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb).

B. As *subst.*: The act of discovering, detecting, or beholding.

"Upon the first *descrying* of the enemies approach"
—*Holinshed: Hist. Scot. (Donald).*

* **dēs-dāin'**, * **dēsc-deyne**, v. [DISDAIN.]

* **dēs-dāyn'**, s. [DISDAIN.]

* **dēs-ē-crāte**, a. [Lat. *desecratus*, pa. par. of *desecro* = to desecrate; *de* = away, from, and *sacro* = to make sacred; *sacer* = sacred.] Desecrated, profaned.

dēs-ē-crāte, v.t. [DESECRATE, a.]

1. To divert from any sacred or religious purpose to which anything has been consecrated; to treat in a sacrilegious manner, to profane.

"It cannot be imagined that the most holy vessel which was once consecrated to be a receptacle of the Deity, should afterwards be desecrated and profaned by human use."—*Bp. Bull: Sermons, vol. I., ser. 4.*

* 2. To divest of a sacred character, or office.

"The clergy cannot suffer corporal punishment without being first *desecrated*."—*Tooke.*

dēs-ē-crāt-ēd, pa. par. or a. [DESECRATE.]

dēs-ē-crāt-īng, pr. par., a., & s. [DESECRATE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. *adj.*: (See the verb).

fāte, **fāt**, **fāre**, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pŭt, or, wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

C. As subst.: The act of profaning or treating sacrilegiously; desecration.

dēs-ē-crāt-ōr, dēs-ē-crāt-ēr, s. [Eng. *desecrat(e)*; -or; -er.] One who desecrates.

dēs-ē-crā-tion, s. [Lat. *desecrat(us)*, pa. par. of *desecro*; Eng. suff. -ion.] The act of diverting from any sacred or religious purpose or use to which anything has been consecrated; a treating sacrilegiously; a profaning or profanation.

"So as to threaten a gradual desecration of that holy day."—Porteus: *On Prof. of the Lord's Holy Day.*

dē-sēg-mēn-tā-tion, s. [Pref. *dē*, and Eng. *segmentation*.] The process or result of uniting two or more segments or metameræ of the body. The coalescence of the bones of the skull is a well-known example.

dē-sēg-mēnt-ēd, a. [Pref. *dē*, and Eng. *segmented*.] Marked by the coalescence of two or more segments.

dēs-ērt (1), *des-art, *des-erte, a. & s. [Fr. *désert* (a. & s.); Lat. *desertus* = waste, deserted, pa. par. of *desero* = to desert; Ital. & Port. *deserto*; Sp. *desierto*.]

A. As adjective:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Deserted, uninhabited, uncultivated, untillied; waste.

"And he took them, and went aside privately into a desert place belonging to the city called Bethsaida."—Luke ix. 10.

2. *Scots Law*: Prorogued, adjourned.

"That this present parliament proceede & stande out without our continualloun, ay & quhill it please the kingis grace that the samyn be *desert*, & his speciall commende gevin thereto."—*Acts Jas. V.*, 1539 (1814), p. 353.

¶ For the difference between *desert* and *solitary*, see **SOLITARY**.

B. As substantive:

1. *Lit.*: A waste, uninhabited, uncultivated, or deserted place; a waste, a wilderness. Specifically, the Deserts of Africa, Arabia, and Central Asia, which are arid, sandy, and shingly; the desert steppes of northern Asia, which are partly barren, and partly covered with rough grasses; and the desert plains of Australia, which are scrubby and waterless.

"Bi the desert awei che nam."—*Gen. & Exod.*, 1, 227.

2. *Fig.*: Solitude, dreariness.

"Fair was she and young; but, alas! before her extended
Dreary and vast and silent, the desert of life . . ."
—*Longfellow: Evangeline*, ll. 1.

desert-bird, s. The pelican.

"The desert-bird
Whose beak unlocks her bosom's stream,
To still her famished nestlings' scream."
—*Byron: The Giaour*.

desert-dweller, s. A hermit.

"Or if, in lonely glen or strath,
The desert-dweller met his path . . ."
—*Scott: Lady of the Lake*, ill. 4.

desert-flora, s.

Botanical Geog.: The flora growing in the desert. According to Dr. C. C. Parry, that of North America, between 32° and 42° N. lat., presents a contrast between the annual and perennial plants, the former being of slight texture, evanescent and rapidly maturing; the latter exhibiting scanty foliage, frequently spinescent branches, and large tap-roots, while the leaves are frequently coated with a copious resinous varnish, or a dense woolly tomentum, serving in either case to check growth. (*Brit. Assoc. Rep.* for 1870, pt. II., p. 122.) The plants growing in the deserts of the Old World—the Egyptian one for example—present similar characteristics.

desert-rod, s.

Bot.: *Eremostachys*, a genus of labiate plants from the Caucasus. (*Treas. of Botany*.)

dē-šērt, v. t. & i. [Fr. *désérer*; Sp. *desertar*; Ital. *desertare*, from Lat. *desertus*, pa. par. of *desero* = to desert; *de* = away, from, and *sero* = to join, to bind.]

A. Transitive:

1. To go away; to forsake; to abandon; to prove faithless to.

"Deserted at his utmost need
By those his former bounty fed."
—*Dryden: Alexander's Feast*, iv.

2. To quit or leave without permission.

3. To fail, to cease to help.

" . . . but found that at that point the contemporary writers desert us."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ch. III., § 1.

4. To fall away from.

"He had never deserted James till James had deserted the throne."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xl.

B. Intransitive:

Mil. & Naval: To leave or abandon the service without permission.

"If any militia man, having joined the corps, shall desert during the time of annual exercise, &c."—*Stat. Militia Act*.

***dē-šērt (2), s.** [DESSERT.]

dē-šērt (3), *de-serte (2), *des-serte, s. [O. Fr. *deserte* = a thing deserved, merit, pa. par. of *deservir* = to deserve.]

1. A deserving; that which deserves or gives a claim to either reward or punishment equal or proportionate to the acts or conduct of the agent.

"All without desert have frowned on me."
—*Shakespeare: Richard III.*, ll. 1.

2. Merit, claim to reward or honour.

"Yet I confess that often ere this day,
When I have heard your king's desert recounted,
Mine ear hath tempted judgment to desire."
—*Shakespeare: Henry VI.*, ill. 3.

3. That which is deserved or merited.

"Render to them their desert."—*Ps. xxviii.*, 4.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *desert*, *merit*, and *worth*: "*Desert* is taken for that which is good or bad; *merit* for that which is good only. We *deserve* praise or blame; we *merit* a reward. The *desert* consists in the action, work, or service performed; the *merit* has regard to the character of the agent or the nature of the action. The idea of value, which is prominent in the signification of the term *merit*, renders it closely allied to that of *worth*. The man of *merit* looks to the advantages which shall accrue to himself; the man of *worth* is contented with the consciousness of what he possesses in himself; *merit* respects the attainments or qualifications of a man; *worth* respects his moral qualities only. It is possible therefore for a man to have great *merit* and little or no *worth*. He who has great powers and uses them for the advantage of himself or others is a man of *merit*; he only who does good from a good motive is a man of *worth*. We look for *merit* among men in the discharge of their several offices or duties; we look for *worth* in their social capacities. From these words are derived the epithets *deserved* and *merited*, in relation to what we receive from others; and *deserving*, *meritorious*, *worthy*, and *worth*, in regard to what we possess in ourselves: a treatment is *deserved* or *undeserved*; reproofs are *merited* or *unmerited*; the harsh treatment of a master is easier to be borne when it is *undeserved* than when it is *deserved*; the reproaches of a friend are very severe when *unmerited*. A labourer is *deserving* on account of his industry; an artist is *meritorious* on account of his professional abilities; a citizen is *worthy* on account of his benevolence and uprightness. The first person *deserves* to be well paid and encouraged; the second *merits* the applause which is bestowed on him; the third is *worthy* of confidence and esteem from all men. Betwixt *worthy* and *worth* there is this difference, that the former is said of the intrinsic and moral qualities, the latter of extrinsic qualities: a *worthy* man possesses that which calls for the esteem of others; but a man is *worth* the property which he can call his own." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

dē-šērt-ēd, pa. par. or a. [DESSERT, v.]

dē-šērt-ēr, dē-šērt-ōr, s. [Fr. *déserteur*, from *désérer* = to desert.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who deserts, forsakes, or abandons a cause, a party, a friend, &c.

"It was not without reluctance that the stanch royalist crossed the hated threshold of the deserter."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

2. *Mil. & Naval*: One who deserts from the service; one who without leave absents himself from his regiment, station, or ship, for a longer period than twenty-four hours, under which period he is classed as absent without leave.

"The natives . . . would give any intelligence of the deserter."—*Cook: Voyages*, vol. I., bk. I., ch. xvi.

***dē-šērt-fūl, a.** [Eng. *desert* (3), s.; *ful*(l).]

High in desert or merit; deserving, meritorious.

"The due reward of your *desertful* glories
Must to posterity remain."
—*Beaumont & Fletcher: Laws of Candy*, l. 2.

dē-šērt-īng, pr. par., a., & s. [DESSERT, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The act of forsaking, abandoning, or leaving without permission; desertion.

dē-šēr-tion, s. [Fr. *désertion*; Sp. *desercion*; Ital. *deserzione*, from Lat. *desertio*, from *desertus*, pa. par. of *desero* = to desert (q.v.).]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of forsaking, abandoning, or deserting a cause, post, friend, &c.

" . . . our adherence to one will necessarily involve us in a desertion of the other."—*Rogers*.

2. The state or condition of being forsaken, abandoned, or deserted.

II. Technically:

1. *Mil. & Naval*: The act of deserting from the service in which one is engaged. Desertion in time of peace is punishable by imprisonment, and, if necessary, reduction; in time of war the penalty is death.

2. *Theol.*: Spiritual despondency; a feeling of being forsaken by God.

"Christ hears and sympathizes with the spiritual agonies of a soul under desertion, or the pressures of some stupefying affliction."—*South*.

¶ To desert the diet:

Scots Law: To relinquish the suit or prosecution for a time (a forensic phrase).

"If the prosecutor shall either not appear on that day, or not insist, or if any of the executions appear informal, the court *deserts* the diet, by which the instance also perishes."—*Ersk. Inst.*, B. iv. T. iv. § 90.

***dē-šērt-lēss, a.** [Eng. *desert* (3), s.; -less.] Without merit or desert.

"First, who think you the most *desertless* man to be constable?"—*Shakespeare: Much Ado about Nothing*, ill. 3.

***dē-šērt-lēss-lŷ, adv.** [Eng. *desertless*; -ly.] Without deserving; undeservedly; unworthily.

"But now people will call you valiant; *desertlessly*, I think; yet, for their satisfaction, I will have you fight."—*Beaumont & Fletcher: King and no King*, ill. 2.

†**dē-šērt-nēss, *dē-šērt-nēss, s.** [Eng. *desert*; -ness.] The state or condition of being desert or waste.

"The *desertness* of the country lying waste and saluage."—*Vidal: Luke v.*

***dē-šērt-ōr, s.** [DESETER.]

†**dē-šēr-trēss, s.** [Eng. *deserter*; -ess.] A female deserter.

***dē-šēr-trice, *dē-šēr-trix, s.** [O. Fr. *desertrice*; Lat. *desertrix*, from *desertus*, pa. par. of *desero*.] A female who deserts.

"Cleave to a wife; but let her be a king, let her be a meet help, a solace, not a nothing, not an adversary, not a desertrice."—*Milton: Tetrachordon*.

dē-šēr-ve, v. t. & i. [O. Fr. *deservir*, *desservir*, from Lat. *deservio* = to serve devotedly; *de* (intens.), and *servio* = to serve.]

A. Transitive:

1. To merit, to be worthy of (whether good or bad).

"Ungrateful man! *deserves* not this thy care,
Our troops to hearten, and our toils to share?"
—*Pope: Homer's Iliad*, vii. 414, 415.

2. To merit or be worthy of for labour, services, or qualities.

(1) Of good or reward.

"But mine and every god's peculiar grace
Hector *deserves*, of all the Trojan race."
—*Pope: Homer's Iliad*, xxiv. 87, 88.

(2) Of pain, punishment, or retribution.

"Death is the only wages we have all *deserved*."—*Beeridge: Sermon*, vol. II., ser. 90.

* 3. To serve, to treat.

B. Intrans.: To merit; to be worthy or deserving.

"Richard hath best *deserved* of all my sons."
—*Shakespeare: Henry VI.*, l. 1.

dē-šērv-ed, pa. par. or a. [DESERVE.]

1. Merited.

* 2. Deserving.

"Unpited let me die,
And well *deserved*."—*Shakespeare: All's Well*, ll. 1.

¶ For the difference between *deserved* and *merited*, see **DESSERT (3), s.**

dē-šērv-ēd-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *deserved*; -ly.] According to one's deservings, deserts, or merit; worthily, justly.

"A man *deservedly* cuts himself off from the affections of that community which he endeavours to subvert."—*Addison*.

***dē-šērv-ēd-nēss, s.** [Eng. *deserved*; -ness.]

The quality or state of deserving or meriting

"Obnoxiousness and *deservedness* to be destroyed."—*Gooden: Works*, vol. I., pt. III., p. 170.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this, sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -īng, -cian, -tian=shan. -tion, -sion=shūn: -tion, -sion=zhūn. -cions, -tious, -sious=shūs. -ble, -die, &c.=bēl, dēl.

***dē-gēr-vo-lēss**, *a.* [Eng. *deserve*; -less.] Un-deserving.

"Deserveless of the name of Paragon."
Herrick: Hesperides, p. 79.

dē-gēr-v-ēr, ***dē-gēr-v-ōur**, *s.* [Eng. *deserve*(e); -er.] One who deserves or merits.

"Whose love is never linked to the deserfer.
Till his deserts are past."
Shaksp.: Antony & Cleopatra, l. 2.

dē-gēr-v-īng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DESERVE.]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb).

B. *As adj.*: Meriting, worthy, having de-served. Used—

(1.) Absolutely.

"I know her virtuous and well deserving."
Shaksp.: Henry VIII., lii. 2.

(2.) Followed by *of*.

"Deserving of a better doom."

Cooper: Conservation, 414.

C. *As subst.*: The act or state of meriting; desert, merit.

"Spoke your deservings like a chronicle.
Making you ever better than his praise."
Shaksp.: Henry IV., v. 2.

dē-gēr-v-īng-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *deserving*; -ly.]

In a deserving manner; worthily, deservedly.

"We have raised Sejanus . . . to the highest and most conspicuous point of greatness; and, we hope, deservingly."—*B. Jonson: Sejanus*, v. 10.

***des-es-peire**, ***desespeyre**, *s.* [O. Fr. *desespier*, *desespoir*.] Despair.

"In *despeire* a man to falle." *Gower*, li. 125.

***des-es-per-aunce**, *s.* [O. Fr. *desesperance*.] Despair.

"From *desesperaunce* thou be my sheida."

Chaucer: Troilus, li. 530.

***des-ev-er-en**, *v.t.* [DISSEVER.]

***des-gise**, ***des-guise**, *v.t. & s.* [DIS-GUISE, *v. & s.*]

***des-gys-ying**, *s.* [DISGUISE.]

dēs-hā-billo, *s.* [Fr. *deshabiller* = undress, *deshabiller* = to undress; *dēs* = Lat. *dis* = apart, from, and *habiller* = to dress.] Undress.

***des-hon-our**, ***desonour**, *v. & s.* [DIS-HONOUR.]

***dēs-sic-cant**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *desiccans*, *pr. par.* of *desicco* = to dry up, to desiccate.]

A. *As adj.*: Drying or tending to dry up.

B. *As subst.*: A preparation or application which has the quality of drying up, as the flow of sores, &c.

"This, in the beginning, may be prevented by *desiccant*, and wasted."—*Wiseman: Surgery*, h.k. viii, c. 6.

dēs-sic-cāte, *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *desiccatus*, *pa. par.* of *desicco* = to dry up; *de* (intens.), and *sicco* = to dry up; *siccus* = dry.]

A. *Trans.*: To dry up, to exhaust of mois-ture.

"Where there is moisture enough, or superfluous, there wine helpeth to digest or desiccate the moisture."—*Bacon: Natural History*.

B. *Intrans.*: To become dry.

" . . . in the moist damps of a vault to dry and desiccate like the mummies in Egypt."—*Ricaut: Greek Church*, p. 271.

***dēs-sic-cate**, *a.* [Lat. *desiccatus*.] Dried up.

"As in bodies desiccate by heat or age."—*Bacon: Life and Death*, § 82.

dēs-ic-cāt-ēd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DESICCATE, *v.*]

dēs-ic-cāt-īng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DESIC-CATE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: The act or process of drying up; desiccation.

dēs-ic-cā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *desiccatio*, from *desiccatus*, *pa. par.* of *desicco*.]

1. The evaporation or drying off of the aqueous portion of bodies. It is practised with fruit, meat, milk, vegetable extracts, and many other matters. It is usually done by a current of heated dry air, and as such may be considered as distinguished from evaporators, so called, to which furnace heat or steam heat is applied. (*Knicht*.)

2. The state or quality of becoming desiccated.

"If the spirits issue out of the body, there followeth desiccation, induration, and consumption."—*Bacon*.

desiccation cracks, *s. pl.*

Geol.: When clay and clayey beds are desiccated by the sun's heat and become dry, they shrink and crack in all directions. Were such beds to be overlaid by a new deposit of mud or other soft matter, portions of it would enter these cracks, and the two strata, on being separated (after consolidation) would present—the lower, the "mould," and the upper, the "casts" of these fissures. Such appearances are frequent among the strata of all formations, are known as *desiccation cracks*, and are not to be confounded with joints, cleavage, and similar phenomena. (*Page*.)

***dēs-sic-cā-tive**, *a. & s.* [Eng. *desiccative*(e); -ive.]

A. *As adj.*: Having the property or quality of desiccating; tending to desiccate; desiccant.

"They are of a desiccative or drying nature."—*Ferrand: Love of Melancholy*, p. 338 (1640).

B. *As subst.*: The same as DESICCANT, *s.* (q.v.).

"The ashes of a hedgehog are said to be a great desiccative of fistulas."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, No. 978.

dēs-ic-cā-tōr, *s.* [Eng. *desiccator*(e); -or.]

Chem.: An apparatus used to dry chemical substances which are decomposed by heat, or by being exposed in a moist state to the action of the air. It consists of a vessel containing either sulphuric acid, chloride of calcium, or some other substance which has a great affinity for water; over this is supported the vessel, or the porous plate containing the substance to be dried. The whole is covered by a bell jar resting on a glass plate, the edges of the jar being ground perfectly smooth and covered with grease so as to make the apparatus airtight.

dēs-sic-cā-tōr-ý, *a.* [Eng. *desiccator*(e); -ory.] Tending to dry up.

"Pork is desiccative, but it strengthens."—*Travels of Anacharsis*, li. 467.

***dēs-sid-ēr-a-bie**, *a.* [Lat. *desiderabilis*.] To be desired; worthy or deserving of desire.

"And most men verily are of the same nature, passing good and desirable things."—*Holland: Plutarch*, p. 124.

†**dēs-sid-ēr-āte**, *a.* [Lat. *desideratus*, *pa. par.* of *desidero* = to desire (q.v.).] Desired, longed for, wanted.

"These are the parts which in the knowledge of medicine are *desiderate*."—*Bacon: On Learning*, iv. li.

†**dēs-sid-ēr-āto**, *v.t.* [DESIDERATE, *a.*] To desire, to long for, to want, to miss, to feel the loss or absence of.

"We *desiderate*, in the first place, the civic title of the worthy alderman."—*Edinburgh Review*, May, 1811, p. 123.

dēs-sid-ēr-ā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *desideratio*, from *desideratus*, *pa. par.* of *desidero*.]

†1. The act of desiring, desiring, longing for, missing, or regretting; desire, regret.

"Desideration is inflicted by reminiscences."—*W. Taylor*.

*2. That which is desiderated; a desideratum.

dēs-sid-ēr-a-tive, *a. & s.* [Lat. *desiderativus*.]

A. *As adjective*:

Ord. Lang. & Gram.: Having or expressing desire.

"The verbs called deponent, *desiderative*, frequentative, inceptive, &c."—*Beattie: Moral Science*, pt. 1, ch. 1, § 3.

B. *As substantive*:

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: An object of desire or desideration; a desideratum.

2. *Gram.*: A verb formed from another, and expressive of a desire to do the action implied in the primitive verb.

dēs-sid-ēr-ā-tūm (pl. **dēs-sid-ēr-ā-ta**), *s.* [Lat. neut. sing. of *desideratus*, *pa. par.* of *desidero* = to desire.] Anything desired, wished for, or wanted; a thing of which we feel the loss or absence; a state of things to be desired.

"A good hater is still a desideratum in the world." *Carlyle: Essays*; *Burns*.

***dēs-sid-ēr-ý**, *s.* [Lat. *desiderium*, from *desidero* = to desire.] Desire.

"My name is True Love, of cardinal *desiderý*."

. . . the very exemplary.

Chaucer: Ballads; Craft of Lovers.

***dēs-sid-ý-ōse**, **dēs-sid-ý-ōus**, *a.* [Lat. *desidiosus*, from *desidia* = sloth, idleness.] Idle; lazy, slothful. (*Money Masters All Things* (1698), p. 6.)

***dēs-sid-ý-ōus-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *desidious*; -ness.] Sloth, laziness, idleness.

"The Germans perceiving our *desidiousness* and negligence."—*Leland: To Sec. Cromwell in Wood's Athenæ Ozon*.

***dēs-sight-ment** (*gh* silent), *s.* [Pref. *de* = away, from; Eng. *sight* (q.v.), and suff. -ment.] The act of inquiring unsightly or disfiguring.

"Substitute jury-masters at whatever *desightment* or damage in risk."—*Times* (in *Ogleite*).

dēs-siġn (*g* silent), *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *designer* = to describe, *dessiner* = to design, to draw; Lat. *designo* = to mark, to denote: *de* = down, and *signo* = to mark; *signum* = a mark, a sign.]

A. *Transitive*:

1. *Lit.*: To draw, to delineate by drawing; to sketch in visible outline, to plan.

"Thus while they speed their pace, the prince designs The new elected seat, and draws the lines." *Dryden*.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. To denote, to mark or point out.

"There must be ways of *designing* and knowing the person to whom this regal power of right belongs."—*Locke*.

2. To project, to plan.

"We are to observe whether the picture or outlines be well drawn, or, as more elegant artists term it, well designed."—*Watson*.

3. To purpose, to intend, to have in con-templation. (*Southey*.)

4. To devote, or to set apart for a purpose.

"But if a sweeter voice, and one designed A blessing to my country and mankind, Reclaim the wandering thousands." *Cooper: Expostulation*, 725-26.

(1) Followed by *for* or *as* before the object intended.

"Ask of politicians the end for which laws were originally *designed*; and they will answer that the laws were *designed* as a protection for the poor and weak against the oppression of the rich and powerful."—*Burke: Vindication*, 180. *Society*.

(2) Followed by *to*.

"He was born to the inheritance of a splendid fortune; he was *designed* to the study of the law."—*Dryden*.

B. *Intransitive*:

1. To point out, to indicate.

"Meet me to-morrow where the master And this fraternity shall *design*." *Beaumont & Fletcher*.

2. To plan, to intend, to purpose, to have in view.

*3. To direct one's course; to start for.

"From this city she *designed* for Collin (Cologne)."—*Evelyn*.

Crabb thus discriminates between *design*, to intend, to mean, and to purpose: "*Design* and *purpose* are terms of higher import than *intend* and *mean*, which are in familiar use; the latter still more so than the former. The *design* embraces many objects; the *purpose* consists of only one; the former supposes something studied and methodical, it requires reflection; the latter supposes something fixed and determinate, it requires resolution. A *design* is attainable; a *purpose* is steady. We speak of the *design* as it regards the thing conceived; we speak of the *purpose* as it regards the temper of the person. Men of a sanguine or aspiring character are apt to form *designs* which cannot be carried into execution; whoever wishes to keep true to his *purpose* must not listen to many counsellors. The *purpose* is the thing proposed or set before the mind; the *intention* is the thing to which the mind bends or inclines; *purpose* and *intend* differ therefore both in the nature of the action and the object; we *purpose* seriously; we *intend* vaguely; we set about that which we *purpose*; we may delay that which we have only *intended*; the execution of one's *purpose* rests mostly with one's self; the fulfilment of an *intention* depends upon circumstances: a man of a resolute temper is not to be diverted from his *purpose* by trifling objects; we may be disappointed in our *intentions* by a variety of unforeseen but uncontrollable events. *Mean*, which is a term altogether of colloquial use, differs but little from *intend*, except that it is used for more familiar objects; to *mean* is simply to have in the mind; to *intend* is to lean with the mind towards anything. *Purpose* is always applied to some proximate or definite object; *intend* and *mean* to that which is general or remote:

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, there; pine, pīt, sīre, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīto, cūr, rūle, fāl; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē. ey = ā. qu = kw.

we purpose to set out at a certain time or go a certain route; we mean to set out as soon as we can, and go the way that shall be found most agreeable; the moralist designs by his writings to effect a reformation in the manners of men; a writer purposes to treat on a given subject in some particular manner; it is ridiculous to lay down rules which are not intended to be kept: an honest man always means to satisfy his creditors. *Design* and *purpose* are taken sometimes in the abstract sense; *intent* and *mean* always in connexion with the agent who *intends* or *means* . . . *Design*, when not expressly qualified by a contrary epithet, is used in a bad sense in connexion with a particular agent; *purpose*, *intention* and *meaning*, in an indifferent sense." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)

dě-sign (g silent), s. [Fr. *dessin*; Ital. *disegno*; Sp. *disegno*.] [DESIGN, v.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: The idea formed in the mind of an artist on any particular subject, which he transfers to some medium, for the purpose of making it known to others; a sketch, a plan, a model, a representation in outline.

"Even the designs for the coin were made by French artists."—Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. iii.

2. Figuratively:

(1) A plan, a project, a scheme.

"He explains with perfect simplicity vast designs affecting all the governments of Europe."—Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. vii.

(2) A plan, purpose, or course of action.

"Is he a prudent man, as to his temporal estate, that lays designs only for a day, without any prospect to the remaining part of his life?"—Pittsion.

(3) A scheme, plan, or purpose designed with evil intention; a plot.

"Why did I doubt their quickness of career? And deem design had left me single here?"—Byron: Corsair, li. 4.

(4) A set purpose, intention, or aim.

(5) Contrivance, skill, art, invention. [II. 1. (2).]

"The machine which we are inspecting demonstrates, by its construction, contrivance and design."—Paley: Nat. Theol., ch. ii.

(6) The realization or working out of an artistic idea.

"The painted walls, wherein were wrought Two grand designs."—Tennyson: Princess, vii. 108, 107.

II. Technically:

1. Art, &c.:

(1) The art of drawing or representing in lines the form of any object.

(2) The combination of invention and purpose which enables the artist to compose a picture or a group, without reference to the material in which it is executed.

(3) In the same sense as I. (1).

"Whether thy hand strike out some free design, Where life awakes and dawns at every line."—Pope: Ep. iii. 3, 4.

2. Music: The plan and arrangement of each part.

Argument from design:

Nat. Theol.: The argument in favour of the existence of God, as well as of His power, wisdom, and goodness, founded on the evidences of design in nature. Design is held to imply a Designer.

Crabb thus discriminates between *design*, *plan*, *scheme*, and *project*: "Arrangement is the idea common to these terms: the *design* includes the thing that is to be brought about; the *plan* includes the means by which it is to be brought about: a *design* was formed in the time of James I. for overturning the government of the country; the *plan* by which this was to have been realized consisted in placing gunpowder under the parliament-house and blowing up the assembly. A *design* is to be estimated according to its intrinsic worth; a *plan* is to be estimated according to its relative value, or fitness for the *design*: a *design* is noble or wicked, a *plan* is practicable: every founder of a charitable institution may be supposed to have a good *design*; but he may adopt an erroneous *plan* for obtaining the end proposed. *Scheme* and *project* respect both the end and the means, which makes them analogous to *design* and *plan*: the *design* stimulates to action; the *plan* determines the mode of action; the *scheme* and *project* consist most in speculation: the *design* and *plan* are equally practical, and suited to the ordinary and immediate circumstances of life. *Scheme* and *project* differ principally in the magnitude

of the objects to which they are applied; the former being much less vast and extensive than the latter: a *scheme* may be formed by an individual for attaining any trifling advantage; *projects* are mostly conceived in matters of state, or of public interest." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)

***dě-sign'-a-ble** (g silent), a. [Eng. *design*; -able.] Capable of being distinguished, or marked out; distinguishable.

"The power of all natural agents is limited; the mover must be confined to observe these proportions, and cannot pass over all these infinite designable degrees in an instant."—Digby.

děs'-ig-nāte, v.t. [DESIGNATE, a.]

1. To mark out, to indicate or show by visible marks or lines.

2. To point out, to name.

"Neither common law nor statute law designated any person as entitled to fill the throne between his demise and his decease."—Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. x.

3. To name, to denominate; to denote or distinguish by name or designation.

"... a select number of members who were designated as the Lords of the Articles."—Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xiii.

4. To appoint, to select, to assign.

"Are the instructors of a different description from those designated by the founders?"—Knox: On Grammar Schools.

děs'-ig-nāte, a. [Lat. *designatus*, pa. par. of *designo*=to mark, to denote.] [DESIGN, v.]

Appointed, chosen to an office, but not yet formally and fully admitted.

"Sir Richard Plantagenet, the fourth duke of that royal family, and king of England, designate by king Henry the sixth."—Sir G. Buck: Hist. of Richard III. (1646), p. 3.

děs'-ig-nā-tēd, pa. par. or a. [DESIGNATE, v.]

děs'-ig-nāt-īng, pr. par., a., & s. [DESIGNATE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of denoting, "distinguishing, or appointing; designation.

děs'-ig-nā-tion, s. [Lat. *designatio*, from *designatus*, pa. par. of *designo*; Fr. *designation*; Sp. *designacion*; Ital. *designazione*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. The act of marking out, indicating, or distinguishing by visible lines or signs.

*2. The act of distinguishing or denoting by name or otherwise; a pointing to, an indication.

"This is a plain designation of the Duke of Marlborough."—Swift.

*3. The act of appointing, choosing, or assigning to an office.

*4. A name, title, or epithet by which any person or thing is designated.

*5. Direction, command, instruction.

"He is an High Priest, and a Saviour all-sufficient. First by his Father's eternal designation."—Hopkins: Ser., 26.

*6. A character or disposition.

"Such are the accidents which . . . produced that designation of mind."—Johnson.

*7. Import, intention, distinct application.

"Finite and Infinite seem to be looked upon by the mind as the modes of quantity, and to be attributed primarily in their first designation only to those things which have parts, and are capable of increase or diminution."—Locke.

*8. An arrangement, disposition, or assignment.

"A wise designation of time this is, well becoming the Divine care and precaution."—Derham: Physico-Theol., bk. ii., ch. xvi.

*9. The right to lay down oysters in a given piece of ground; used also for the ground itself. (Amur.)

II. Scots Law:

1. A distinguishing or distinctive addition to a name, as of rank, profession, trade, &c.

2. The setting apart of manse and glebes for the use of the clergy from parish church lands, by the presbytery of the bounds.

děs'-ig-nāt-ive, a. [Eng. *designat(e)*; -ive.] Serving to designate or distinguish; designating.

děs'-ig-nāt-ōr, s. [Lat.]

1. Ord. Lang.: One who designates, distinguishes, or points out.

*2. Roman Antiq.: One who arranged or marshalled public shows, funeral processions, &c.; a master of the ceremonies.

***děs'-ig-nā-tōr-ŷ**, a. [Low Lat. *designatorius*.] Serving to designate; designative.

dě-sign'ed (g silent), pa. par. & a. [DESIGN, v.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Lit.: Sketched out, drawn.

2. Fig.: Intended, intentional; done by design.

dě-sign'-ēd-ly (g silent), adv. [Eng. *designed*; -ly.] Of set design or purpose; intentionally, purposely; not through ignorance, inadvertence, or chance.

"Some things were made *designedly*, and on purpose, for such an use as they serve to."—Ray: On the Creation.

dě-sign-ēr (g silent), s. [Eng. *design*; -er.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: In the same sense as II.

2. Figuratively:

(1) One who designs, proposes, or intends.

"(2) One who enters into a design, plot, or scheme; a plotter, a contriver, a schemer.

"It has therefore always been both the rule and practice for such designers to suborn the public interest."—More: Decry of Christian Piety.

II. Art, &c.: One who draws or represents with lines a design or artistic idea framed in his own mind.

"The Latin poets, and the designers of the Roman medals, lived very near one another, and were bred up to the same relish for wit and fancy."—Addison: On Medals.

***dě-sign'-fūl** (g silent), s. [Eng. *design*; -ful(l).] Full of design; designing.

***dě-sign'-fūl-nēss** (g silent), s. [Eng. *designful*; -ness.] The quality of being designful; designing or full of art and craft.

"All the portraiture of human nature is drawn over with the dusky shades and irregular features of base designfulness and malicious cunning."—Barrow: Sermons, vol. ii., ser. vii.

dě-sign'-īng (g silent), pr. par., a., & s. [DESIGN, v.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Capable of forming or drawing a design.

2. Full of craft or deceit; scheming, treacherous.

"Haste then (the false designing youth replied), Haste to thy country: love shall be thy guide."—Pope: Homer's Odyssey, xv. 476, 477.

C. As substantive:

1. The act or art of delineating or drawing the appearance of objects by lines.

"Music, or painting, or designing, or chemistry."—Cowley: Essay on Solitude.

2. The act of forming or entering into a design; purposing, intention; plotting, scheming.

***dě-sign'-lēss** (g silent), a. [Eng. *design*; -less.] Without any set purpose, design, aim, or intention.

"In a manner Platonick, designless of love of sinning."—Hammond: Works, vol. ii.

***dě-sign'-lēss-ly** (g silent), adv. [Eng. *designless*; -ly.] In a manner without set purpose, or design; undesignedly.

"In this great concert of his whole creation, the designless conspiring voices are as differing as the conditions of the respective singers."—Boyle.

***dě-sign'-mēt**, ***dě-signē'-mēt** (g silent), s. [Eng. *design*; -ment.]

1. The act of designing, sketching, or planning a work.

"The scenes which represent cities and countries are . . . painted on boards and canvases; but shall that excuse the ill painting or designment of them?"—Dryden.

2. A design, sketch, or plan of a work.

"Yet still the fair designment was his own."—Dryden: Cromwell, xxiv.

3. A design, a plot, a scheme, an enterprise.

"Whosoever wicked designment shall be conspired and plotted against her majesty."—Bucklitt: Voyages, i. 619.

4. A design, purpose, aim, or intent.

"The desperate tempest hath so banged the Turks, That their designment halts."—Shakespeare: Othello, ii. 1.

dě-sil'-vēr, v.t. [Pref. *de*=away, from, and Eng. *silver* (q.v.).] To remove silver from; to deprive of or free from silver.

dě-sil'-vēr-īng, pr. par., a., & s. [DESILVER, v.]

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = ē
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -gion = zhūn. -cious, -tious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: The process of removing lead from an alloy with silver. It is done by abstracting crystals of the former from the cooling alloy. The Pattinson process. (*Knight*.)

dē-sil-vēr-iz-ā-tion, *s.* [*Eng. desilveriz(e); -ation*] The same as **DESILVERING**, *s.* (q.v.)

dē-sil-vēr-ize, *v.t.* [*Eng. desilver; -ize*] The same as **DESILVER** (q.v.)

***dē-sī-ne**, *v.t.* [*DESIGN*] To indicate.

"That seemed some perilous tumult to *desine*." *Spenser: P. Q., IV. iii. 87*

***dēs-in-en-çə**, *s.* [*Fr., from Lat. desinens, pr. par. of desino* = to cease: *de* = away, from, and *sino* = to leave.] An end or close.

"In their poesies, the fettering together the series of the verses, with the bonds of like cadence or desinence of rhyme."—*Sp. Ital.: Postscript to his Satires*.

***dēs-in-ent**, *a.* [*Lat. desinens, pr. par. of desino*] Ending, terminating, extreme.

"In front of this sea were placed six tritons; their upper parts human, their desinent parts fish."—*B. Jonson: Masques at Court*.

***dē-sip-i-ent**, *a.* [*Lat. desipiens, pr. par. of desipio* = to be foolish, to dote: *de* = away, from, and *sipio* = to be wise, prudent.] Foolish, doting, silly, childish.

dē-sir-a-bil-i-tē, *s.* [*Eng. desirable; -ity*] The quality of being desirable; desirableness.

"Stories . . . which make the desirability of a residence in the country doubly doubtful."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Oct. 13, 1882.

dē-sir-a-ble, *a. & s.* [*Fr. désirable, from Lat. desiderabilis; from desidero* = to desire, to regret.] [*DESIRATE*, *v.* **DESIRE**, *v.*]

A. *As adjective*:

1. Worthy or deserving of being desired; calculated to inspire feelings of desire.

"But youth, health, vigour, to expend On so desirable an end."

Cowper: Moralist Corrected.

2. Pleasing, delightful, grateful.

"Our own sex, our kindred, our houses, and our very names, seem to have something good and desirable in them."—*Watts*.

***B.** *As subst.*: Anything desirable, or desired.

"Pleasure and riches, and all mortal desirables."—*Watts: Sermons*, vol. 1, ser. 2.

dē-sir-a-ble-ness, *s.* [*Eng. desirable; -ness*] The quality of being desirable; desirability.

"Painted beauty is a great argument of the desirableness of that which is true and native."—*Goodman: Windsor's Evening Conference*, p. 1.

dē-sir-a-bly, *adv.* [*Eng. desirably; -ly*] In a desirable manner or degree.

dē-sī-ro, *s.* [*From the verb. In Fr. désir; Sp. deseo; Ital. desire, desiderio; Lat. desiderium*.]

1. Regret for some object of affection lost.

"And warm tears gushing from their eyes, with passionate desire Of their kind manager." *Chapman: Homer's Iliad*, xvii. 380, 381.

2. An emotion, eagerness, or excitement of the mind directed towards the attainment, enjoyment, or possession of some object from which pleasure, profit, or gratification is expected; an earnest wish, longing, or aspiration for a thing.

"Though bold, and burning with desire of fame," *Pope: Homer's Iliad*, viii. 136.

3. Affection, love.

"The bloom of young desire, and purple light of love." *Gray: Progress of Poesy*, 41.

4. Lust, appetite, craving.

"His genius and his moral frame Were thus impaired, and he became The slave of low desires." *Wordsworth: Ruth*.

5. That which is desired, looked, or longed for; the object of desire.

"The desire of all nations shall come."—*Haggai* ii. 7.

6. Hope, dependence.

"And on whom is all the desire of Israel?"—*1 Sam.* ix. 20.

7. A wish, command, or injunction.

"Ye wolen do the desires of your fadir."—*Wycliffe: John* viii.

***dē-sī-re**, ***de-syre**, ***de-syr-y**, *v.t. & i.* [*Fr. désirer; Ital. desiderare, desiderare; from Lat. desidero* = to long for. *Desire* is thus a doublet of *desiderate* (q.v.)]

A. Transitive:

* 1. To regret.

"He [Jehoram] reigned in Jerusalem eight years, and departed without being desired."—*2 Chron.* xxi. 20.

2. To wish or long for the attainment or possession of some object from which pleasure, profit, or gratification is expected.

"They knew that, once landed in Great Britain, he would have neither the will nor the power to do those things which they most desired."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

3. To express a wish or desire to obtain; to beg for, to crave, to entreat.

" . . . he desires

Some private speech with you."

Shakespeare: All's Well, II. 5.

¶ *Shakespeare* uses the word in two constructions.

(1) To desire a thing of a person.

"Sir, I desire of you

A conduct over-land to Milford Haven."

Shakespeare: Cymbeline, III. 5.

(2) To desire a person of a thing.

"I humbly do desire your grace of pardon."

Shakespeare: Merchant of Venice, IV. 1.

4. To bid, to enjoin.

* 5. To require, to demand, to call for.

"A doleful case desires a doleful song." *Spenser*.

* 6. To invite.

"But shall we dance, if they desire us to 't?" *Shakespeare: Love's Labour's Lost*, v. 2.

B. Intrans.: To wish, to long, to be eager or anxious.

"Thy mother and thy brethren stand without, desiring to see thee."—*Luke* viii. 20.

¶ (1) *Crabb* thus discriminates between to desire, to wish, to long, to hanker, and to covet: "The desire is imperious, it demands gratification; the wish is less vehement, it consists of a strong inclination; longing is an impatient and continued species of desire; hankering is a desire for that which is set out of one's reach; coveting is a desire for that which belongs to another, or what is in his power to grant: we desire or long for that which is near at hand, or within view; we wish for and covet that which is more remote, or less distinctly seen; we hanker after that which has been once enjoyed; a discontented person wishes for more than he has; he who is in a strange land longs to see his native country; vicious men hanker after the pleasures which are denied them; ambitious men covet honours, avaricious men covet riches. Desires ought to be moderated; wishes to be limited; longings, hankerings, and covetings, to be suppressed; uncontrolled desires become the greatest torments; unbounded wishes are the bane of all happiness; ardent longings are mostly irrational, and not entitled to indulgence; coveting is expressly prohibited by the Divine law. Desire, as it regards others, is not less imperative than when it respects ourselves; it lays an obligation on the person to whom it is expressed: a wish is gentle and unassuming; it appeals to the good nature of another: we act by the desire of a superior, and according to the wishes of an equal: the desire of a parent will amount to a command in the mind of a dutiful child: his wishes will be anticipated by the warmth of affection." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between to desire and to beg, see **BEG**.

dē-sī-red, *pa. par. or a.* [*DESIRE*, *v.*]

***dē-sī-re-fūl**, ***dē-sī-re-fūll**, ***de-syr-fūl**, *a.* [*Eng. desire; -ful(l)*]

1. Full of desire, desirous, eager.

"Ye have need of rendle and desirefull heartes."—*Udal: Luke* iv.

2. Desirable, pleasant.

"Yeete not desireful breede."—*Wycliffe: Daniel*, x. 3.

***dē-sī-re-fūl-ness**, ***dē-sī-re-fūl-ness**, *s.* [*Eng. desireful; -ness*] A state of being full of desire, or desirous.

"Jesus because he would y^e more enkindle desirefulness."—*Udal: Luke* xxi.

***dē-sī-re-lēss**, *a.* [*Eng. desire; -less*] Without any desires, appetites, or wishes; languid.

"The appetite is dull and desireless."—*Donne: Devotions*, p. 25.

***dē-sī-r-ēr**, ***de-syr-er**, *s.* [*Eng. desir(e); -er*] One who desires or wishes eagerly for anything.

"I will counterfeit the bewitchment of some popynar man, and give it bountiful to the desirers."—*Shakespeare: Coriolanus*, II. 3.

dē-sī-r-īng, ***de-syr-yng**, *pa. par. a., & s.* [*DESIRE*.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: The act of feeling desire; desire.

"My desiring was him to seen ouer al thing." *Rom. of the Rose*.

dē-sīr-ōus, ***de-syr-ous**, *a.* [*O. F. desiros; Fr. desir(eux; Ital. desideroso, from Low Lat. desiderosus, from desidero* = to desire.)]

1. Full of desire or eager longing; eager to obtain, wishful, anxious.

"Be not desirous of his dainties: for they are deceitful meat."—*Prov.* xxiii. 3.

* 2. Desirable, pleasant.

"So desirous were the terrible torments unto Vincent, as a most pleassant banquet."—*Bale: Select Works*, p. 586.

† **dē-sīr-ōus-lē**, ***de-syr-ous-lye**, *adv.* [*Eng. desirous; -ly*] With desire or eager longing; eagerly, anxiously.

"Affection of this instrument is a thing, by whiche ye be drawe desirously any thing to winne in couetous manner."—*Chaucer: Test. of Love*, bk. iii.

***dē-sīr-ōus-ness**, *s.* [*Eng. desirous; -ness*] [*Eng. desirous; -ness*] The quality or state of being desirous; eager longing or desire.

dē-sīst, *v.t.* [*Fr. désirer; Sp. & Port. desistir; Ital. desistere, from Lat. desisto* = to leave off: *de* = away, from, and *sisto* = to put or place.] To stop, cease, forbear, leave off, or discontinue (generally followed by *from* before the thing or practice given up, but sometimes by an infinitive).

"Desist, obedient to his high command."

Pope: Homer's Iliad, viii. 510.

¶ *Crabb* thus discriminates between to desist and to leave off: "Desist is applied to actions good, indifferent, or offensive to some person; leave off to actions that are indifferent; the former is voluntary or involuntary, the latter voluntary: we are frequently obliged to desist, but we leave off at our option. . . . He who annoys another must be made to desist; he who does not wish to offend will leave off when requested." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

¶ *Blair* thus distinguishes the four words desist, renounce, quit, and leave off: "Each of these words implies some pursuit or object relinquished; but from different motives. We desist from the difficulty of accomplishing. We renounce on account of the disagreeableness of the object, or pursuit. We quit for the sake of some other thing which interests us more; and we leave off because we are weary of the design. A politician desists from his designs, when he finds they are impracticable; he renounces the court because he has been affronted by it; he quits ambition for study or retirement; and leaves off his attendance on the great, as he becomes old and weary of it." (*Blair: Lect. on Rhetoric and Belles Lettres*, 1817, vol. i., pp. 228, 229.)

† **dē-sīst-ance**, ***dē-sīst-ence**, *s.* [*Low Lat. desistancia, desistentia, from Lat. desistens, pr. par. of desisto*] The act of desisting, ceasing, or leaving off; cessation.

"Men make it both the motive and exence of their desistance from giving any more, that they have given already."—*Boyle: Works*, I. 269.

dē-sīst-īng, *pr. par. a., & s.* [*DESIST*.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: The act of leaving off or ceasing; cessation, desistance.

"The going into the city was a pursuance and carrying on of the enterprise, and not a desisting or departing from it."—*State Trials: Sir C. Mount* (n. 1600).

***dē-sīst-īve**, *a.* [*Eng. desist; -ive*] Ending, concluding.

***dē-sī-tion**, *s.* [*Lat. desistens, pa. par. of desisto* = to cease, to desist.] An end or conclusion.

"The soul must be immortal, and unsubject to death or destion."—*The Soul's Immortality Defended* (1648), p. 27.

dē-sī-tive, *a.* [*Lat. desitus, pa. par. of desino* = to desist, to leave off.] Ending, concluding, final.

"Inceptive and desistive propositions are of this sort; the foga vanish as the sun rises."—*Watts*.

desk, ***desko**, *s.* [*A.S. desc* = a dish (q.v.); *Dut. tisch; Ger. tisch; Sw. & Dan. disk* = a table; *O. H. Ger. disc, tisc* = a dish, a platter.] [*DISH*, **DISK**.]

1. *Lit.*: A sloping table, frame, or case for a writer or reader, frequently made with

fāte, **fāt**, **fāre**, **amidst**, **whāt**, **fāll**, **father**; **wē**, **wēt**, **hōrc**, **campel**, **hēr**, **thère**; **pine**, **pīt**, **sīre**, **sir**, **marine**; **gō**, **pōt**, **er**, **wōre**, **wōlf**, **wōrk**, **(v)hō**, **sōn**; **mūto**, **cūb**, **cūre**, **unite**, **cūr**, **rūle**, **fūll**; **trȳ**, **Sȳrian**. **æ**, **œ** = **ē**; **oy** = **ā**. **qu** = **kw**.

drawers below, and racks for books, &c., above; the lid is also often made to lift up, so as to form a lock-up receptacle for papers, &c. The term is also applied to a small frame or writing-case to stand on a table.

"*Desks*. Plutarch."—*Prompt. Par.*

2. *Fig.*: Mercantile affairs or occupation; the position of a clerk.

"Those who from the miserable servitude of the *desk* have been raised to empire."—*Burke*: *On a Regicide Peace*, Lett. 3.

desk-knife, *s.* An eraser.

desk-work, *s.* Work at a desk, writing, copying; the work of a clerk. (*Tennyson*.)

* **děsk**, *v.t.* [DESK, *s.*]

1. To place or set at a desk.

"Then are you entertain'd and *desk'd up* by

Our Ladies Psalter and the rosary."

John Hall: *Poems* (1646), p. 2.

2. To shut up as in a desk.

"With this I'll read a leaf of that small *lilad*,
That in a walnut-shell was *desk'd*."

Albion, l. 3.

* **děsked**, *pa. par. or a.* [DESK, *v.*]

* **děs-māl-ēn**, * **des-maye**, *v.t.* [DISMAY.]

děs-man, *s.* [Fr. & Sw.]

Zool.: The Musk-rat (q.v.).

děs-manth-ūs, *s.* [Gr. *δέσμη* (*desmē*) = a bundle, and *άνθος* (*anthos*) = a blossom, a flower. So named from the fascicles of flowers, which seem as if bound in bundles.]

Bot.: A genus of leguminous plants. The Chinese pot-herb formerly called *Desmanthus natus* is now termed *Neptunia oleracea*. The seeds of *D. virgatus* are strung like beads.

děs-mid, **děs-mid-i-an**, *s.* [DESMIDIUM.]

Bot.: A plant belonging to the family Desmidiaceæ.

děs-mid-i-ā-čē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *desmidi*(um), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*accē*.]

Bot.: A family of Confervoid Algae, consisting entirely of microscopic flexible organisms inhabiting fresh-water, scarcely a specimen of which can be found that does not contain some of them. Sometimes they adhere in large quantities to aquatic plants, forming green films investing these, at others they rest as a thick coating at the bottom of the water, or lie intermingled with Confervæ, &c. The most distinctive feature in their appearance is the bilateral symmetry, indicative of the tendency to divide into two valves or segments. Many of the genera have the power of fixing themselves to external objects, and possess a feeble power of locomotion. Reproduction is effected by (1) cell-division, where each frustule divides into two; (2) by zoospores; (3) by conjugation. There are five tribes, containing twenty-two genera. (*Griffith & Henfrey*.)

The Desmids are nearly related to Diatoms, but may be distinguished from the latter by their color, which is bright green instead of brownish-yellow, by their enclosing case or wall, which is of cellulose, instead of silica as in the Diatom, and by their form, which is usually constricted in the middle line. Like Diatoms they unite in long chains. About four hundred species have been described, but many of these are variable and ill-defined. Desmids are usually found in the standing pools of heaths and peat mosses, where they rarely form large aggregations, but occur in association with filamentous algae and other microscopic forms. They are much prized by the microscopist on account of their singular beauty of form. Their mode of division is remarkable, the two halves being forced asunder at the point of constriction by the development of two new bud halves to complete them. Two new Desmids are thus formed, as symmetrical as the original one, yet whose halves are of very unequal age, one-half being practically the descendant of the other. In the case of reproduction by conjugation, or the fusion of two Desmids into one, a resting spore is formed, whose cyst may have peculiar markings or hook-like prominences.

děs-mid-i-š-ē, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *desmidi*(um), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*ē*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Desmidiaceæ, in which the cells are united into an elongated jointed filament. (*Griffith & Henfrey*.)

děs-mid-i-ūm, *s.* [Gr. *δέσμη* (*desmē*) = a bundle, and *είδος* (*eidos*) = form, appearance.]

Bot.: A genus of Desmidiaceæ, tribe Desmidiæ, having the cells united into a brittle, regularly-twisted triangular or quadrangular filament, and two-toothed at the angles. It contains two species. (*Griffith & Henfrey*.)

děs-mine, *s.* [Gr. *δέσμη* (*desmē*) = a bundle.] *Mineralogy*:

1. The same as HYPOSTILBITE (q.v.).

2. The same as STILBITE (q.v.).

děs-mi-ō-spēr-mē-æ, *s. pl.* [Gr. *δέσμιος* (*desmios*) = binding, *δέσμος* (*desmos*) = a chain, a bond, and *σπέρμα* (*sperma*) = a seed.]

Bot.: A genus of rose-sporid Algae, in which the spores form distinct chains like necklaces.

děs-mōb-rý-æ, *s. pl.* [Gr. *δέσμος* (*desmos*) = a chain, a bond, and *βρύον* (*brūon*) = a kind of mossy sea-weed.]

Bot.: A name applied to ferns in which the fronds are produced terminally.

děs-mō-di-ūm, *s.* [Gr. *δέσμιος*, *δέσμη* (*desmos*, *desmē*) = a bundle, and *είδος* (*eidos*) = form, appearance.]

Bot.: A genus of papilionaceous plants, subtribe Hedyæ, the leaves have generally three leaflets; more rarely they are simple. The flowers are in racemes or panicles; the legumes jointed, each joint one-seeded. About 100 species are known, chiefly from South America or from India. *Desmodium gyrans*, an Indian species, is the Moving-plant, so called from the rotatory movement of the leaflets. It is also known as the Telegraph Plant, and possesses a very peculiar activity. Of the three leaflets of which its leaf is composed, the small, lateral ones have, especially if the atmosphere be warm and humid, an odd, spontaneous motion, from which the popular name of the plant is derived. They jerk up and down, sometimes as often as 180 times in a minute, as if signalling. At the same time they rotate on their axes. This is one of the many spontaneous movements of plants which have been observed of late years. They are generally due to the stimulus of contact, light, or temperature, which produces movement by altering the turgidity of the cells. The movements are varied in character. *D. diffusum* is a fodder plant.

děs-mō-di-ūs, *s.* [DESMODIUM.]

Zool.: A genus of Bats, including the true Vampires (q.v.).

děs-mōg-ra-phý, *s.* [Gr. *δέσμος* (*desmos*) = a bond, a fetter, from *δέω* (*deō*) = to bind, and *γράφω* (*graphō*) = to write.]

Anat.: A description of the ligaments of the body.

děs-mōi-ā, *a.* [Gr. *δέσμος* (*desmos*) = a bond, a fetter, and *είδος* (*eidos*) = form, appearance.]

Surg.: Resembling a bundle. (Applied to certain tumours which on section show numerous white fibres, closely interwoven and interlaced in bundles.)

děs-mōi-ō-gý, *s.* [Gr. *δέσμος* (*desmos*) = a bond, a fetter, and *λόγος* (*logos*) = a discourse.]

Anat.: That branch of the science which treats of the ligaments and sinews of the body.

děs-mōnc-ūs, *s.* [Gr. *δέσμος* (*desmos*) = a bond, and *ὄγκος* (*ongkos*) = a hook.]

Bot.: A genus of Brazilian palms, tribe Cocceæ. They have reed-like flexuous stems, and straight or hooked prickles. The flowers are cream-coloured, the drupes red. *Desmoncus macranthos*, the Jacitara of South America, is a climbing or trailing palm. Strips of the stem are plaited by the Indians so as to make strainers for squeezing out the poisonous juice of the mandioc root. (*Loudon*, *Treas. of Bot.*, &c.)

děs-mōt-ō-mý, *s.* [Gr. *δέσμος* (*desmos*) = a bond, a fetter, and *τομή* (*tomē*) = a cutting; *τέμνω* (*temnō*) = to cut.]

Anat.: The act of dissecting the ligaments and sinews of the body.

děs-ō-late, * **des-o-lat**, * **dis-so-late**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *desolatus*, *pa. par.* of *desolo* = to make lonely or desolate; *de* (latus), and *solo* = to make lonely; *solus* = alone.]

A. As adjective:

1. Deprived of or without inhabitants; uninhabited, deserted.

"What a forest of masts would have bristled in the desolate port of Newry."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

2. Laid waste, ruined.

"Every reume departed agens itself schal be desolat."—*Wycliffe*: *Luke* xl.

3. Destitute, unprovided.

"I were right now of tales desolat"

Chaucer: *P. P.*, l. 5561.

4. Solitary, forsaken, forlorn.

"Here to be lonely is not desolate.

For much I view which I could most desire."

Byron: *Epistle to Augusta*.

5. Afflicted, comfortless

"The heart once left thus desolate

Must fly at last for ease—to hate."

Byron: *The Glanur*.

* **B. As subst.**: One who is forsaken, afflicted, or comfortless.

"A poor desolate

That now had measured many a weary mile."

G. Fletcher: *Christ's Victory*, ll. 1.

¶ For the difference between desolate and solitary, see SOLITARY.

děs-ō-late, *v.t.* [In Fr. *désoler*; Ital. *desolare*; Sp. *desolar*, from Lat. *desolo*.] [DESOLATE, *a.*]

1. To deprive of inhabitants; to lay waste; to reduce to solitude or dreariness; to make into a wilderness or desert.

"Pray to that God who, high on Ida's brow,

Surveys thy desolate realms below."

Pope: *Homers's Iliad*, xxiv. 359, 360.

2. To ruin; to reduce to a state of ruin.

"Who curse the hour your Arabs came

To desolate our shrines of flame."

Moore: *The Fire Worshippers*.

děs-ō-lāt-ed, *pa. par. or a.* [DESOLATE, *v.*]

děs-ō-late-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *desolate*; -*ly*.] In a desolate, forsaken, or deserted manner.

"I have been kept a great while from you desolately

alone."—*Fox*: *Book of Martyrs*, p. 1900.

† **děs-ō-late-něss**, *s.* [Eng. *desolate*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being desolate.

děs-ō-lāt-ēr, * **děs-ō-lāt-ōr**, *s.* [Eng. *desolat*(er); -*er*.] One who desolates, lays waste, or destroys.

"But who is this desolator, or maker of desolations?"

Made: *On Daniel*, p. 44.

děs-ō-lāt-īng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DESOLATE, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The act of making desolate, deserted, or ruined.

děs-ō-lā-tion, * **des-o-la-ci-oun**, *s.* [Fr. *désolation*; Sp. *desolación*; Ital. *desolazione*, from Lat. *desolatus*, *pa. par.* of *desolo* = to make lonely or desolate.]

1. The act of desolating or making desolate, waste, and deserted; a laying waste, a depriving of inhabitants; devastation, depopulation.

¶ The history of mankind presents numerous examples, the outcome of barbarian warfare. The most striking instance of Desolation that can be offered is that which exists in the region of Mesopotamia, which in the past was for thousands of years the seat of powerful and populous empires, successively those of Babylonia, Assyria, Persia, and Macedonia, the country being brought to the greatest degree of fertility and densely filled with inhabitants. The warlike raids of the Mongol Tartars, and subsequently of the Turks, reduced this flourishing country to the barren and almost depopulated region of to-day, over which heaps of clay are the sole relics of the great cities of the past.

"Come, behold the works of the Lord, what desolations he hath made in the earth."—*Ps.* xli. 8.

2. A desolate state or condition; ruin.

"The said island was brought almost into desolation."

Hackluyt: *Voyages*, l. 14.

3. A place made desolate; a wilderness, a wild.

"How is Babylon become a desolation among the nations."—*Jer.* l. 23.

4. A state or condition of being forsaken, deserted, afflicted, or comfortless; sadness.

"And mine's the guilt, and mine the hell,

This bosom's desolation dooming."

Byron: *Herod's Lament*.

* **děs-ō-lāt-ōr**, *s.* [Eng. *desolat*(er); -*or*.] The same as DESOLATOR (q.v.).

"The Desolator desolate!"

The Victor overthrown!"

Byron: *Ode to Napoleon*.

bēl, **bōy**; **pōūt**, **jōwī**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bēnç**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **çenophon**, **exist**. -**īng**. -**clan**, -**tian** = **şan**. -**tion**, -**cion** = **şhūn**. -**tion**, -**cion** = **zhūn**. -**tious**, -**ciious**, -**sious** = **şhūs**. -**ble**, -**dle**, &c. = **bēl**, **dēl**.

***dēs-ō-lāt-ōr-ŷ**, *a.* [Eng. *desolator*; -*y*.] Causing or accompanied by desolation.

"These desolatory judgments are a notable improvement of God's mercy."—*Bishop Hall: Rem.*, p. 55.

***dē-sō-phīs-tī-cāte**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dē* = away, from, and Eng. *sophisticate* (q.v.).] To clear from sophism or error.

***des-or-dein**, ***desordeynen**, *v.t.* [DISORDAIN.]

***des-or-dene**, ***disordene**, ***disordeyn**, *a.* [DISORDAIN.] Disordinate, inordinate.

"Avarice is *disordene lous*."—*Ayenbite*, p. 24.

dēs-ōx-a-late, *s.* [Eng. *desoxalate* (q.v.).] *Chem.*: A salt of desoxalic acid (q.v.).

Chem.: A salt of desoxalic acid (q.v.).

dēs-ōx-āl-ic, *a.* [Fr. pref. *dés*, and Eng. *oxalic* (q.v.).] *Chem.*: Formed by the deoxidation of oxalic acid.

Chem.: Formed by the deoxidation of oxalic acid.

desoxalate acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_5H_5O_6$, or $HO-C\begin{matrix} \diagup CO-OH \\ \diagdown CO-OH \end{matrix}$. A tri-
 $HO-CH-CO-OH$

basic acid, obtained by acting on ethyl oxalate (containing alcohol) with sodium amalgam, which forms its triethyl ether, crystallizing in large prisms, melting at 85°. By acting on this compound with baryta water, and decomposing the barium salt with sulphuric acid, the free acid is obtained on evaporation in deliquescent crystals; by heating its solution to 45° it decomposes into CO_2 and racemic acid $HO-OC-CH(OH)-CH(OH)-CO-OH$.

dēs-ōx-ŷ, *in compos.* [Fr. pref. *dés*, and Eng. *oxy* (q.v.).]

desoxy-anisoin, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{16}H_{16}O_3$. A crystalline substance soluble in alcohol and ether, melting at 95°, obtained by the action of dilute sulphuric acid on hydranisoin, $C_{16}H_{18}O_4$.

desoxy-benzoin, *s.*

Chem.: Phenyl-benzyl-ketone. $C_6H_5CO-CH_2-C_6H_5$. Obtained by the action of zinc and hydrochloric acid on chlorobenzil $C_6H_5CO-C_6H_4-C_6H_5$, or by heating monobrom-stilbene with water to 180°. It crystallizes out of alcohol in large tables which melt at 55°. Desoxy-benzoin can also be obtained by reducing benzoin $C_6H_5CO-CH(OH)-C_6H_5$.

desoxy-glutaric acid, *s.* [GLUTARIC ACID.]

dē-spāir, ***despeir**, ***despeire**, ***despeyre**, **dispāir**, **dispayre**, *s.* [Fr. *desespérer*.] At a not remote period this word and diffidence were all but synonymous with each other, though they differ in etymology; *despair* meaning the absence of hope, and *diffidence* that of faith. [DESPAIR, v.]

1. The absence, or loss of hope; hopelessness; the result of despondency caused by loss of fortune, the death of friends, or nervous depression due to sickness or over nerve strain. Despair is nearly related to desperation, and not infrequently leads to suicide as the seemingly only means of escape from ills of a mental or material character.

"Thinking to fly from despair, that swifter than keel is or canvas."

Longfellow: Courtship of Miles Standish, v.

*2. That which causes despair, or desperation.

"The mere despair of surgery he cures."—*Shakespeare: Macbeth*, iv. 4.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *despair*, *desperation*, and *despondency*: "Despair is a state of mind produced by the view of external circumstances; *desperation* and *despondency* may be the fruit of the imagination; the former therefore always rests on some ground, the latter are sometimes ideal: *despair* lies mostly in reflection; *desperation* and *despondency* in the feelings; the former marks a state of vehement and impatient feeling, the latter that of fallen and mournful feeling. *Despair* is often the forerunner of *desperation* and *despondency*, but it is not necessarily accompanied with effects so powerful: the strongest mind may have occasion to *despair* when circumstances warrant the sentiment; men of an impetuous character are apt to run into a state of *desperation*; a weak mind full

of morbid sensibility is most liable to fall into *despondency*. *Despair* interrupts or checks exertion; *desperation* impels to greater exertions; *despondency* unites for exertion: when a physician *despairs* of making a cure, he lays aside the application of remedies; when a soldier sees nothing but death or disgrace before him, he is driven to *desperation*, and redoubles his efforts."—(*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*).

dē-spāir, ***dē-speire**, ***dē-speyre**, **dē-spayre**, ***dī-speire**, ***dī-speyre**, *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *desperer*; Fr. *désespérer*; O. Sp. *desperar*; Sp. *desesperar*; Ital. *disperare*; from Lat. *desperō*; *dē* = away, from, and *spero* = to hope; *spēs* = hope.]

A. Intrans.: To be without hope; to be or fall into a state of despair; to give up all hope (followed by *of* before that of which one gives up hope).

"In the mournful tone of a man who *despaired* of ever being reconciled to them."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

¶ Sometimes followed by *to*.

"He has incurred a long arrears, And must *despair* to pay."

Cowper: Bill of Mortality (1792).

***B. Reflex.**: To give up to despair.

"Thou shalt the nought *despise*."—*Gower*, i. 272.

***C. Transitive**:

1. To give up or lose all hope of or in; to despair of.

"Full counsel must mature; peace is *despair'd*; For who can think submission?"

Milton: P. L., l. 680, 661.

2. To cause to despair; to create despair in.

"Miseries for a moment could not *despair* them."

Chr. Sutton: Learn to Die (1600), p. 189 (ed. 1848).

***dē-spāir-a-ble**, ***dē-speir-a-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *desperabilis*.] Desperate, fit or liable to be despaired of.

"Whi . . . my wounde *despeirable* forsoe to be cured."—*Wycliffe: Jerem.* xv. 18.

dē-spāir'ed, ***dē-speyred**, ***dī-speired**, *pa. par. or a.* [DESPAIR, v.]

A. As *pa. par.*: (See the verb).

B. As adjective:

1. Despaired of; hopeless.

"Thus *despayred* out of all cure."

Chaucer: Troilus, v. 712.

2. In despair; desperate; without hope.

"I, as who saith, all *desp'ired*."—*Gower*, i. 281.

dē-spāir-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *despair*; -*er*.] One who falls into, or gives way to despair.

"He cheers the fearful, and commands the bold, And makes *despairers* hope for good success."

Dryden: Annus Mirabilis, cxxii.

***dē-spāir-fūl**, *a.* [Eng. *despair*; -*ful* (f).] Full of despair; desperate, hopeless.

"Laying open in all her gestures the *despairful* affliction."—*Sydne: Arcadia*, bk. v.

dē-spāir-īng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DESPAIR, v.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. As *subst.*: The act or state of giving up all hope; despair, desperation.

dē-spāir-īng-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *despairing*; -*ly*.] In a despairing, hopeless manner; in a manner expressive of or indicating despair.

"He speaks severely and *despairingly* of our society."

Boyle: Works, l. 237.

***dē-spāir-īng-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *despairing*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being despairing, or in despair; hopelessness.

***dēs-pār-āge**, *v.t.* [DISPARAGE.]

***dēs-par-ple**, **dis-par-ple**, ***dis-par-pole**, **dys-par-ple**, *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *esparpeller*; Ital. *sparpagliare*; Sp. *desparpajar*.]

A. Intrans.: To become scattered, to scatter.

"As a flock of sheep . . . departeth and *desparpleth*."—*Maundeville*, p. 4.

B. Trans.: To scatter.

"The wolf *raunselith* and *disparpleth*, or scatterith, the sheep."—*Wycliffe: John* x. 12.

dēs-pāč'h, **dīs-pāč'h**, *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *despacher*; Fr. *dépêcher* = to hasten; O. Fr. *des* = Lat. *dis* = apart, from, and O. Fr. *pescher*, found in *despacher* and *empescher*, from Low Lat. *pedico* = to put an obstacle in the way; *pedica* = a fetter; *pes* (genit. *pedis*) = a foot. (*Skeat*).]

A. Transitive:

*1. To rid, to clear, to free, to disencumber.

"When I had cleane *despatched* myself of this great charge."—*Idid: Pref. to Matchem*.

*2. To get rid of.

"Edmund, I think, is gone . . . to *despatch* his nighted life."—*Shakespeare: Lear*, iv. 4.

*3. To deprive, to bereave.

"Thus was I, sleeping, by a brother's hand, Of life, of crown, of queen, at once *despatched*."—*Shakespeare: Hamlet*, i. 4.

4. To put to death, to send out of the world.

"Now, sir, have you *despatched* this thing?"—*Shakespeare: 2 Henry VI*, iii. 2.

*5. To execute quickly, to perform out of hand.

"These things I hid you do, get them *despatched*."—*Shakespeare: Cymbeline*, i. 4.

6. To send away: particularly used of messengers, messages, &c., and especially when haste is implied.

"Persons of high rank were instantly *despatched* from Versailles to greet and escort him."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

7. To make ready, to prepare, to expedite.

"*Despatch* you with safest haste."

Shakespeare: As You Like It, i. 2.

*8. To satisfy, to send away satisfied.

"*Despatch* us with all speed."

Shakespeare: Henry V, ii. 4.

***B. Intransitive**:

1. To conclude a business or affair with another; to come to an understanding, to agree.

"They have *despatch'd* with Pompey."

Shakespeare: Antony & Cleopatra, iii. 2.

2. To hasten, to hurry.

"And now *despatch* we towards the court."

Shakespeare: 2 Henry VI, iv. 1.

dēs-pāč'h, **dīs-pāč'h**, *s.* [DESPATCH, v.]

*1. The act of getting rid of; a doing or putting away.

"What need, that terrible *despatch* of it into your pocket?"—*Shakespeare: Lear*, i. 2.

2. The act of sending out of the world; execution.

3. A hasty performance; expeditious, prompt execution.

"You'd see, could you her inward motions watch, Feigning delay, she wishes for *despatch*."

Shakespeare: Othello, i. 3.

4. Speed, haste, expedition.

"To whom the Spartan: These thy orders borne, Say shall I stay, or with *despatch* return?"

Pope: Homer's Iliad, c. 69, 70.

*5. Management, conduct, or completion of a business.

"You shall put

This night's great business into my *despatch*."

Shakespeare: Macbeth, i. 4.

6. A sending away in haste.

*7. A decisive or final answer.

"To-day we shall have our *despatch*."

Shakespeare: Love's Labour's Lost, iv. 1.

8. A message or letter sent in haste or by special messenger, and containing matters of public concern or business; an official communication.

"The testimony which Waldeck in his *despatch* bore to the gallant conduct of the islanders was read with delight by their countrymen."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

¶ **Happy despatch**: [HARRI-KARRI.]

despatch-box, *s.* A box or case in which despatches are enclosed and locked up while passing between two persons.

dēs-pāč'h'ed, **dīs-pāč'h'ed**, *pa. par. or a.* [DESPATCH, v.]

dēs-pāč'h-ēr, ***dīs-pāč'h-ēr**, ***dys-pāč'h-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *despatch*; -*er*.]

1. One who despatches or sends off.

"The datarie [is] a datar of writings, and more particularly the datar or *despatcher* of the pope's bulls; an ordinary officer in the court of Rome."—*Cogswell: in v. Datarie*.

*2. One who gets rid of or destroys; a finisher.

"Avarice was the other *despatcher*, which hath made an end both of our libraries and books without respect."—*Bale: Pref. to Leland's Itin.*, sign. B. 4.

*3. One who writes or sends despatches.

"The first attempt of our *despatcher* is to give an account of his writing at all."—*Hammond: Works*, vol. ii, pt. ii, p. 167.

***dēs-pāč'h-fūl**, ***dīs-pāč'h-fūl**, ***dīs-pāč'h-fūll**, *a.* [Eng. *despatch*; -*ful* (f).]

1. Bent or intent on haste; expeditious, quick.

"Their keen-edged axes to the towing oaks *Despatchful* they applied."

Cowper: Homer's Iliad, bk. xxiii.

2. Indicating or expressive of haste.

"So saying, with despatch/full looks, in haste
She turns, on hospitable thoughts intent."
Milton: P. L., v. 331, 332.

dēs-pāch-ing, dīs-pāch-ing, pr. par., a., & s. [DESPATCH, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of sending away in haste; despatch.

"I have differed the despatching of a courier."—*Cabalists: The Mary. Trinitas to Lord Conesay.*

dē-spē-čif-i-cāte, v.t. [Lat. pref. *de* = away, from, and *species* = a kind, a class.] To desynonymize. (Grote: *Journal of Philol.*, vol. iv. (1872), p. 63.)

***dē-spēct, s.** [Lat. *despectus*, pa. par. of *despicio* = to look down upon; *de* = down, and *specio* = to look at.] A looking down upon; despection, contempt. (Coleridge.)

***dē-spēc-tion, s.** [Lat. *despectio*, from *despectus*, pa. par. of *despicio*.] [DESPISE.] A looking down upon; a despising; contempt.

"... a calm despection of all those shining attractions which they see to be so transitory."—*W. Moun tain: Devout Essays* (1648), pt. i., p. 362.

***dē-spēd, v.t.** [Pref. *de* (intens.), and Eng. *speed* (q.v.).] To send with speed or haste; to despatch.

"Out of hand they despatched certain of their crew to crave pardon."—*Speed: A. John*, bk. ix., ch. viii., § 1.

***de-speire, v. & s.** [DESPAIR.]

***dē-spēnce, s.** [DISPENSE.]

***dē-spēnd, v.t.** [DISPEND.] To spend, to expend.

"Som noble men in Spain can despend £50,000."—*Hovell: Letters* (1650).

***dē-spēnd-ēr, *de-spend-our, s.** [DISPENDER.]

***dē-spēns, *de-spense, s.** [DISPENSE.]

dēs-pēr-ā-dō, s. [O.Sp., pa. par. of *desperare* = to despair.] A desperate or furious fellow one who is reckless of life or property, and acts without fear of danger or consequences. The pioneer population of many of the western states was made up largely of persons of this character, who disregarded all restrictions of law, and robbed and murdered at will. This has been particularly the case in our mining districts, the early population of California, Colorado, and other mining states being in considerable part composed of such characters, against whom in the end the people were forced to combine and dispose of them with summary justice. The prevalence of Lynch Law in parts of the United States is an outcome of this state of affairs.

"This dismal tragedy, perpetrated not by any private desperadoes of that faction."—*The Cloak in its Colour* (1679), p. 9.

***dēs-pēr-ānce, *dēs-pēr-ānce, s.** [O.Fr. *desperance*; Fr. *désespérance*.] Despair; loss of hope.

"I am fulfilled of desperance."—*Gower*, ll. 118.

dēs-pēr-āte, a. & s. [Lat. *desperatus*, pa. par. of *despero* = to despair (q.v.).]

A. As adjective:

I. Of persons:

*1. In despair; without all hope; hopeless.

"The Devil is desperate, and hath not nor cannot have faith and trust in God's promises."—*Sir T. More's Works*, p. 266.

¶ Sometimes followed by *of*.

"Yet gives not o'er, though desperate of success."—*Milton: P. L.*, iv. 32.

*2. Reckless, rash; utterly fearless of danger or consequences.

"The reports of plotters, many of whom were ruined and desperate men."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

¶ Sometimes followed by *in*.

"But venture not, in useless strife,
On ruinous desperate of his life."—*Scott: Rokeby*, ll. 34.

II. Of things:

*1. Reckless, rash; characterized by utter carelessness and fearlessness of danger or consequences.

"Familiarity with ghastly spectacles produced a hardheartedness and a desperate impiety."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

*2. Hopeless; of which there is little or no hope.

"But they run them upon desperate ventures to obtain they know not what."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

*3. Very great; extreme. (Colloquial.)

***B. As subst.:** A reckless, desperate fellow; a desperado.

"... of men, thieves, and adulterous desperates."—*Dominus: Hist. Septuagint* (1633), p. 204.

¶ *Desperate debt:*

Law: A debt hopeless of recovery. (Wharton.)

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *desperate* and *hopeless*: "Desperate, when applied to things, expresses more than *hopeless*; the latter marks the absence of hope as to the attainment of good; the former marks the absence of hope as to the removal of an evil: a person who is in a *desperate* condition is overwhelmed with actual trouble for the present, and the prospect of its continuance for the future; he whose case is *hopeless* is without the prospect of effecting the end he has in view; gamblers are frequently brought into *desperate* situations when bereft of everything that might possibly serve to lighten the burden of their misfortunes. It is a *hopeless* undertaking to reclaim men who have plunged themselves deep into the labyrinth of vice." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

dēs-pēr-āte-lý, adv. [Eng. *desperate*; -ly.]

*1. In a desperate, furious, frantic, or reckless manner.

"When he broke forth as desperately as before he had done unavailingly."—*Brown: Vulgar Errors*.

*2. Extremely, exceedingly, very greatly.

"She fell desperately in love with him, and took a voyage into Sicily in pursuit of him."—*Addison*.

***dēs-pēr-āte-nēss, s.** [Eng. *desperate*; -ness.]

*1. The quality or state of being desperate; madness, fury, recklessness.

"The going on... boldly, hopefully, confidently, in wilful habits of sin, is called a *desperateness* also; and the more bold thou, the more desperate."—*Hammond*.

*2. Hopelessness.

"The Lord Digby... quickly considered the desperateness of his condition."—*Clarendon: Civil War*, l. 705.

dēs-pēr-ā-tion, *des-per-a-čion, s. [Lat. *desperatio*, from *desperatus*, pa. par. of *despero*.]

*1. The act of despairing or giving up all hope; despairing.

"This desperation of success chills all our industry."—*Hammond*.

*2. A state of despair or hopelessness.

"It shall be dark with careful desperation."—*Isaiah v.* (1551).

*3. A state of fury and utter recklessness of danger or consequences.

"The very place puts toys of desperation,
Without more motive, into every brain."—*Shakespeare: Hamlet*, l. 4.

¶ For the difference between *desperation* and *despair*, see DESPAIR.

***dēs-pic-a-bil-i-tý, s.** [Eng. *despicable*; -ity.] The quality or state of being despicable; despicableness.

"A life full of falsehood, feebleness, potheriness, and despicableness."—*Carlyle: Critical and Miscellaneous Essays*, iii. 94. (Davies.)

dēs-pic-a-ble, a. [Lat. *despicabilis*, from *despicor* = to look down upon, to despise. Puttenham, in 1589, classed this word among those then quite recently introduced into the language. A writer, a little earlier (R. Willes, 1577), condemns it, ranking it with inkhorn terms "smellyng to much of the Latine." (Trench: *English Past and Present*, Lect. II.)] Contemptible, vile, worthless, mean; deserving of contempt.

"How sacred he! how despicable they!"—*Thomson: Liberty*, iv. 261.

¶ For the difference between *despicable* and *contemptible*, see CONTEMPTIBLE.

dēs-pic-a-ble-nēss, s. [Eng. *despicable*; -ness.] The quality or state of being despicable; meanness, vileness, worthlessness.

"We consider the great disproportion between the infinity of the reward and the despicableness of our service."—*More: Decay of Christian Piety*.

dēs-pic-a-bly, adv. [Eng. *despicab(ly)*; -ly.] In a despicable or contemptible manner; meanly, vilely, contemptibly.

"Here wanton Naples crowns the happy shore,
Nor vainly rich, nor despicably poor."—*Addison: Italy*.

***dē-spī-ciēce (ciēce as shēns), *dē-spī-ciēn-čý (ciēn as shēn), s.** [Lat. *despicens*, pr. par. of *despicio* = to look down

upon; *de* = down, and *specio* = to look.] **A** looking down upon; contempt.

"It is very probable, that to show their despicability of the poor Gentiles... they affected to have such acts there done."—*Mede: Diatri.*, p. 191.

***dē-spī-cion, *dē-spī-tion, s.** [Lat. *despicio* = to look down upon, to despise.]

*1. A looking upon; contemplation.

"Without any further despicion thereupon."—*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 248.

*2. Despising; contempt.

"Fall from meek learning into idle despicions."—*Tyndale: Works*, p. 377.

***dē-spīght-fūl (gh silent), a.** [DESPITEFUL.] Malicious, malignant.

"The other was a fell despitifull fiend."

Thomson: *Castle of Indolence*, ll. 80.

***dē-spīs-a-ble, a.** [Eng. *despis(e)*; -able.] Fit for deriding of contempt; contemptible, despicable.

"... the most despicable thing in the world."—*Arminian: To Pope*.

***dē-spīs-al, s.** [Eng. *despis(e)*; -al.] The act of despising; contempt.

"... a despicat of religion."—*South: Sermons*, viii. 388.

dē-spīse, *de-spis-en, *de-spys-yn, de-spyse, *di-spice, *di-spiso, *di-spyse, v.t. & i. [O. Fr. *despice*, pa. par. of *despire* = to despise; Lat. *despicio* = to look down upon, to despise; *de* = down, and *specio* = to look.]

A. Transitive:

*1. To look down upon, to contemn, to feel contempt for, to scorn, to disdain.

"Of all foreigners they were the most hated and despised."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

*2. To treat with contempt or disrespect.

"Thou hast despised me, and hast taken the wife of Uriah the Hittite to be thy wife."—*2 Sam. xii. 10*.

*3. To abhor.

"Let not your ears despise my tongue for ever."—*Shakespeare: Macbeth*, iv. 3.

***B. Intrans.:** To contemplate, to look.

"Thy God requireth thee here the fulfilling of all his precepts, if thou despisest to live with him for ever."—*Bacon*.

¶ For the difference between *despire* and *to contemn*, see CONTEMN.

dē-spīsed, pa. par. or a. [DESPISE.]

***dē-spīs-ēd-nēss, s.** [Eng. *despised*; -ness.] The quality or state of being despised; despicability; contemptibility.

"He sent foolishness to confute wisdom, weakness to hind strength, despatched to vanquish pride."—*Milton: Reason of Church Government*, ll.

***dē-spīse-mēt, s.** [Eng. *despise*; -ment.] Contempt, despising, scorn.

"The contempt and despatchment of worldly wealth."—*Holland: Plutarch*, p. 125.

dē-spī-ēr, *de-spys-er, *de-speys-ere, s. [Eng. *despise*; -er.] One who despises, contemns, scorns, or slights any person or thing.

"Art thou thus bold-faced, man, by thy distress:
Or else a rude despiser of good manners?"—*Shakespeare: As You Like It*, ll. 7.

dē-spī-ing, *de-spis-ynge, *de-spys-ynge, pr. par., a., & s. [DESPISE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of contemning, scorning, or slighting; despisal.

"All my contempts and despisings of Thy spiritual favours have not yet made The withdraw them."—*Whole Duty of Man*.

dē-spī-ing-lý, adv. [Eng. *despising*; -ly.] In a despising, slighting, or contemptuous manner; contemptuously, scornfully.

dē-spī-te, *dē-spīght, *dē-spī-t, *dē-spyt, *di-spīte, *dy-spyte, s. prep. & adv. [O. Fr. *despit*; Ital. *dispetto*; Lat. *despectus* = (s.) contempt, (a.) despised, pa. par. of *despicio* = to look down upon, to despise.]

A. As substantive:

*1. Contempt.

"Hadden despit that wommon kynng schulde be."—*Robert of Gloucester: p. 87*.

*2. A state of contempt; despicability.

"To make of the same gobet to vessel into onow, a nothir into dyspette."—*Wycliffe: Rom. ix*.

*3. Malice, malignity.

"A man full of malice and despyght."—*Hacking: Voyages*, l. 64.

*4. A contemptuous defiance. [¶]

bēl, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gēm; thin, çhis; sin, aç; expect, Xēnophon, exist. ph = f
-cian, -tlan = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -sious, -cious = shüs, -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del

"Goes to meet danger with *despite*."

Longfellow: (Ogilvie).

* 5. An act of contempt joined with malice; an indignity; a contumely.

"Thou hastest done me *despite* three."

Seven Sages, 1, 807.

¶ In *despite*: In spite of.

"... he forced upon them, in their own *despite*,"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xli.*

B. As prep.: In spite of.

"His banner Scottish winds shall blow,
Despite each mean or mighty foe."

Scott: Lord of the Isles, II. 16.

C. As adv.: In spite of; despite. (Followed by *of*.)

"So thou through windows of thine age shalt see
Despite of wrinkles, this thy golden time."

Shakespeare: Sonnet 3.

* *dě-spī'te*, v. t. & i. [DESPITE, s.]

A. Transitive:

1. To treat with despite or contempt; to despise.

"He lieth and loveth that Godes law *despī'teth*."

P. Plowman, p. 116.

2. To vex, to offend, to tease, to spite.

"Setting the town on fire to *despite* Bacchus."—*Raleigh: Illud. World.*

B. Intrans.: To be filled with indignation at any person or thing.

* ¶ To *despite* to: To dishonour; to treat with contumely.

"Have done *despite* unto the spirit of grace."—*Heb. x. 29.*

* *dě-spī't-ēd*, pa. pr. or a. [DESPITE, v.]

dě-spī'te-fūl, * *de-spīght-fūl*, * *despyte-fūl*, a. [Eng. *despite*; *-ful*(ly).]

1. Full of contempt, scorn, malignity, and malice; malicious; malignant.

"Preserve us from the hands of our *despiteful* and deadly enemies."—*King Charles: Eikon Basilike.*

2. Done through malice or hatred.

"The heinous and *despiteful* act
Of Satan done in Paradise."—*Milton: P. L., x. 1, 2.*

dě-spī'te-fūl-lŷ, * *dě-spīght-fūl-lŷ*, * *de-spīght-fūl-lŷ*, adv. [Eng. *despiteful*; *-ly*.] In a *despiteful*, malicious, or contemptuous manner.

"Pray for them that *despitefully* use you and persecute you."—*Matt. v. 44.*

* *dě-spī'te-fūl-nēs*, * *dě-spīght-fūl-nēs*, * *de-spyto-fūl-nēs*, s. [Eng. *despiteful*; *-ness*.] Malice, hatred, or malignity.

"Let us examine him with *despitefulness* and torture, that we may know his meekness, and prove his patience."—*1st John II. 19.*

* *dě-spī't-ē-ōūs*, * *de-spī't-ōūs*, * *de-spī't-l-ōūs*, * *di-spī't-ōūs*, a. [O. Fr. *despiteux*.] *Despī'te*, malicious, malignant.

"Amends from Delorinus to crave,
For foul *despiteous* scathe and scorn."

Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, v. 18.

dě-spī't-ē-ōūs-lŷ, * *de-pī't-ōūs-lŷ*, * *de-spī't-ōūs-lŷ*, * *di-spī't-ōūs-lŷ*, adv. [Eng. *despiteously*; *-ly*.] In a *despiteful* or malignant manner; *despitefully*.

"And saw his wife *despiteously* yalein."

Chaucer: C. T., 5, 026.

* *dě-spī't-īng*, * *de-spīght-īng*, pr. par., a., & s. [DESPITE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The act of treating with *despite*.

* *dēs-pī't-ion*, s. [DESPICION.]

* *dě-spī't-ōūs*, a. [DESPITEOUS.]

* *dēs-plāi'-ēn*, * *dēs-plāi'*, v. t. [DISPLAY, v.]

dě-spōil', * *de-spōil-en*, * *de-spūil-en*, * *de-spūle*, * *dis-pōyl-en*, * *dis-pūyl*, * *dys-pūyl*, v. t. [O. Fr. *despoiller*, *despoiller*; Fr. *dépouiller*; Sp. & Port. *despojar* from Lat. *despolio* = to plunder: *de* (intens.), and *spolio* = to plunder; *spolium* = plunder, spoil.]

1. To strip, to rob, to plunder, to deprive, to take anything away from by force.

"If mine the glory to *despoil* the foe,
On Phœbus' temple I'll his arms bestow."

Pope: Homer's Iliad, vii. 96, 96.

¶ Followed by *of* before the thing taken away.

"Having *despoiled* me of my sword, mine honour."

Beaumont & Fletcher: Love's Cure, v. 1.

2. To strip.

"Ionathus *dispoiled* himself from the coote."—*Wycliffe: 1 Kings xviii. 4.*

* 3. To strip, to divest.

"These formed stones, *despoiled* of their shells, and exposed upon the surface of the ground, in time moulder away."—*Woodcock: Fossils.*

* *dě-spōil'*, s. [DESPoil, v.] Spoil, plunder, spoliation, desolation.

"'Tis done: *despoil* and desolation
O'er Rylstone's fair domain have blown."

Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone, vii.

dě-spōil-ēd, * *de-spūil-ēd*, * *di-spūil-ēd*, * *di-spōyl-ēd*, pa. pr. or a. [DESPoil, v.]

dě-spōil'-ēr, s. [Eng. *despoil*; *-er*.] One who despoils, robs, strips, or plunders; a plunderer.

"The *despoilers* and the despoiled had, for the most part, been rebels alike."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. ii.*

dě-spōil'-īng, * *de-spōyl-yng*, pr. par., a., & s. [DESPoil, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As substantive:

1. The act of spoiling, robbing, or plundering; despoliation.

* 2. That which is taken; spoils.

"He raffe the *despoilyng* fro the cruel lion."—*Chaucer: Boethius, p. 147.*

* *dě-spōil'-mēt*, s. [Eng. *despoil*; *-ment*.] The act of despoiling or plundering; despoliation.

† *dě-spō-lŷ-ā-tion*, s. [Lat. *despolatio*, from *despoliatus*, pa. par. of *despolio* = to despoil (q.v.).] The act of despoiling or plundering; spoliation, plunder, robbery.

¶ In the history of nations Despoliation has played in some respects the greatest part, most of the wars which prevailed in the past being essentially armed incursions of despoilers, who robbed without limit and destroyed without compunction, so that, while all nations had vigorous laws to prevent private despoliation and suppress banditry, the rulers and aristocracy have stood above the law and plundered to their hearts' content. Obviously, indeed, the great wars of the past have not been campaigns of despoliation, but practically nearly all of them come under this category, and many of the wars to which history pays respectful attention were unblushing raids of robbers, intended to despoil neighboring peoples of their wealth, their inhabitants, or their country. Happily, growing civilization has practically put an end to wars of this character.

dě-spōnd', v. i. [Lat. *despondeo* = (1) to promise fully, (2) to give up, to lose: *de* = away, from, and *spondeo* = to promise.]

1. Ord. Lang.: To be cast down in spirits; to give way to despair or despondency; to lose heart and hope; to be dejected.

"Others depress their own minds, *despond* at first difficulty."—*Locke.*

2. Theol.: To lose hope of Divine mercy.

"Some may terrify the conscience, some may allure the slothful, and some encourage the *desponding* mind."—*Watts.*

* *dě-spōnd'*, s. [DESPOND, v.] Despondency.

"Wherefore Christian was left to tumble in the Slough of *Despond* alone."—*Bunyan: Pilg. Prog., pt. i.*

dě-spōn'-dēn-čŷ, * *dě-spōn'-dēnce*, s. [Lat. *despondens*, pr. par. of *despondeo*.] A state of being despondent; a loss of heart or spirits; dejection of mind.

"The unhappy prince seemed, during some days, to be sunk in *despondency*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xiv.*

¶ For the difference between *despondency* and *despair*, see DESPAIR.

dě-spōn'-dēnt, a. [Lat. *despondens*, pr. par. of *despondeo*.] In a state of despondency; dejected in spirit; desponding; losing heart and resolution.

"... a dull *despondent* flock,
With not a brightness waving o'er their plumes,
And nought save chattering discord in their note."

Thomson: Autumn, 979-81.

* *dě-spōn'-dēnt-lŷ*, adv. [Eng. *despondent*; *-ly*.] In a despondent or desponding manner; despondingly.

"He thus *despondently* concludes."—*Barrow: Sermon, p. 319.*

dě-spōnd'-ēr, s. [Eng. *despond*; *-er*.] One who desponds, or gives way to despondency.

"I am no *desponder* in my nature."—*Swift.*

dě-spōnd'-īng, pr. par., a., & s. [DESPOND, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb)

C. As subst.: The act of giving way to despondency; despair, dejection, loss of heart or resolution.

dě-spōnd'-īng-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *desponding*; *-ly*.] In a desponding manner; despairingly.

"Swift, without a penny in his purse, was *despondently* looking out of his window, to gaze away the time."—*Sheridan: Life of Swift.*

* *dě-spōn'-sāg*, s. [Lat. *desponsus*, pa. par. of *desponso*.] The act of betrothing; betrothal; desponation.

"... for desponage of Athelrid his daughter."—*Foz: Martyrs, p. 103.*

* *dě-spōn'-sāte*, v. t. [Lat. *desponsatus*, pa. par. of *desponso* = to betroth: *de* (intens.), and *spondeo* = to promise.] To betroth, to affiancé. (Cockeram.)

* *dě-spōn'-sā-tion*, s. [Fr. *desponsation*; Low Lat. *desponsatio*, from *desponsatus*, pa. par. of *desponso*.] The act or ceremony of betrothing or affiancing; betrothal.

"For all this desponsation of her."—*Taylor: Great Exemplar, pt. i., s. 1.*

* *dě-spōn'-sōr-ŷ*, s. [Lat. *desponsus*, pa. par. of *despondeo* = to betroth, to pledge.] A betrothal.

"Having left the *desponsories* in the hands of the Earl of Bristol."—*Clarendon: Civil War, I. 26.*

* *dě-spōrt'*, v. & s. [DISPORT.]

dēs-pōt', * *dēs-pō-tā*, s. [Fr. *despote*; Sp. & Ital. *despota*, *despota*, from Low Lat. *despotus*, from Gr. *despōtēs* (*despōtēs*) = a lord.]

1. An irresponsible ruler or sovereign; an emperor, king, or other prince invested with absolute power, or ruling without any control of men, constitution, or law. Numbers of instances might be named, mankind having been under the rule of Despots much longer than under limited rulers. All the old nations, the Egyptian, Assyrian, Persian, Macedonian, Roman, Chinese, &c., were governed by long dynasties of despotic rulers, of which perhaps the most irresponsible were those of Rome, who were controlled neither by an aristocracy of nobles nor by any powerful religious establishment, while the army belonged to them rather than to the nation. Of modern despotic rulers, those of China are controlled by a well-defined series of ancient political and religious rules, which they dare not transgress, while the Czars of Russia are held in check by a vigorous infusion of modern democratic sentiment in the nobles and the middle class of the people. The most complete of modern despots are the rulers of Turkey and Persia, whose rule is based on the ignorance and fanaticism of the people.

2. A lord or prince; one high in authority.

"To their favourite sons or brothers they imparted the more lofty appellation of lord or *despot*."—*Gibbon: Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, ch. lili.*

3. A tyrant; a tyrannical and arbitrary person or class.

"The friends of Jacobins are no longer *despots*; the betrayers of the common cause are no longer *tyrants*."—*Burke: On a Regicide Peace.*

* *dēs-pō-tā*, s. [DESPOT.]

* *dēs-pō-tāt*, s. [DESPOT.] Government by a despot; absolute and irresponsible rule; a territory governed by a despot.

"The Greek despot of Epirus held by the house of Angeio."—*Freeman: Hist. Geog. Europe, I. 284.*

dēs-pōt'-ic, * *dēs-pōt'-ick*, *dēs-pōt'-ic-al*, a. [Fr. *despotique*; Gr. *despōtikos* (*despōtikos*), from *despōtēs* (*despōtēs*) = a lord.]

1. Absolute, irresponsible, uncontrolled by men, laws, or constitution; as a *despotic* government.

"What kings decree, the soldier must obey,
Waged against foes; and, when the wars are o'er,
Fit only to maintain *despotic* power."

Dryden: Sigismunda & Gustavus, 597-99.

2. Absolute, uncontrolled, arbitrary, tyrannical.

"It was not by the ordinary arts of courtiers that she established and long maintained her *despotic* empire over the feeblest of minds."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xv.*

dēs-pōt'-i-cal-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *despotical*; *-ly*.] In a *despotic*, arbitrary, or absolute manner; arbitrarily.

"Fortescue well distinguished between a monarchy *despotically* regal, and a political or civil monarchy."—*Burke.*

* *dēs-pōt'-i-cal-nēs*, s. [Eng. *despotic*;

-ness. The quality of being despotic; absoluteness, absolutism.

dēs-pōt-izm, *s.* [Fr. *despotisme*; Sp. & Ital. *despotismo*, from Gr. *despōtēs* (*despōtēs*) = a lord.]

1. Absolutism; absolute, uncontrolled, or irresponsible authority, power, or government.

¶ The history of nearly every nation has been one of a growth of despotism, followed in most cases by a gradual development of republican sentiment and a regaining of power by the people. The early empires were all controlled by despotic governments, particularly that of Rome, perhaps the most complete and irresponsible Despotism the world has ever known. Several of the ancient Despotisms still survive, directly in the Government of China, and secondarily in those of Persia and Turkey. Modern Europe has been saved from Despotisms by the free spirit of the nobles and the struggle for liberty among the people, the nearest approaches to a Despotism being in France, during the reigns of Louis XIV. and Napoleon. These remarks do not apply to Russia, whose Government is almost as despotic as that of ancient Rome.

"It is time to take heed that we do not so pursue our victory over despotism as to run into anarchy."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

2. A despotic use of power; arbitrariness, tyranny.

***dēs-pōt-ist**, *s.* [Eng. *despot*; -ist.] A supporter of despotism.

"As thorough a despotist and Imperialist as Strafford himself."—*C. Kingsley: Life*, II, 66. (Davies.)

***dēs-pōt-ōc-rā-čy**, *s.* [Gr. *despōtēs* (*despōtēs*) = a lord, and *kratō* (*kratō*) = to rule.] The rule of despots; despotism.

"Despotocracy, the worst institution of the middle ages."—*Theodore Parker: Works*, v. 262. (Davies.)

***dē-sprē-ad**, *v.t.* [DISPREAD.]

***dē-sprē-ve**, *v.t.* [DISPROVE.]

***dē-spū-māte**, *v.t. & t.* [Lat. *despumatus*, *pa. par.* of *despumare* = (t.) to take off the scum, to skim, (i.) to foam, to boil: *de* = away, and *spuma* = foam.]

A. Intrans.: To throw off parts in foam; to froth, to foam, to work.

"What discharge is a benefit to the constitution, and will help it the sooner and faster to despumate and purify."—*Cheyne: English Malady* (1783), p. 304.

B. Trans.: To throw off in froth or foam. "They were thrown off and despumated upon the larger cummery and open glands."—*Cheyne: English Malady* (1783), p. 300.

***dē-spu-mā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *despumatio*, from *despumare*.] The act or process of throwing off in froth or foam; working off.

"This they do in eruptive fevers, by a kind of despumation."—*Paley: Natural Theology*, ch. xxvi.

***dē-spū-me**, *v.t.* [Fr. *despumer*; Lat. *despumare*.] To clear from scum or froth, to skim, to clarify.

"If honey be despumated, that is to say, skimmed and clarified . . ."—*Holland: Plinie*, bk. xiii, ch. 24.

***dēs-pū-te**, *v. & s.* [DISPUTE.]

***dē-squā-māte**, *v.i.* [Lat. *desquamatus*, *pa. par.* of *desquamare* = to scale off: *de* = away, from, and *squama* = a scale.] To scale or peel off; to exfoliate.

***dēs-quā-mā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *desquamatio*, from *desquamare*.]

Old Surg.: The act of scaling foul bones.

***dē-squām-a-tive**, *a.* [Eng. *desquamal*(e); -ive.] The same as DESQUAMATORY (q.v.).

***dē-squām-a-tōr-y**, *a. & s.* [Eng. *desquamal*(e); -ory.]

A. As adj.: Relating to or of the nature of desquamation; exfoliating.

"The desquamatory stage now begins."—*Plumbe*.

B. As substantive:

Old Surg.: A kind of trepan used to remove the laminae of exfoliated bones.

"In the tail of these, came the surgeons laden with pincers, crane-hills, catheters, desquamatories, dilators, scissors, saws."—*L'Estrange: Quevedo's Vision*, p. 28.

***dēss**, ***dēsse**, *s.* [DAIS.]

1. A dais.

2. A desk.

"And next to her sat goodly Shamefastness, Ne ever durst her eyes from ground uprear, Ne ever once did look up from her seat."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, IV, x. 50.

***dēs-sert**, *s.* [Fr. = the last course at table, from *desservir* = to clear the table: *des* = Lat. *dis*=away, apart, and *servir*=to serve.] The last course at a dinner or entertainment; a service of fruit and sweetmeats laid after the meat, &c., has been removed.

"At your *dessert* bright pewter comes too late, When your first course was well serr'd up in plate."—*King: Art of Cookery*.

***dēs-tā-če**, *s.* [DISTANCE.]

***dē-stā-te**, *v.t.* [Pref. *de* = away, from, and Eng. state (q.v.).] To divest of state or grandeur.

"The king of eternal glory, to the world's eye, de-stating himself."—*Adams: Works*, I, 430. (Davies.)

***dēs-tēm-pēr**, *s.* [DITEMPER.]

***dēs-tēm-prauče**, *s.* [DITEMPERANCE.]

***dēs-tēm-prīnge**, *s.* [DITEMPERING.]

***des-ten-yng**, *s.* [DESTINING.]

***des-ter**, *s.* [O. Fr. *destre*; Prov. *destra*, *dextra*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *dextra*; Lat. *dextra*.] The right hand.

"Thi stedes that though haddest in *dester* leddest."—*Body and Soul*, 85.

***des-teyn**, *v.t.* [DESTINE, v.]

***dēs-tin**, *s.* [Fr.] Destiny, fate. [DESTINY.] "Under the *Destin's* adamantine band."—*Marston*.

***dēs-tin-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *destin(e)*; -able.] Capable of being destined or predetermined.

"This miracle of the ordre *destinable*."—*Chaucer: Boethius*, bk. iv.

***dēs-tin-a-blī**, *adv.* [Eng. *destinab(le)*, -ly.] In a destinable manner.

***dēs-tin-al**, ***dēs-tin-all**, *a.* [As if from a Lat. *destinialis*.] Destined; fixed by or depending on destiny.

"The ordre *destinal* procedith of the simpleite of purveance."—*Chaucer: Boethius*, p. 135.

***dēs-tin-ate**, *v.t.* [DESTINATE, a.] To destine, to appoint, to design.

"Birds are *destinated* to fly among the branches of trees and bushes."—*Ray: On the Creation*.

***dēs-tin-āte**, ***des-tin-at**, *a.* [Lat. *destinatus*, *pa. par.* of *destinare* = to fasten, to make firm, to destine; *destina* = a prop, a support: *de* = down, and *sto* = to stand.] Fixed by destiny or fate; destined, appointed, fated.

"Art cannot regain One poor hour lost, nor rescue a small fly By a fool's finger *destinate* to die."—*Habington: Castara, Fumeroia of G. Talbot*.

***dēs-tin-āt-ēd**, *pa. par. or a.* [DESTINATE, v.]

***dēs-tin-āt-īng**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DESTINATE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of destining, appointing, or designing.

"The *destinating* and denoting of vnprofitable . . . inventions."—*Prynne: Histrio-Mastix*, pt. I, act 2.

***dēs-tin-ā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *destinatio*, from *destinatus*, *pa. par.* of *destino*; Fr. *destination*; Sp. *destinacion*; Port. *destinacio*; Ital. *destinazione*.]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of destining, appointing, or designing.

"Which *destination* not coming to be accomplished."—*Boyle: Works*, v. 423.

2. The end, purpose, use, or aim for which anything is appointed, intended, or designed.

"There is a great variety of apprehensions and fancies of men, in the *destination* and application of things to several ends and uses."—*Hale*.

3. The place or point to which one is bound, or to which a thing is sent; the intended end of a journey, voyage, &c.

"A possibility of not arriving at the place of his *destination*."—*Search: Light of Nature*, vol. II, pt. III, ch. 26.

II. Scots Law:

1. Gen.: A term applied to the series of heirs called to the succession of heritable or movable property, by the provision of the law or title, or by will.

2. Spec.: A nomination of successors in a certain order, according to the will of the testator.

¶ For the difference between *destination* and *destiny*, see DESTINY.

***dēs-tine**, *v.t.* [Fr. *destiner*; Prov., Sp., & Port. *destinar*; Ital. *destinare*, from Lat. *destino* = to destine.]

1. To fate; to predetermine, appoint, assign, or devote to any use, purpose, position, or place.

"The greatness which she [Britain] was *destined* to attain."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. I.

2. To appoint or set aside to any use.

3. To fix or determine unalterably.

"The internal Judge's dreadful power From the dark urn shall throw thy *destined* hour."—*Prior: To the Memory of Col. Villiers*.

*4. To devote, to doom to punishment or misery.

"May heaven around this *destined* head The choicest of its curses spread."—*Prior: To a Young Gentleman in Love*.

dēs-tined, *pa. par. or a.* [DESTINE, v.]

***dēs-tin-īng**, ***des-ten-yng**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DESTINE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act of designing, intending, or appointing beforehand.

2. Destiny, fate.

"Of God hit was thy *destenyng*."—*Alisunder, 6,864*.

†**dēs-tin-izm**, *s.* [Eng. *destiny*(y); -ism.] A belief in destiny or fate; fatalism.

***dēs-tin-ist**, *s.* [Eng. *destiny*(y); -ist.] A believer in destiny or fate; a fatalist.

***dēs-tin-y**, *v.t.* [DESTINY, s.] To destine. (*Chettle: Kindhart's Dream*, 1592, p. 58, ed. 1841.)

dēs-tin-y, ***des-tan-ee**, ***des-tan-ye**, ***des-tegn-e**, ***des-ten-ye**, ***des-ten-e**, ***des-tin-ec**, ***des-tyn-ec**, ***des-tyn-ec**, ***des-tyn-ec**, *s.* [Fr. *destinee*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *destino*, from Lat. *destinatus*, fem. sing. of *destinatus*, *pa. par.* of *destino* = to destine.] [DESTINATE, a.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The fate, lot, doom, or fortune appointed, allotted, or predetermined for each person or thing; the ultimate fate of a person.

"At the pit of Acheron Meet me in the morning; thither he Will come to know his *destiny*."—*Shaksp.: Macbeth*, III, 4.

2. Unavoidable, invincible necessity; fate.

"All unavoided is the doom of *destiny*."—*Shaksp.: Richard III.*, IV, 4.

II. Myth.: The power which presides over the lot or fortune of men; the same as the Parcae or Fates in classical mythology. (Generally in the plural.)

"Perhaps great Hector then had found his fate; But Jove and *Destiny* prolonged his date."—*Pope: Homer's Iliad*, xi. 213, 214.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *destiny*, *fate*, *lot*, and *doom*: "All these terms are employed with regard to human events which are not under one's control. *Destiny* is used in regard to one's station and walk in life; *fate* in regard to what one suffers; *lot* in regard to what one gets or possesses; and *doom* is that portion of one's *destiny* or *fate* which depends upon the will of another; *destiny* is marked out; *fate* is fixed; the *lot* is assigned; the *doom* is passed. It was the *destiny* of Julius Caesar to act a great part in the world, and to establish a new form of government at Rome; it was his *fate* at last to die by the hands of assassins, the chief of whom had been his avowed friends; had he been contented with a humbler lot than that of an empire, he might have enjoyed honours, riches, and a long life; his *doom* was sealed by the last step which he took in making himself emperor: it is not permitted for us to inquire into our future *destiny*; it is our duty to submit to our *fate*, to be contented with our *lot*, and prepared for our *doom*: a parent may have great influence over the *destiny* of his child, by the education he gives to him, or the principles he instils into his mind; there are many who owe their unhappy fate entirely to the want of early habits of piety; riches or poverty may be assigned to us as our *lot*."

(2) He thus discriminates between *destiny* and *destination*: "The *destiny* is the point or line marked out in the walk of life; the *destination* is the place fixed upon in particular: as every man has his peculiar *destiny*, so every traveller has his particular *destination*. *Destiny* is altogether set above human control; no man can determine, though he may influence, the *destiny* of another: *destination* is, however, the specific act of an individual,

bōl, **boy**; **pōit**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **čell**, **chorus**, **čhin**, **benč**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **až**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. -**īng**.
-elan, **-tlan** = **shan**. -**tion**, **-sion** = **shūn**; **-člon**, **-šlon** = **zhūn**. -**cious**, **-tious**, **-sious** = **shūs**. -**ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bəl**, **dəl**.

either for himself or another: we leave the *destiny* of a man to develop itself; but we may inquire about his own *destination*, or that of his children: it is a consoling reflection that the *destinies* of short-sighted mortals like ourselves are in the hands of One who both can and will overrule them to our advantage; we place full reliance on Him." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)

***destiny-reader**, *s.* A fortune-teller. (Ash.)

***dēs-tīt-ū-ēnt**, *a.* [Lat. *destitutus*, pr. par. of *destituo*.] Failing, wanting, deficient.

dēs-tī-tūto, *a. & s.* [Lat. *destitutus*, pa. par. of *destituo* = to set or place alone; *de* = away, from, and *statuo* = to place; *status* = a standing, a position; *sto* = to stand.]

A. As adjective:

1. Forsaken, deserted, abandoned, friendless.

2. Poor; in a state of destitution or want; needy.

"In thee is my trust; leave not my soul *destitute*." —Ps. cxli. 8.

3. In want, without, wanting, deprived. (Followed by *of*.)

"Now I am of gods countenance *destitute*." —E. Eng. Poems, p. 140.

***B. As subst.** A destitute, poor, forsaken, or friendless person; one in a state of destitution.

"O, my friends, have pity upon this poor *destitute*, for the hand of God hath touched her." —P. St. John: *Sermons* (1737), p. 224.

† For the difference between *destitute* and *bare*, see *BARE*; for that between *destitute* and *forsaken*, see *FORSAKEN*.

***dēs-tī-tūto**, *v.t.* [DESTITUTE, *a.*]

1. To forsake, to abandon, to desert.

"Suppose God do thus *destitute* us, yet our anxiety or solitude . . . can never be able to relieve or secure us." —Hammond: *Pract. Catechism*, liii, § 5.

2. To disappoint.

"Least, expecting greater matters than the cause will afford, he be needlessly offended, when his expectation is *destituted*." —Fotherby: *Atheism*, (1623), p. 8.

3. To render destitute; to strip; to deprive.

"They, being *destituted* of their head, submitted." —Bacon: *Henry VII.*, p. 183.

4. To leave without care or attention; to neglect.

"It is the sinfulness thing in which of those forsake or *destitute* a plantation." —Bacon: *Essays*; *Of Plantations*.

***dēs-tī-tūto-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *destitute*; *-ly*.] In a state or condition of destitution.

"She being *destitutely* left without comfort of husband." —*Udall*: *1 Tim.* v.

***dēs-tī-tūto-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *destitute*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being destitute; destitution.

dēs-tī-tū-tion, *s.* [Lat. *destitutio*, from *destitutus*, pa. par. of *destituo*.]

1. The state or condition of being destitute or in want; abject poverty or want.

"Destitution in food and clothing is such an impediment, as, till it be removed, suffereth not the mind of man to admit any other care." —Hooker: *Eccles. Polity*.

2. The state or condition of being deprived of anything; deprivation.

"I am unhappy—thy mother and thyself at a distance from me; and what can compensate for such a *destitution*!" —Sterne: *Letter* 91.

dēs-trā, *a.* [Ital.]

Music: The right; as *destra mano*, the right hand. (Stainer & Barrett.)

***dēs-treine** (ei as a), ***des-treyne**, *v.t.* [DISTRAIN.]

***dēs-trēr**, ***dēs-trēre**, *s.* [O. Fr. *destrier*, *destrier*; Prov. *destrier*; Ital. *destriere*, *destriero*, from Low Lat. *destriarius*.] A war-horse, a charger.

"Trussed heore someris,
And lopen on heore *destrieris*." —*Alisaunder*, 840, 850.

***des-tresse**, *s.* [DISTRESS.]

***dēs-trīc-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *destructio*, from *destructus*, pa. par. of *destringo* = to bind down.] The act of binding. (Ash.)

***de-strie**, ***de-stroie**, ***de-stroye**, ***de-strul**, ***de-struye**, *v.t.* [DESTROY.]

***destrier**, *s.* [DESTROYER.]

***dē-strīg-mēnt**, *s.* [Lat. *destringo* = to strip or rub off.] A scraping; that which is scraped off. (Ash.)

dē-strōy, ***de-strel**, ***de-strie**, ***de-stroie**, ***de-stroye**, ***de-struc**, ***de-strul**, ***de-struye**, ***di-stric**, ***di-stroy**, ***di-struye**, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *destruire*; Fr. *destruire*; Prov., Sp. & Port. *destruir*; Ital. *destruggere*; from Lat. *destruo* = to pull down, to destroy; *de* = down, and *struo* = to heap up, to build; *strues* = a heap, a pile.]

I. Literally:

1. To bring to ruin by pulling or throwing down, razing, or demolishing; to pull to pieces.

"He hath *destroyed* the altar of Baal." —Wycliffe: *Judges* vi. 30.

2. To annihilate, to ruin, to demolish, to consume.

"Cyrus took that citie afterward, and *destroyed* hit." —Treviſa, l. 97.

3. To lay waste, to ravage.

"Come and *destroye* al his lond."

Robert of Gloucester, p. 46.

4. To kill, to extirpate, to sweep away.

"And behold, I, even I, do bring a flood of waters upon the earth, to *destroy* all flesh. . . ." —Gen. vi. 17.

5. To spoil, to render useless, to ruin, to make away with.

6. To devour, to eat up, to consume.

"And he shall not *destroy* the fruits of your ground." —Mal. iii. 11.

II. Figuratively:

1. To ruin, to overthrow, to subvert, to demolish.

"The mother too hath her title, which *destroys* the sovereignty of one supreme monarch." —Locke.

2. To make of none effect, to do away with.

"Think not that I am come to *destroy* the law, or the prophets: I am not come to *destroy*, but to fulfil." —Matt. v. 17.

3. To put an end to.

"To . . . *destroy* that peace, and love, and amity, that ought to be among Christians." —Sharp: *Sermons*, vol. I, ser. I.

4. To spoil, to injure, to hurt, to ruin.

"Do we not see that slothful, intemperate, and incontinent persons *destroy* their bodies with diseases, their reputations with disgrace, and their faculties with want?" —Bentley.

† For the difference between *destroy* and *to consume*, see *CONSUME*; for that between *destroy* and *to demolish*, see *DEMOLISH*.

† **dē-strōy'-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *destroy*; *-able*.] That may or can be destroyed; capable of or liable to destruction; destructible.

"Plants . . . scarcely *destroyable* by the weather." —Derham: *Physico-Theol.*, bk. iv., ch. xl.

dē-strōyed, ***de-stroied**, ***de-struyed**, *pa. par. or a.* [DESTROY.]

dē-strōy-ēr, ***de-stroy-erc**, ***de-strī-er**, *s.* [Eng. *destroy*; *-er*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who destroys, ravages, annihilates, kills, or extirpates.

"And I will prepare *destroyers* against thee, every one with his weapons." —Jer. xlii. 7.

2. *Script.*: The devil; sin.

"I have kept me from the paths of the *destroyer*." —Ps. xlii. 4.

dē-strōy-ing, ***de-stroy-enge**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DESTROY.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of ruining, consuming, or annihilating; destruction.

"He hath not withdrawn his hand from *destroying*." —Lam. ii. 8.

***dē-strūct**, *v.t.* [Lat. *destructus*, pa. par. of *destruo*.] To destroy.

"The creatures either wholly *destructed*, or marvellously corrupted from that they were before." —Melo: *Paraph. on St. Peter*, p. 12 (1642).

dē-strūct-i-bil-i-tŷ, *s.* [Eng. *destructible*; *-ity*.] Capability of or liability to destruction.

dē-strūct-i-ble, *a.* [Lat. *destructibilis*, from *destructus*, pa. par. of *destruo*.] That may or can be destroyed; liable to destruction.

"Forms *destructible* by dissolution." —Search: *Light of Nature*, vol. ii. pt. I, ch. ii.

dē-strūct-i-ble-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *destructible*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being destructible; destructibility.

dē-strūct-ion, ***de-struc-ci-on**, ***de-struc-cy-one**, ***de-struc-ci-oun**, ***de-struc-ti-oun**, *s.* [Lat. *destruccio*, from *destructus*, pa. par. of *destruo* = to destroy; Fr. *destruction*; Prov. *destruction*, *destruccio*; Sp. *destrucción*; Ital. *distruzione*; Port. *destruição*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of destroying; a pulling or throwing down; demolition.

"Expect the time to Troy's *destruction* given." Pope: *Homage's Iliad*, li. 364.

2. The act of laying waste, ruining, or ravaging.

"*Destruction* he makes of rentes and fees." Langtoft, p. 202.

3. A destroying, overthrowing, or making of none effect.

4. The act of killing or murdering; murder, slaughter.

"There was a deadly *destruction* throughout all the city." —1 Sam. v. 11.

5. The state of being destroyed; ruin, death.

"When that which we immortal thought We saw no near *destruction* brought."

Waller: *To the Queen on her Birthday*.

6. That which destroys; the cause of destruction.

"The *destruction* that wasteth at noon-day." —Ps. xci. 6.

II. Scripture & Theology:

1. Eternal death.

"Broad is the way that leadeth to *destruction*." —Matt. vii. 13.

2. The state of the dead, the "grave" in a figurative sense.

"Shall thy loving-kindness be declared in the grave? or thy faithfulness in *destruction*?" —Ps. lxxviii. 11.

3. One of the seven names for Gehenna, or Hell, in the Jewish Talmud.

† Crabb thus discriminates between *destruction* and *ruin*: "*Destruction* is an act of immediate violence; *ruin* is a gradual process: a thing is *destroyed* by some external action upon it; a thing falls to *ruin* of itself: we witness *destruction* wherever war or the adverse elements rage; we witness *ruin* whenever the works of man are exposed to the effects of time: nevertheless, if *destruction* be the more forcible and rapid, *ruin* is, on the other hand, more sure and complete; what is *destroyed* may be rebuilt or replaced, but what is *ruined* is lost for ever, it is past recovery. When houses or towns are *destroyed*, fresh ones rise up in their places; but when commerce is *ruined*, it seldom returns to its old course. *Destruction* admits of various degrees; *ruin* is something positive and general. The property of a man may be *destroyed* to a greater or less extent, without necessarily involving his *ruin*. The *ruin* of a family is oftentimes the consequence of *destruction* by fire. The health is *destroyed* by violent exercises, or some other active cause; it is *ruined* by a course of imprudent conduct. The happiness of a family is *destroyed* by broils and discord; the morals of a young man are *ruined* by a continued intercourse with vicious companions. *Destruction* may be used either in the proper or the improper sense; *ruin* has mostly a moral application. The *destruction* of both body and soul is the consequence of sin; the *ruin* of a man, whether in his temporal or spiritual concerns, is inevitable, if he follow the dictates of misguided passion." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)

***dē-strūc-tion-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *destruction*; *-able*.] Destroying, destructive.

***dē-strūc-tion-fūl**, *a.* [Eng. *destruction*; *-ful*(l).] Destructive, wasteful.

***dē-strūc-tion-ist**, *s.* [Eng. *destruction*; *-ist*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who is given to destruction; a destructive.

2. *Theol.*: One who believes in the total destruction or annihilation of the wicked.

dē-strūc-tive, *a. & s.* [Fr. *destructif*; Prov. *destructivo*; Sp. *destructivo*; Ital. *destruttivo*, from Lat. *destructivus*, from *destructus*, pa. par. of *destruo* = to destroy.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Causing, or tending to destruction having the quality or property of destroying having a tendency to destroy; ruinous.

"Nor should I much condemn it, if it spring From disregard of time's *destructive* power." Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. vi.

2. Pernicious, ruinous, baleful.

† It is followed by *of* or *to* before the thing destroyed.

"He will put an end to so absurd a practice, which makes our most refined diversions *destructive* of all politeness." —Addison.

"Excess of cold, as well as heat, pains us; because it is equally *destructive* of that temper which is necessary to the preservation of life." —Locke.

ēste, **fāt**, **fāre**, **amidst**, **whāt**, **fāl**, **father**; **wē**, **wēt**, **hōre**, **cāmēl**, **hēr**, **thēre**; **pine**, **pīt**, **sīre**, **sīr**, **marine**; **gō**, **pōt** **or**, **wōre**, **wōlf**, **wōrk**, **whō**, **sōn**; **mūte**, **cūb**, **cūre**, **uāite**, **cūr**, **rūle**, **fūll**; **trŷ**, **Sŷrian**. æ, œ = ē. cy = ā. qu = kw.

3. Mischievous, wasteful.

II. Technically:

1. Chem.: [DESTRUCTIVE DISTILLATION].

2. Logic: [INDIRECT].

"In a destructive sort of way you come back from the denial of the last conclusion to the denial of the first antecedent: 'G is not B, therefore A is not B.'"
—*Wheatley: Elements of Logic*, bk. ii., ch. iv., § 7.

B. As *subst.*: One who is given or inclined to destruction; one who favours the destruction or subversion of existing institutions; a radical, a destructionist.

"Anarchist, Destructive, and the like."—*Finlay: Hist. Greece*.

destructive distillation, *s.*

Chem.: Dry distillation. The heating of organic bodies which are non-volatile in a retort. They undergo decomposition, liberating gases consisting of CH_4 , C_2H_4 , H_2 , C_2H_2 , C_2H_6 , CO , CO_2 , CS_2 , NH_3 , H_2S , &c. A liquid generally distils over, and a solid mass, consisting chiefly of charcoal, if sufficient heat has been applied, remains in the retort. The chief substances which are commercially distilled are: (1) Coal, which yields gases (COAL-GAS), an aqueous liquid containing chiefly ammonia, C_2H_6 , CO , a dark oily substance, or tar (COAL-TAR), and (COKE) remain in the retort. (2) Wood, which yields gases, an aqueous solution which contains methyl alcohol, CH_3OH (WOOD-SPIRIT), and acetic acid (PYROLIGNEOUS ACID), and small quantities of acetone, methyl acetate, &c., and also a tar (WOOD-TAR) and (CHARCOAL) is left. (3) Bones, which yield gases, and a liquid called Bone-oil (q.v.), and leave a residue of Bone-ash (q.v.). (ANIMAL CHARCOAL.) Many new organic compounds are formed by the dry distillation of organic bodies: thus citric acid yields acetic, itaconic, and citraconic acids. By the dry distillation of calcium salts of organic acids ketones are obtained, thus calcium acetate yields acetone, $\text{CH}_3\text{CO}\cdot\text{CH}_3$; and by the dry distillation of a potassium salt of a fatty acid with potassium formate, the aldehyde is obtained.

† Crabb thus discriminates between *destructive*, *ruinous*, and *pernicious*: "Destructive and ruinous, as the epithets of destruction and ruin, have a similar distinction in their sense and application; fire and sword are destructive things; a poison is destructive: consequences are ruinous; a condition or state is ruinous; intestine commotions are ruinous to the prosperity of a state. Pernicious approaches nearer to destructive than to ruinous; both the former imply tendency to dissolution, which may be more or less gradual; but the latter refers to the result itself, to the dissolution as already having taken place: hence we speak of the instrument or cause as being destructive or pernicious, and the action or event as ruinous: destructive is applied in the most extended sense to every object which has been created or supposed to be so; pernicious is applicable only to such objects as act only in a limited way: sin is equally destructive to both body and soul; certain food is pernicious to the body; certain books are pernicious to the mind." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

dē-strūc-tīve-lý, *adv.* [*Eng. destructive; -ly.*] In a destructive manner; with the power of destruction; ruinously.

"What remains but to breathe out Moses' wish? O that men were not so destructively foolish!"—*More: Deacy of Pity*.

dē-strūc-tīve-nēss, *s.* [*Eng. destructive; -ness.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The quality or state of being destructive, ruinous, fatal, or pernicious.

"The desperation and excessive unavoidable destructiveness of these monstrous ways to the speedy peace and settlement of our church and state."—*Frymte: Speech; Parl. Hist.* (1649).

2. *Phren.*: An organ above the ear, the function of which is said to be a propensity to destroy. This conception was based upon the phrenological ideas held some years ago, to the effect that each element of the character had its seat in a particular portion of the brain, and that if such qualities as destructiveness, amateness, approbateness, and many others were strongly developed that particular portion of the brain would grow and expand, so as to change the shape of the skull above it. The skull was therefore mapped out in a series of raised portions, or "bumps," and depressions, signifying large or deficient elements of character, and it was held that by feeling these the

character of a person could be closely indicated. For a time this so-called science gained much prominence, despite the fact that the phrenologists made awkward mistakes in their prognostications of character, but it has, by recent research into brain conditions, been proven to be based on a fallacy. Though the shape of the head may, in a broad, general way, indicate some of the leading elements of the character, it is futile to attempt to deduce the details of character from this source, there being no reason to believe that the faculties named are thus localized, or that the skull is ready to yield to each local expansion of the brain.

*** dē-strūc-tōr**, *s.* [*Lat. Fr. destructeur.*] A destroyer, a ruiner, a consumer.

"Hemot wittily calls the fire the *destructor* and the artificial death of things."—*Boyle: Works*, I, 527.

*** dē-strū-īe**, *v.t.* [*DESTRUY.*]

*** dēs-tūrb**, *v.t.* [*DISTURB.*]

*** dēs-tūrb-ōur**, *s.* [*DISTURBER.*]

*** dēs-tūrne**, *v.t.* [*O. Fr. destourner; Fr. détournier.*] To turn aside, to divert.

"Thi fader pray ai thyke harme desturne."
—*Chaucer: Troilus*, III, 669.

dē-su-dā-tion, *s.* [*Lat. desudatio* = a sweating, from *desudo* = to sweat freely: *de* (intens.), and *sudo* = to sweat.]

Med.: A profuse and inordinate sweating, often succeeded by an eruption of small pimples resembling millet seeds, which sometimes occurs on the skin of children.

*** dē-sū-dā-tōr-ý**, *s.* [*As if from a Lat. desudatorium, from desudo.*] A hot-house, a bagnio. (*Ash.*)

*** dēs-uēte** (*u* as *w*), *a.* [*Lat. desuetus.*] Obsolete, laid aside as out of date. (*Ash.*)

dēs-uē-tūde (*u* as *w*), *s.* [*Fr., from Lat. desuetudo* = disuse, from *desueto*, *pa. par.* of *desueto* = to grow out of use: *de* = away, from, and *suesco* = to come into use or custom.]

1. Disuse; discontinuance or cessation of practice or habit.

2. A state of disuse.

Law.: In Scotch law the word *Desuetude* has a peculiar use, signifying a condition not known elsewhere. It indicates the repeal or revocation of a statute, not by subsequent enactment of a statute of opposed significance, but by the establishment of an opposite usage, sanctioned by time and the consent of the community. Such a condition does not exist in the legal usage of the United States or England, and the word, therefore, has not come into use in this sense. In these countries an enactment remains in force, however antiquated and unsuited to the conditions of society it may be, until it is directly repealed by legislative process. This idea was formerly carried so far, that if a statute repealing another was itself afterwards repealed, the first statute came again into force without any formal action. This, however, no longer holds good. A curious example of the persistence of law in England, occurred early in this century, when a party to an ordinary civil suit challenged his opponent to "judicial combat," and it was held by the court that his right to do so could not be disputed, since the old statute had never been repealed. In Scotland, on the contrary, a statute may expire by disuse, or "go into desuetude," as the phrase is. But there must not be simply non-use, there must be contrary usage, of a kind inconsistent with the statute, and such as to prove the altered feeling of the community. Both rules are open to objection, and in some recent cases of Scottish suits, based upon ancient laws, the plea of desuetude has been disregarded (as in 1887, when a person was charged with keeping open a pie and lemonade shop on Sunday, in contravention of the act of 1661).

"...renewing at the same time some laws of Romulus and Numa, which had fallen into desuetude."
—*Lewis: Cred. Early Rom. Hist.* (1855), ch. xi., § 25.

dē-sūl-phū-rāte, *v.t.* [*Ref. de = away, from, and Eng. sulphurate* (q.v.).] To deprive of or free from sulphur.

dē-sūl-phū-rāt-ēd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [*DESULPHURATE.*]

dē-sūl-phū-rāt-īng, *pr. par., a., & a.* [*DESULPHURATE.*]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (*See the verb.*)

C. As *subst.*: The act or process of depriving of sulphur; desulphuration.

dē-sūl-phū-rā-tion, *s.* [*Ref. de = away, from, and Eng. sulphuration* (q.v.).] The act or process of freeing from, or depriving of sulphur.

dē-sūl-phū-rīze, *v.t.* [*Ref. de = away, from, and Eng. sulphurize* (q.v.).] To free from or deprive of sulphur; to desulphurate.

dē-sūl-phū-rīz-īng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [*DESULPHURIZE.*]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (*See the verb.*)

C. As *subst.*: The same as *DESULPHURATION.*

desulphurizing furnace, *s.*

Metall.: A roasting-furnace for divining off the sulphur from pyritic ores. There are many forms adapted to the requirements of different ores, facilities of building, kind of fuel, and the more or less perfect result demanded by the value of the metal and other commercial and economical incidents. Ores are desulphurized by roasting in heaps: In reverberatory furnaces of the usual kind (COPPER-FURNACE); in rotary inclined cylinders exposed to the heat of a fire beneath; in a flue or stack, where they fall through a column of flame (DECARBONIZING-FURNACE); on a rotary-table furnace, where the desulphurizing-chamber is surrounded with flues, through which the calorific currents from the furnace are compelled to pass on their way to the chimney. (*Knights.*)

dēs-ūl-tōr-ī-lý, *adv.* [*Eng. desultory; -ly.*] In a desultory, loose, or disconnected manner.

dēs-ūl-tōr-ī-nēss, *s.* [*Eng. desultory; -ness.*] The quality or state of being desultory or disconnected; discursiveness.

"Much of the seeming desultoryness of my method."
—*Boyle: Works*, II, 254.

*** dēs-ūl-tōr-ī-ōus**, *a.* [*Lat. desultorius.*] [DESLUTORY.] Desultory, disconnected, discursive, unmethodical.

"It is not only desultorious and light, but insignificant."
—*Bp. Taylor: Rule of Conscience*, bk. I, ch. II.

dēs-ūl-tōr-ý, *a.* [*Lat. desultorius* = inconstant, fickle, from *desulor* = one who in the circus vaulted from one horse to another: *de* = down, from, and *salio* = to leap.]

I. Lit.: Leaping, skipping, or moving about.

"I shak at it, but it was so desultory I missed my aim."
—*Gilbert White.*

II. Figuratively:

1. Passing from one subject to another; following no regular plan; loose, disconnected, unsystematic.

"This makes my reading wild and desultory."
—*Warburton: Lett.*, Feb. 2, 1740.

* 2. Unstable, fickle, inconstant.

"Unstable, i.e., light, desultory, unbalanced mind."
—*Atterbury: Sermons*, vol. III, ser. 9.

3. Said or done at random; not following any method, rule, or connection; random.

"Need I to thee, dear Erskine, tell,
I love the licence all too well,
In sounds now lowly and now strong,
To raise the desultory song?"
—*Scott: Marion's*, III, (Intro.)

† For the difference between *desultory* and *cursor*, see *CURSORY*.

*** dē-sūl-tūre**, *s.* [*Lat. desultura, from desulor* = to leap down.] A leaping; a leap from one horse to another. (*Ash.*)

*** dē-sū-me**, *v.t.* [*Lat. desumo: de = away, from, and sumo = to take.*]

1. To take away, to take from, to derive.

"They have left us relations suitable to those of Allan and Pliny, whence they deemed their narrations."
—*Brown.*

2. To deduce, to draw.

"That part of our eighteenth experiment, whence the matter of fact is deduced."
—*Boyle: Works*, I, 132.

*** dē-sūmp-tion**, *s.* [*Lat. desumptus, pa. par. of desumo.*] The act of taking from others. (*Ash.*)

desvaux-i-ā-çē-æ (desvaux as dā-vōz)

s. pl. (Named after M. Desvaux, a French botanist, and *Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -aceæ.*)

Bot.: Bristleweeds, an order of small herbs

bōil, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **çenç**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **thiis**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph = z**
-ciaa, **-tian** = **shan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shün**; **-tion**, **-sion** = **zhün**. **-cions**, **-tious**, **-sious** = **shüis**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bpl**, **dpl**.

like species of *Scirpus*, having staccate leaves, flowers glumaceous in a spathe, fruit consisting of utricles opening longitudinally, and separate ovaries attached to a common axis. They are natives of the South Sea Islands and New Holland.

dē-sŷ-nōn-ŷ-mī-zā-tion, *s.* [Eng. *desynonymize*(s); -*ation*.] The act or process of desynonymizing.

dē-sŷ-nōn-ŷ-mīze, *v.t.* [Pref. *dē* = away, from, and Eng. *synonymize* (q.v.).] To turn or apply to different meanings words originally synonymous.

"This [flicker] and flutter are thoroughly *desynonymized* now."—*French: Select Glossary*, p. 79.

dē-sŷ-nōn-ŷ-mī-zing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DESYNONYMIZE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: Discriminating the meaning of two words formerly identical in signification.

***dēt**, *s.* [Fr. *dette*. DEBT.] Duty.

"Euterpe dailis dols hit det."

In dulce hiasitis of pypis swelt hit let."

Palace of Honour, II. 10.

dē-tāch, *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *détacher* = to unfasten: *dē* = Lat. *dis* = apart, from, and Fr. **tacher* = to fasten, found in *attacher, détacher*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To separate, to disengage, to disunite, to set loose, or apart.

"The several parts of it are detached one from the other, and yet join again, one cannot tell how."—*Pope*.

2. To separate and send away from a main body on some special duty or service.

"If ten men are in war with forty, and the latter detach only an equal number to the engagement, what benefit do they receive from their superiority?"—*Addition*.

3. To disengage, to distract.

"To detach us from the present scene."—*Porteus: Sermons*, vol. II, ser. I.

***B. Intrans.**: To become detached or separated. (*Tennyson: Vision of Sin*, III.)

dē-tāch-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *detach*; -*able*.] That may be detached or separated.

dē-tāch-a-bil-ī-ty, *s.* [Eng. *detach*; -*ability*.] Detachable condition.

dē-tāch'ed, *pa. par. or a.* [DETACH.]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb).

B. *As adjective*:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Separated, disengaged, loose, not connected together.

"A detached body of the French."—*Burnet: Hist. of his own Time* (1799).

2. *Paint.*: A term applied to figures which appear to stand out one from the other, or from the background. (*Wearle*.)

detached escapement, *s.*

Hor.: The detached escapement was invented by Mudge in the seventeenth century. The term *detached* is also applied to the ordinary form of lever-escapement with two pallets, which engage the teeth of the scape-wheel, and a fork which engages a pin on the balance-arbor. The term *detached*, in this case, is to distinguish it from the *anchor-escapement*, wherein a segment-rack engages a pinion of the balance-arbor. Several escapements, most of them long in use, are employed in watches, including—(1) the old *vertical escapement*, now almost out of use; (2) the *lever escapement*, at present perhaps the most common; (3) the *horizontal or cylinder escapement*, also quite common; (4) the *duplex escapement*, less in fashion than formerly; and (5) the *detached or chromatic escapement*, which has received its latter name from the fact that it is always used in marine chronometers. The Detached Escapement was brought to virtual perfection by Earnshaw nearly a century ago, and is still in use with scarcely any change. It has the advantage of working with very little friction, while the lever escapement meets with a good deal of friction. Various other escapements have been devised, not necessary to mention here, since none of them have come into general use. [LEVER-ESCAPEMENT.]

detached work, *s.*

Fort.: A work included in the defence, but placed outside the body of the place. (*Knight*.)

***dē-tāch'ēd-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *detached*; -*ly*.] Disconnectedly, desultorily; without proper arrangement or connection.

"Brief notices of different particulars of this case are given detachedly by Rushworth."—*State Trials: Judge Jenkins* (1649).

dē-tāch'ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DETACH.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: The act of setting free, separating, or disengaging.

dē-tāch'mēt, *s.* [Fr. *détachement*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of detaching or disengaging.

2. The state of being detached.

3. A number of things or persons detached or separated.

"Who for the task should fit detachments chuse From all the atoms?"—*Blackmore*.

4. *Specif.*: In the same sense as II.

As soon as he learned that a detachment of the Gaelic army was advancing towards Perth . . . —*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xlii.

II. Technically:

1. *Mil. & Nav.*: A body of troops or a number of ships detached from the main body, and sent away on some special service or expedition.

"Against a detachment of fifty men."—*Sterne: Tristram Shandy*, vol. IV, ch. 7.

2. *Gun.*: The men detailed to serve a gun.

*3. *Fine Arts*: The parts of a work as distinguished from the whole.

dē-tāil, *v. t.* [Fr. *détailler* = (1) to cut into pieces, (2) to relate minutely; Ital. *distagliare*.] [DETAIL, *s.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: To set forth, to relate or describe minutely, particularly, or in detail; to particularize.

"They will perceive the mistakes of these philosophers, and be able to answer their arguments, without my being obliged to detail them."—*Cheyne*.

2. *Mil.*: To detach or appoint for any particular service or expedition.

¶ To detail on the plane:

Arch.: Said of a moulding which is exhibited in profile by abutting against the plane.

dē-tāil, dē-tāil, *s.* [Fr. *détail*, from *détailler* = (1) to cut into pieces, (2) to relate minutely: Fr. *dē* = Lat. *de* (intens.), and *tailler* = to cut; *taille* = a cut; Lat. *talea* = a rod, a layer; Low Lat. *taleo*, *tagli* = to cut; Sp. *tallar*; Port. *talhar*; Ital. *tagliare* = to cut.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A minute part; a particular, an item.

"He was laborious, clearheaded, and profoundly versed in the details of finance."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. li.

2. A minute, particular, or circumstantial account.

"I shall not enter into a detail of the arguments."—*Derham: Astro-Theol.*, bk. IV, ch. III.

II. Technically:

1. *Mil.*: A body or number of men detailed for some special duty or expedition.

2. *Fine Arts*: Minute or particular parts of a picture, statue, &c., as distinguished from the work as a whole.

3. *Arch.*: A term usually applied to the drawings on a large scale for the use of builders, and generally called *working drawings*.

¶ In detail: Minutely, particularly, circumstantially.

"I was unable to treat this part of my subject more in detail."—*Pope*.

dē-tāil'ed, *pa. par. & a.* [DETAIL, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb).

B. *As adjective*:

1. Related or described in detail; as, a *detailed* account.

"A professed and detailed poem on the subject."—*Warburton: Divine Legation*, bk. IV, p. 83.

2. Exact, particular, minute; as, a *detailed* examination.

dē-tāil'ēr, *s.* [Eng. *detail*; -*er*.] One who details or relates anything in detail.

"Individuality was sunk in the number of details."—*Seward: Lett.*, VI, 135.

dē-tāil-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DETAIL, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: The act of relating or setting forth in detail.

dē-tāin, * *de-tayne*, * *de-teigne*, *v. t.* [Fr. *détenir*; Lat. *detinere* = to keep or hold back: *dē* = away, from, and *tenere* = to hold; Sp. & Port. *detener*; Ital. *detenere*.]

1. To keep or hold back that which belongs to another; to withhold.

"No longer then [his fury if thou dread] Detain the relics of great Hector dead."—*Pope: Homer's Iliad*, xiv. 171, 172.

"The interest of the sun fraudulently detained in the Exchequer by the Cabal."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. III.

2. To withhold, to keep back.

"These things sting His mind so venomously, that hurning shame Detains him from Cordelia."—*Shakespeare: Lear*, IV. 2.

3. To restrain or delay from proceeding; to stop.

"But adverse winds detained him three weeks at the Hague."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxv.

4. To keep in custody or confinement.

"A constable . . . is authorized to detain the party suspected."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. IV, ch. xxi.

¶ For the difference between to *detain* and to *hold*, see *HOLD*.

***dē-tāin**, * *de-taine*, *s.* [DETAIN, *v.*] Detention.

"And gam enquire of him with mylder mood The certain cause of Artagetes detain."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, V. vi. 15.

***dē-tāin'al**, *s.* [Eng. *detain*; -*al*.] The act of detaining; detention. (*W. Taylor: Annual Review* (1806), vol. IV, p. 116.)

***dē-tāin-dēr**, *s.* [DETAIN, *v.*]

Law: A writ for holding one in custody. So Ash, but probably the word is a mistake for *detainer* (q.v.).

dē-tāin'ed, *pa. par. or a.* [DETAIN, *v.*]

dē-tāin'ēr, *s.* [Eng. *detain*; -*er*.]

I. Ord. Lang.: One who detains or keeps back any person or thing.

"The detainers of tithes, and sheeters of men's inheritances."—*Sp. Taylor*.

II. Law:

1. The keeping or holding possession of that which belongs to another.

"Deprivation of possession may also be by an unjust detainer of another's goods, though the original taking was lawful. As if I lend a man a horse, and he afterwards refuse to restore it, this injury consists in the *detaining*, and not in the original taking; and the regular method for me to recover possession is by action of *detinue*."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. III, ch. vi.

2. A writ by which a person arrested at the suit of one debtor may be detained at the suit of another; a writ of detainer.

*3. The act of detaining any person in custody.

"Unless some cause of the commitment, detainer, or restraint be expressed."—*State Trials: Liberty of the Subject* (1628).

¶ (1) *Forcible detainer*:

Law: A violently taking or keeping possession of lands and tenements, without the authority of law.

* (2) *Writ of detainer*:

Law: A writ directed to the governor of a prison, commanding him to detain the prisoner till discharged.

dē-tāin-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DETAIN, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As substantive*:

1. The act of keeping or holding back what belongs to another.

2. The act of keeping or holding back; detention.

"A detaining therein by some stronger power than themselves."—*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 386.

3. The state or condition of being detained; detention.

"To shew the cause of his detaining in prison."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. III, ch. IX.

dē-tāin'mēt, *s.* [Eng. *detain*; -*ment*.] The act of detaining or keeping back; detention.

"Unless the cause of the *detainment* in prison be returned."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. III, ch. IX.

dē-tār'ī-ūm, *s.* [From *detar*, the native name in Senegal.]

Bot.: A genus of leguminous plants, consisting of trees, natives of Senegal. Two species are known. *Detarium senegalense* furnishes a hard wood resembling mahogany, and two varieties of fruit, one sweet, the other

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; **wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre**; **pino, pīt, siro, sir, marine**; **gā, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn**; **mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll**; **trŷ, Sŷrian**. **æ, œ = ē. ey = ā. qu = kw.**

bitter. The former is much sought after for food, but the latter is stated to be a strong poison. The succulent drupes of *D. microcarpum* are eaten by the negroes.

* **dē-tāstē**, *v.t.* [Pref. *de* = away, from, and Eng. *taste* (q.v.).] To dislike.

"Who now in darkness do detaste the day." *Stirling.*

* **dē-tō-būnd**, *a.* [Mid. Eng. *det* = debt, and Scotch *bund* = bound.] Predestinated; bound by a divine decree.

"As therto detbound in my wretched age." *Douglas: Virgil, 366, 29.*

dē-tēct', *v.t.* [Lat. *detectus*, *pa. par. of* *de-tego* = to uncover, to expose: *de* = away, from, and *tego* = to cover.]

I. Ordinary Language:

* 1. To disclose, to discover, to expose.

"To let thy tongue detect thy base-born heart." *Shakespeare: 3 Henry VI., li. 2.*

* 2. To discover or find out, especially applied in science to the discovery or detection of substances existing in minute particles or quantities.

* 3. To discover or find out as a crime or guilt; to bring to light, to expose.

"Not a single man or woman who had the smallest interest in detecting the fraud had been suffered to be present."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. viii.*

* 4. To accuse, to bring to trial of, to inform against, to denounce.

"If he be denounced or detected unto him."—*Sir T. More: Works, p. 219.*

II. Chem.: To discover the presence of an element or chemical compound in a substance, by means of characteristic chemical reactions.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to detect and to discover: "Detect is always taken in a bad sense; discover in an indifferent sense. A person is detected in what he wishes to conceal; a person or a thing is discovered that has unintentionally lain concealed. Thieves are detected in picking pockets; a lost child is discovered in a wood, or in some place of security. Detection is the act of the moment; it is effected by the aid of the senses; a discovery is the consequence of efforts, and is brought about by circuitous means, and the aid of the understanding. A plot is detected by any one who communicates what he has seen and heard; many murders have been discovered after a lapse of years by ways the most extraordinary. Nothing is detected but what is actually passing; many things are discovered which have long passed." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

* **dē-tēct'**, *a.* [Lat. *detectus*, *pa. par. of* *de-tego*.] Accused, denounced, informed against.

"A priest named Sir Thomas Bagley was detect of heresy."—*Fabian: Chronicles (1531).*

dē-tēct'-a-ble, **dē-tēct'-i-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *detect*; -*able*.] That may or can be detected; liable or open to detection.

"These errors are detectible at a glance."—*Latham.*

dē-tēct'-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [DETECT, *v.*]

dē-tēct'-tēr, *s.* [DETECTOR.]

dē-tēct'-īng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DETECT, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: The act of discovering, finding out, or exposing; detection.

dē-tēct'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *detectio*, from *detectus*, *pa. par. of* *de-tego*.]

1. The discovery or finding of anything; especially applied in science to the finding or discovering of minute particles or quantities.

"Not only the sea, but rivers and rains also, are instrumental to the detection of amber and other fossils."—*Woodward.*

2. A discovering, finding out, or exposing of a crime, guilt, &c.

"Dreading a detection which must be fatal to his honour."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xv.*

dē-tēct'-tīve, *s. & a.* [Eng. *detect*; -*ive*.]

A. *As subst.*: One of a body of police officers, usually dressed in plain clothes, to whom are entrusted the detection of crimes and the apprehension of the offenders. Their predecessors in London were the Bow-street runners.

In the United States the detective service has in a great measure passed out of the regular police force, and become a matter of business

enterprise, large bodies of private detectives, skilled in all the arts of the criminal classes, being held by certain agencies, subject to the use of those needing their services. Such private detectives have proved highly serviceable in the detection of crime, and of late years considerable numbers of so-called detectives have been employed for quite different purposes, as a body of private militia, subject to call for the repression of violence or disorder. Such was the case in the great strike at Homestead, Pennsylvania, when an armed party of Pinkerton detectives were sent, at the request of the proprietors of the iron works, to guard these works against the strikers. The result was a battle, in which the detectives were defeated and conquered, many lives being lost. This affair, by the public disapprobation which it produced, put an end to the employment of detectives for this purpose, but private organizations of detectives, of use for their normal purpose, still exist.

B. *As adj.*: Employed or fitted for detection or discovery: *as, detective police.*

dē-tēct'-tōr, **dē-tēct'-tēr**, *s.* [Lat.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: One who detects or brings anything to light.

"O heavens! That this treason were not, or not I the detector."—*Shakespeare: Lear, iii. 5.*

II. Technically:

1. *Locksmithing*: An arrangement in a lock, introduced by Ruxton, by which an over-lifted tumbler is caught by detent, so as to indicate that the lock has been tampered with. In Mitchell and Lawton's lock, 1815, the motion of the key throws out a number of wards, which engage the key and keep it from being withdrawn until the bolt is moved, when the pieces resume their normal position and release the key. Should the key fail to act upon the bolt, it cannot be withdrawn, but the lock must be destroyed to release it. Chubb had a detector in his lock of 1818. (*Knight.*)

2. *Boiler-making*: A means of indicating that the water in a boiler has sunk below the point of safety. [LOW-WATER DETECTOR.]

3. *Elect.*: An instrument showing the existence and the direction of a current of electricity, a small galvanoscope.

¶ *Bank-note detector*: A periodical publication intended to facilitate the detection of forged, worthless or depreciated notes. (U. S.)

* **dē-tēn'-ē-brāte**, *v.t.* [Lat. *de* = away, from, and *tenebratus* = dark, darkened, *pa. par. of* *tenebro* = to darken; *tenebræ* = darkness.] To remove darkness from, to make light or clear.

"... afford us any light to detenebrate and clear the truth."—*Brownie: Vulgar Errors, bk. vi., ch. vi.*

dē-tēnt', *s.* [Fr. *détente*, from Lat. *detentus* = a holding back, from *detineo* = to hold back.] [DETAIN.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: In the same sense as II.

* 2. *Fig.*: Anything which acts as a stop or hindrance.

II. Mech.

A pin, stud, or lever forming a stop in a watch, clock, tumbler-lock, or other machine. It is variously called in specific cases; *as, click, pawl, dog, fence, &c.* It is usually capable of motion, either at certain intervals, as in some escapements, or by operation of a key, as in locks. A detent-catch falls into the striking-wheel of a clock, and stops it from striking more than the right number of times. The watch escapement has also a detent. The ratchet-wheel has a click, to prevent back motion. The windlass has a pawl, to fall into the notches of the rim. (*Knight.*)

dē-tēn'-tion, *s.* [Fr. *Sp. detención*; Ital. *detenzione*, from Lat. *detentio*, from *detentus*, *pa. par. of* *detineo*.] [DETAIN, *v.*]

1. The act of detaining, keeping back, or withholding that which belongs to another.

"... the detention of long-since due debts. Against my honour." *Shakespeare: Timon, li. 2.*

2. The act of delaying, hindering, or stopping from proceeding.

3. The act of detaining in custody; the state of being detained or kept in custody or confinement.

4. The state of being hindered or delayed.

"Minding to proceede further south without long detention in those partes."—*Hackluyt: Voyages, lii. 150.*

¶ *House of detention*: A place where offenders or accused persons are kept in custody while under remand or till committed to prison.

dē-terro', *v.t.* [Lat. *deterreo* = to frighten away: *de* = away, from, and *terreo* = to frighten.] To discourage or frighten from any act; to cause to cease, desist from, or abandon any practice, habit, or intention.

"Rather animated than deterred by the flames and falling buildings."—*Anon: Voyage, bk. liii., ch. 2.*

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to deter, to discourage, and to dishearten: "One is deterred from commencing any thing, one is discouraged or disheartened from proceeding. A variety of motives may deter any one from an undertaking; but a person is discouraged or disheartened mostly by the want of success or the hopelessness of the case. The wicked are sometimes deterred from committing enormities by the fear of punishment; projectors are discouraged from entering into fresh speculations by observing the failure of others; there are few persons who would not be disheartened from renewing their endeavours, who had experienced nothing but ill-success. The prudent and the fearful are alike easily to be deterred; impatient people are most apt to be discouraged; faint-hearted people are easiest disheartened. The foolhardy and the obstinate are the least easily deterred from their object; the persevering will not suffer themselves to be discouraged by particular failures; the resolute and self-confident will not be disheartened by trifling difficulties." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

dē-ter'ge, *v.t.* [Lat. *detergo* = to wipe off, from *de* = away, from, and *tergo* = to wipe.] To cleanse, clear, or wipe away foul or offensive matter from a wound or sore.

"Sea-salt ... detergeth the vessels, and keeps the fluids from putrefaction."—*Arbuthnot.*

* **dē-ter'g'ed**, *pa. par. or a.* [DERERGE.]

* **dē-ter'-gēn-çy**, *s.* [Lat. *detergens*, *pr. par. of* *detergo*.] A cleansing or purifying power.

"Bath water ... possesses that milkiness, detergency, and muddling heat."—*Defoe: Tour through Gr. Britain, li. 290. (Dacier.)*

* **dē-ter'-gēnt**, *a. s.* [Lat. *detergens*, *pr. par. of* *detergo* = to wipe away.]

1. *As adj.*: Having the quality or property of cleansing or clearing; detersive.

"The food ought to be nourishing and detergent."—*Arbuthnot: On Diet.*

2. *As subst.*: A medicine or preparation which has the quality or property of cleansing or clearing; a detersive.

"The virtues of the most valuable preparation ... are in a great degree answered by tar-water as a detergent."—*Bp. Berkeley: Serms., § 25.*

* **dē-ter'g-īng**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DERERGE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: The act of cleansing or clearing from foul or offensive matter; detersion.

* **dē-ter'-ī-ōr-at**, * **dē-ter'-ī-ōr-āte**, *a.* [Lat. *deterioratus*.] Injured, impaired, made worse, deteriorated.

dē-ter'-ī-ōr-āte, *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *deterioratus*, *pa. par. of* *deterioro* = to make worse; *deterior* = worse: *de* = away, from; -*ter* and -*ior*, comparative suffixes.]

A. *Trans.*: To make worse or inferior; to reduce or lower in quality or value.

"There were designed most magnificent cloysters, the brave design, whereof Dr. J. Fell hath deteriorated with his new device."—*Aubrey: Anecd., li. 589.*

B. *Intrans.*: To become worse or inferior; to become reduced or lowered in quality or value.

dē-ter'-ī-ōr-ēt-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [DETERIORATE.]

dē-ter'-ī-ōr-āt-īng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DETERIORATE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: The act of making worse, or reducing in quality; the state of becoming deteriorated; deterioration.

dē-ter'-ī-ōr-ā-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *deterioratus*.] The act of making anything worse or inferior; a reducing *m* value or quality; the state of becoming deteriorated.

boil, **boy**; **pout**, **jowl**; **cat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **chin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**: expect, Xenophon, exist. **ph** = **£**
-**cian**, -**tian** = **shan**. -**tion**, -**sion** = **shün**; -**tion**, -**sion** = **zhün**. -**cious**, -**tious**, -**sious** = **shüs**. -**ble**, -**die**, &c. = **bel**, **ch**.

"Such changes . . . may be more justly ascribed to the client's gradual deterioration."—*Goldsmith: Citizen of the World*, let. 50.

***dē-tēr-i-ōr-i-ty**, *s.* [As if from a Lat. *deterioritas*; from *deterior* = worse.] A worse state or quality; a state of deterioration.

"The deterioration of diet."—*Ray*.

***dē-tēr-me**, *v.t.* [DETERMINE.]

1. To determine, to decide.

"To determine all causes in the said parliament."—*Act Audit. A.*, 1449, p. 148.

2. To determine, to resolve, to agree.

"We now being all of one mind are agreed and determine to put in execution the things."—*Earl of Arden to Henry VIII.*

***dē-tēr-mēnt**, *s.* [Eng. *deter*; *-ment*.]

1. The act of deterring or discouraging.

"It is a determent from this sin."—*Hammond: Works*, i. 91.

2 That which deters.

"These are not all the determents that opposed my obeying you."—*Boyle*.

†**dē-tēr-mīn-a-bil-i-ty**, *s.* [Eng. *determinable*(*e*); *-ity*.] The quality of being determinable.

dē-tēr-mīn-a-ble, ***de-ter-myn-a-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *determinabilis*.]

1. That may or can be determined, decided, ascertained, or fixed certainly.

"Upon matters determinable at the common law."—*Hall: Henry IV*, (Introd.).

2. That may be determined or ended. [DETERMINABLE FREEHOLD.]

determinable freehold, *s.*

Law: An estate for life which may expire upon future contingencies before the life for which it was created expires.

†**dē-tēr-mīn-a-ble-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *determinable*(*e*); *-ness*.] The quality or state of being determinable; determinability.

***dē-tēr-mīn-a-blŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *determinable*(*e*); *-ly*.] In a determinable manner.

dē-tēr-mīn-ant, *a. & s.* [Fr. *pr. par.* of *determiner*.]

A. *As adj.*: Serving or tending to determine; determinative.

B. *As substantive*:

I. *Ord. Lang.*: That which determines or tends to determine.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Logic*: A mark or attribute added to the subject and predicate, which narrows the extent of both, but renders them more definite, or better determined. (*Thomson: Laws of Thought*, § 87.)

2. *Math.*: A name given to the sum of a series of products of several numbers, these products being formed according to certain specified laws. Thus the determinator of the nine numbers—

a, b, c
a', b', c'
a'', b'', c''

is $ab'c' - ab'c'a + a'b'c' - a'b'c'a$.

dē-tēr-mīn-ate, ***dē-tēr-mīn-at**, ***de-ter-myn-at**, *a.* [Lat. *determinatus*, *pa. par.* of *determino* = to bound; *de* (intens.), and *termino* = to limit, to bound; *terminus* = a limit.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

* 1. Determined, fixed, settled, established.

"Him, being delivered by the determinate counsel and foreknowledge of God, ye have taken, and by wicked hands have crucified and slain."—*Acts* ii. 23.

† 2. Fixed, ascertained, certain.

"The former of determinate date."—*Whitney: Life and Growth of Language*, p. 185.

* 3. Limited, defined.

Demonstrations in numbers . . . are more general in their use, and determinate in their application."—*Locke*.

* 4. Concluded.

"My bonds in thee are all determinate."—*Shakespeare: Sonnet* 87.

* 5. Decisive, conclusive, determined.

"Ere a determinate resolution, he [I mean the bishop] did require a respite."—*Shakespeare: Henry VIII.*, il. 4.

* 6. Determined or decided upon.

"My determinate voyage is mere extravagancy."—*Shakespeare: Twelfth Night*, il. 1.

* 7. Determined, resolute.

"Like men disused in a long peace, more determinate to do, than skilful how to do."—*Shakespeare*.

II. Technically:

1. *Bot. Determinate inflorescence*: That in which the axis is either elongated and ends in a solitary flower, while then terminates the axis, and if other flowers are produced they are secondary, and further from the centre; or the axis is shortened, and produces at once a number of flower-buds, but of these the central flower expands first, being in fact the termination of the axis, while the other flowers are developed in succession farther from the the centre. Called also Centrifugal, Definite, or Terminal inflorescence. (*Balfour*.)

2. Mathematics:

(1) *Determinate equation*: One which admits of a finite number of solutions. Every equation which contains but one unknown quantity, and which is not identical, is *determinate*. If a group of equations be independent of each other, and equal in number to the number of unknown quantities which they contain, the group is *determinate*, and there will be but a finite number of sets of values for the unknown quantities.

(2) *Determinate geometry*: That branch of geometry which has for its object the solution of determinate problems.

(3) *Determinate problem*: One which admits of a finite number of solutions.

(4) *Determinate quantity*: One which admits of but a finite number of values. Thus in an equation which contains but one unknown quantity, that quantity is said to be *determinate*.

(5) *Determinate series*: A series whose terms proceed by the powers of a determinate quantity; as, $1 + \frac{1}{2} + (\frac{1}{2})^2 + \dots (\frac{1}{2})^n$, &c.

***dē-tēr-mīn-āte**, *v.t.* [DETERMINE, *a.*] To circumscribe, to limit, to determine.

"The sky slow hours shall not determine"

"The dateless limit of thy dear exile."

Shakespeare: Richard II., l. 5.

***dē-tēr-mīn-āte-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *determinate*(*e*); *-ly*.]

1. With certainty, certainly, precisely.

"If the affections of angels and men had been determinately fixed by their creation."—*Montague: Devout Exercises*, pt. II, treat. III, § 1.

2. With determination or resolution; resolutely.

"In those errors they are so determinately settled, that they pay unto falsity the whole sum of whatsoever love is owing unto God's truth."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*.

***dē-tēr-mīn-āte-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *determinate*(*e*); *-ness*.]

1. The state or quality of being determinate, settled, or fixed.

2. The state or quality of being determined; determination, resolution.

"His determinateness and his power seemed to make all ours unnecessary."—*Mrs Austen: Mansfield Park*, ch. xiv.

dē-tēr-mīn-ā-tion, ***dē-tēr-mīn-ā-tion**, *s.* [Fr. *détermination*; Sp. *determinación*; Ital. *determinazione*, from Lat. *determinatio* = a boundary.] [DETERMINE.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act of ending, concluding, or limiting.

"The great apprehension there was of a speedy determination of that war."—*Ludlow: Memoirs*, l. 339.

2. The act of determining, deciding, or settling.

"Let us give it the priority in our determinations."—*State Trials: Bishop of Ely* (1640).

3. The act or process of determining or ascertaining by scientific means.

" . . . to explain the principles, by which astronomical observation is applied to geographical determinations."—*Herschel: Astronomy* (5th ed.), § 205.

4. The result of a scientific investigation or observation.

"Chronology, moreover, without which political history cannot exist, is dependent upon astronomical determinations."—*Levi: Astron. of the Ancients* (1862), ch. I, § 1.

5. A decision of a question in the mind; a conclusion or resolution formed.

" . . . for my determination is to gather the nations."—*Isaiah* lii. 8.

6. Strength or firmness of mind; resolution; resolve.

7. An absolute direction to a certain end.

"Remissness can by no means consist with a constant determination of will or desire to the greatest apparent good."—*Locke*.

II. Technically:

1. *Chem.*: The ascertaining of the exact amount or proportion of any chemical compound or element in a substance.

2. Law:

(1) The hearing *cu.* deciding upon questions judicially.

(2) The putting an end to; as, the *determination* of an estate or interest.

3. *Logic*: The defining a notion or concept by limiting it by the addition of differentia.

"As abstraction augments the extension by diminishing the marks, so determination augments the intension by increasing them."—*Thomson: Laws of Thought*, § 53.

4. *Med.*: A rapid afflux or flow; as, the *determination* of blood to the brain, &c.

5. *Nat. Science*: The referring or assigning of plants, animals, &c., to the species to which they belong.

dē-tēr-mīn-ā-tivo, *a. & s.* [Eng. *determinat*(*e*); *-ive*.]

A. *As adjective*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

* 1. Having the quality or property of determining; conclusive, final.

"That individual action, which is justly punished as sinful in us, cannot proceed from the special influence and determinative power of a just cause."—*Bramhall: Against Hobbes*.

* 2. Fixed, determined.

"The determinative time of three days."—*Hale: Cont.*, vol. II.; *Christ Crucified*.

† 3. Tending or designed to determine the species, class, &c., to which various things belong.

"The determinative particles are more often prefixed than suffixed."—*Whitney: Life and Growth of Lang.*, p. 243.

II. *Logic*: Limiting.

"If the term added to make up the complex subject does not necessarily or constantly belong to it, then it is *determinative*."—*Watts: Logic*, pt. II, ch. II.

B. *As subst.*: A word or sign prefixed or suffixed to a word for the purpose of determining its meaning; a determinative.

***dē-tēr-mīn-ā-tōr**, *s.* [Lat.] One who or that which determines, or tends to determine, settle, or decide.

"They have recourse unto the great determinator of virginity, conception, fertility, and the inscrutable infirmities of the whole body."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

dē-tēr-mīne, ***de-ter-myne**, *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *déterminer*; Sp. & Port. *determinar*; Ital. *determinare*, from Lat. *determino* = to limit, to bound; *de* (intens.), and *termino* = to bound; *terminus* = a bound, a limit.]

A. *Transitive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. To bound, to end, to conclude.

* 2. To put an end to, to kill.

"Now, where is he that will not stay so long 'Till his friend sickness hath determined me?"—*Shakespeare: 2 Henry IV*, iv. 5.

3. To fix the limits or bounds of, to set out, to pre-arrange.

"God hath determined the times before appointed."—*Acts* xvii. 26.

* 4. To limit, to bound, to confine, to shut in.

"No sooner have they climbed that bill, which thus determines the view at a distance, but a new prospect is opened."—*Atterbury*.

5. To limit or confine, to assign in definition.

"The principium individuationis is existence itself, which determines a being of any sort to a particular time and place."—*Locke*.

6. To decide, to settle.

"To determine this either way, is to beg the question . . ."—*Locke*.

7. To resolve or decide on.

"It was, however, determined to slaughter them for food."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

† 8. To fix irrevocably, to settle finally.

"Till the concluding stroke"

Determines all, and closes our design."

Addison.

9. To influence the choice or decision; to give an impulse to the judgment.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Chem.*: To ascertain the amount or proportion of a chemical compound or element in a substance.

2. *Law*:

(1) To hear and decide on a case judicially.

(2) To end, to put an end to, as an estate or interest.

3. *Logic*: To define a notion or concept by the addition of determinants.

"From the broad class of diseases we determine or mark out the class of fevers by the peculiar symptoms of heat, rapid pulse, &c., which are their marks."—*Thomson: Laws of Thought*, § 53.

dāte, **fāt**, **fāre**, amidst, whāt, **fāll**, father; **wē**, **wēt**, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; **pīne**, **pīt**, **sīre**, **sir**, marine; **gō**, **pōt**, or **wōre**, **wōlf**, **wōrk**, **whō**, **sōn**; **mūte**, **cūb**, **cūre**, unite, **cūr**, **rūle**, **fūll**; **trŷ**, **Sŷrian**. **æ**, **œ** = **ā**. **oy** = **ā**. **qu** = **kw**.

* **B. Reflex.**: To form a resolution or determination with; to resolve with.

"To bynde and determine him self to serve our lord god."—*Caxton: Dictes and Sayings* (1477).

C. Intransitive:

1. To end, to terminate, to come to an end.

"All pleasure springing from a gratified passion, as most of the pleasure of sin does, must needs determine with that passion."—*South*.

* 2. To finish, to make an end, to decide a point.

"One stroke they aim'd
That might determine."

Milton: P. L., vi. 317, 318.

3. To come to a determination or decision; to decide, to settle.

"It was then necessary to determine whether the rule laid down in 1679 . . . was to be accounted the law of the land."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

¶ Sometimes followed by *of*.

"Now, noble peers, the cause why we are met
Is—to determine of the coronation."

Shakespeare: Richard III., iii. 4.

4. To make up one's mind firmly and strongly, to resolve.

"In a few days it became clear that Schomburgk had determined not to fight."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between to *determine* and to *resolve*: "To *determine* is more especially an act of the judgment; to *resolve* is an act of the will; the former requires examination and choice; we *determine* how or what we shall do; the latter requires a firm spirit: we *resolve* that we will do what we have *determined* upon. . . . In the ordinary concerns of life we have frequent occasion to *determine* without *resolving*; in the discharge of our moral duties, or the performance of any office, we have occasion to *resolve* without *determining*; the master *determines* to dismiss his servant; the servant *resolves* on becoming more diligent. Personal convenience or necessity gives rise to the *determination*; a sense of duty, honour, fidelity, and the like, gives birth to the *resolution*. A traveller *determines* to take a certain route; a learner *resolves* to conquer every difficulty in the acquirement of learning. Humour or change of circumstances occasions a person to alter his *determination*; timidity, fear, or defect in principle, occasions the *resolution* to waver. Children are not capable of *determining*; and their best *resolutions* fall before the gratification of the moment. Those who *determine* hastily are frequently under the necessity of altering their *determinations*: there are no *resolutions* so weak as those that are made on a sick bed; the return of health is quickly succeeded by a recurrence to the former course of life. In science, to *determine* is to fix the mind, or to cause it to rest in a certain opinion; to *resolve* is to lay open what is obscure, to clear the mind from doubt and hesitation. We *determine* points of question; we *resolve* difficulties." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between to *determine* and to *decide*, see **DECIDE**; for that between to *determine* and to *fix*, see **FIX**.

dē-tēr-mīn-ed, *pa. par. & a.* [**DETERMINE**.]

A. As *pa. par.*: (In senses corresponding to those of the verb).

B. As adjective:

1. Ended, concluded, terminated.

2. Bounded, limited.

3. Decided, settled, fixed.

4. Definite, fixed.

5. Resolved, resolute; having a firm and fixed purpose.

"Pathetic in its praise, in its pursuit
Determined." *Cowper: Task*, iv. 719, 720.

¶ For the difference between *determined* and *decided*, see **DECIDED**.

dē-tēr-mīn-ed-lŷ, *adv.* [**Eng. determined**;

-ly.] In a determined manner; resolutely.

"So stubborn and determinedly stiff."—*Cumberland: From Alabaster: Observer*, No. 143.

dē-tēr-mīn-ēr, *s.* [**Eng. détermin(e); -er**.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who determines, decides, or settles.

"Good M. doctor determiner, how prove you that Antichrist's persecution shall dure but three years and a half?"—*Fulke's Retentive* (1580), p. 158.

* 2. *Lav.*: The same as **TERMINER** (q.v.).
"Then y^e fill day of May was an Oyer and determiner at London."—*Hall: Henry VIII.* (au. 9).

dē-tēr-m-īng, **dē-term-yng**, *pr. par. & s.* [**DETERMINE**.]

A. As *pr. par.*: (See the verb).

B. As *subst.*: The act of determining or deciding; determination, decision.

"So the matter was a *determinyng* concernynge the men that had outlandish wyves."—*Eadras*, bk. ii., ch. ix. (1551).

dē-tēr-mīn-īng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [**DETERMINE**.]

A. As *pr. par.*: (See the verb).

B. As adjective:

1. Ending, limiting, bounding.

2. Deciding, decisive.

"I am, however, far from supposing that this is the sole determining cause."—*Darwin: Descent of Man* (1871), pt. ii., ch. viii.

C. As *substantive*:

1. An ending, finishing or concluding as an end, a close.

2. The act of settling, deciding, arranging.

"For the determining of quarrels that might arise."—*Bales: Remains; Sermon on Duels*.

3. The act or process of defining; definition, determination.

determining line, *s.*

Math.: In conic sections a line parallel to the base of the cone; in the hyperbola this line is within the base; in the parabolic sections it forms a tangent to the base; in the elliptic it falls without it. In the intersecting line of a circle the determining line will never meet the plane of the base to which it is parallel. (*Gwiit*.)

† **dē-tēr-mīn-īsm**, *s.* [**Eng. determin(e); -ism**.] A name applied by Sir W. Hamilton to that system of philosophy which holds that the will is not a free agent, but is irresistibly determined by providential motives, that is, by motives furnished by Providence, which turn the balance in our mental deliberations in accordance with its views.

* **dē-tēr-rā-tion**, *s.* [*Lat. de* = away, from, and *terra* = earth, land; *Fr. déterrer* = to disinter.] The removal of earth which covers or hides anything.

"This concerns the raising of new mountains, deterrations, or the devolution of earth down upon the valleys from the hills and higher grounds."—*Woodward*.

dē-tēr-red, *pa. par. or a.* [**DETER**.]

* **dē-tēr-rēnce**, *s.* [*Lat. deterrens*, *pr. par. of deterreo*.] That which deters; a deterrent; the act of deterring.

dē-tēr-rēnt, *a. & s.* [*Lat. deterrens*, *pr. par. of deterreo* = to deter.]

A. As *adj.*: Having the power or quality of deterring; tending or intended to deter.

"The deterrent effect of such penalties is in proportion to their certainty."—*Bentham*.

B. As *subst.*: Anything, as a law, penalty, intended to deter from any act.

"No deterrent is more effective."—*Bentham*.

dē-tēr-rīng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [**DETER**.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. As *subst.*: The act of discouraging or frightening from any act.

* **dē-tēr-sion**, *s.* [*Lat. deterius*, *pa. par. of detergo* = to wipe off.] The act of deterring or cleansing from foul or offensive matter, &c.

"I endeavoured *deterision*, but the matter could not be discharged."—*Wiseman: Surgery*.

* **dē-tēr-sive**, *a. & s.* [*Fr. détensif*, from *deterius*.]

A. As *adj.*: Cleansing, detergent.

"Of a penetrative, cooling, and detersive faculty."—*Yenner: Via Recta*, p. 120.

B. As *subst.*: A detergent.

"The other ulcers and excoriations I dressed, some with *deterives*."—*Wiseman: Surgery*, bk. ii., ch. vii.

* **dē-tēr-sive-lŷ**, *adv.* [*Eng. detersive; -ly*.] In a detersive manner; by way of detersives.

* **dē-tēr-sive-nēss**, *s.* [**Eng. detersive; -ness**.] The quality of being detersive; detergency.

dē-tēst, *v.t.* [*Fr. détester*; *Sp. detestar*; *Ital. detestare*, from *Lat. detestor* = to execrate: *de* = down, fully, and *testor* = to call to witness; *testis* = a witness.]

* 1. To testify against; to denounce; to condemn.

"The heresy of Nestorius was *detested* in the Eastern churches."—*Fulter: Church History*.

2. To abhor, to abominate, to hate exceedingly.

"He *detested* those republican theories which were intermingled with the Genevese divinity."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

¶ For the difference between to *detest* and to *hate*, see **HATE**.

dē-tēst-a-bīl'ŷ-tŷ, *s.* [**Eng. detestabl(e); -ity**.] Detestableness, odiousness.

"So young gentlemen do then attain their maximum of *detestability*."—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. ii., ch. iv.

dē-tēst-a-ble, *a.* [*Fr.*, from *Lat. detestabilis*.] Deserving of extreme hate or abhorrence; abominable, execrable.

"The pavement was *detestable*: all foreigners cried shame upon it."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

dē-tēst-a-ble-nēss, *s.* [**Eng. detestable; -ness**.] The quality or state of being detestable.

"It is their intrinsic hatefulness, and *detestableness*, which originally inflames us against them."—*A. Smith: Theory of Moral Sentiments*, pt. ii., § 2.

dē-tēst-a-bīlŷ, *adv.* [**Eng. detestabl(e); -ly**.] In a detestable or abominable manner or degree; abominably.

"We live together abominably and *detestably* in open adultery."—*Hall: Henry VIII.* (au. 20).

* **dē-tēst-ant**, *s.* [*Lat. detestans*, *pr. par. of detestor*.] A detester.

"Detestants of the Romish idolatry."—*Baquet: Life of Williams*, 1 121.

* **dē-tēs-tate**, *a.* [*Lat. detestatus*, *pa. par. of detestor*.] Detested, abominated, execrated.

* **dē-tēs-tate**, *v.t.* [**DETASTATE**, *a.*] To detest, to abhor, to abominate.

"Well might he *detestate* star-chamber examinations."—*State Trials: Lord Lilbourne* (1649).

dē-tēs-tā-tion, *s.* [*Lat. detestatio*, from *detestatus*, *pa. par. of detestor*; *Fr. détestation*; *Sp. detestacion*; *Ital. detestazione*.] A feeling of extreme hatred, abhorrence, or loathing.

"To hide himself with part of his ill-gotten wealth from the *detestation* of mankind."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

dē-tēst-éd, *pa. par. or a.* [**DETEST**.]

dē-tēst-ēr, *s.* [**Eng. detest; -er**.] One who detests, abhors, or abominates.

"That stood as spectators and *detesters* of those religious barbarities."—*South: Sermon*, vol. ix., ser. 4.

dē-tēst-īng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [**DETEST**.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. As *subst.*: The act or state of abhorring or abominating; abhorrence; detestation.

"In their abhorring and *detesting* of it."—*Mountagu: Appeals to Caesar*, p. 57.

* **dēt-rūl**, *a.* [*Mid. Eng. det* = debt; *fuld*.] Owing; bound in duty.

* **dēt-rūl-lŷ**, *adv.* [*Eng. detful; -ly*.] Dutifully; as bound in duty.

"That our souverain lord & his successours, &c., shal execut *detfully* the panyas of proscriptioun & treous against the saidis personis."—*Acts Jas. III.* (1478) (ed. 1814), p. 123.

dē-thrōne, *v.t.* [*O. Fr. desthroner: des* = dis = apart, from, and *O. Fr. throne* = a throne (q.v.).]

I. Lit.: To remove, depose, or drive from a throne; to divest or deprive of royal dignity.

"The question of *dethroning* . . . kings will always be an extraordinary question of state."—*Burke: French Revolution*.

II. Figuratively:

* 1. To deprive or drive from power.

"The Republicans being *dethroned* by Cromwell."—*Burns: Hist. Eng.*

2. To depose from any position of preeminence.

dē-thrōn-ed, *pa. par. or a.* [**DETHRONE**.]

dē-thrōn-e-mēt, *s.* [**Eng. dethrone; -ment**.] The act of dethroning, deposing, or driving from royal dignity; the state of being dethroned or deposed.

"The *dethronement* of Philip in favour of Charles was made a condition of peace."—*Bolingbroke: On History*, lett. viii.

dē-thrōn-ēr, *s.* [**Eng. dethroner]; -er.] One who dethrones.**

"The band of our *dethroners* hath prevailed against the royal and ecclesiastical throne."—*Arnsey: Moderation of Charles I.* (1661), p. 186.

dē-thrōn-īng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [**DETHRONE**.]

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, çem; thin, çhis; sin, aç; expect, çenophon, exist. ph = ç
-cian, -tian = çhen. -tion, -sion = çhün. -tion, -çion = çhün. -tious, -çious, -çious = çhüs. -ble, -çle, &c. = bçl, ççl

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. As *subst.*: Dethronement.

***dē-thrōn-iz-ā-tion**, *s.* [Eng. *dethronize*(e); *-ation*.] The act of dethroning; dethronement.

"When shee was advertised of her husband's dethronization."—*Speed: Edward II.*, bk. ix., ch. xii. § 73.

***dē-thrōn-ize**, *v. t.* [Eng. *dethrone*(e); *-ize*.] To dethrone.

"To consent to the four votes of dethronizing him."—*Wood: Athena Ozon*.

***dēt-i-nēt**, *s.* [Lat. = he detains, 3rd pers. sing. *pr. indic.* of *detinere* = to detain.]
Old Law: A writ which lies against one for withholding from another what is his due.

dēt-i-nue, *s.* [Fr. *détenu*, *pa. par.* of *déténir* = to detain.]

Law: The form of an action for the recovery of chattels unlawfully detained, and damages for their detention: or, if they have been returned, damages only.

"I'll bring my action of *detinue* or trover."—*Wycherley: Plain Dealer*, ill. i.

***dēt-i-nŷ**, *s.* [DETINUE.] A detention, a retaining, a withholding.

"This little *detiny* is great iniquity."—*Adams Works*, i. 148. (*Devies*.)

***dē-tōmb** (b silent), *v. t.* [Pref. *de* = away, from, and Eng. *tomb* (q.v.).] To remove or raise from the tomb.

"*Detombet arise*
To match thy muse with a monarch's theame."
Stirling: To Author of Monarchick Tragedies.

dēt-ō-nāte, *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *detonatus*, *pa. par.* of *detono* = to thunder down: *de* = down, and *tono* = to thunder; Fr. *détonner*.]

A. Trans.: To cause to explode; to burn or inflame with a sudden report.

B. Intrans.: To explode or burn with a sudden report.

dēt-ō-nāt-éd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DETONATE.]

dēt-ō-nāt-īng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DETONATE.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb).

B. As adj.: Explosive; exploding with a sudden report.

C. As subst.: The act of causing to explode with a sudden report; the act of exploding.

detonating-gas, *s.* A mixture of two volumes of hydrogen with one volume of oxygen, which detonate violently when ignited, or an electric spark is passed through it, water being formed.

detonating-hammer, *s.* The hammer of a percussion gun-lock.

detonating-powder, *s.* A powder which explodes by a blow. The compound used in the priming of percussion-caps and fuses is the fulminate of mercury or of silver, collected as a precipitate when the metal, dissolved in nitric acid, is poured into warm alcohol. The precipitate is collected, washed, and dried. Chloride of nitrogen, NCl_3 , teroxide of nitrogen, N_2O_3 , potassium picrate, $\text{C}_8\text{H}_2(\text{NO}_2)_3\text{OK}$, a mixture of potassium chlorate, KClO_3 , with sulphur, phosphorus, sugar, &c., are most powerful detonating substances. A mixture of equal volumes of chlorine and hydrogen exposed to direct sunlight detonates violently, forming hydrochloric acid gas which occupies the same volume as the original mixture.

detonating-primer, *s.*

Blasting: A primer exploded by a fuse, and used in blasting operations to violently explode gun-cotton, instead of the former plan by which the charge of gun-cotton was simply ignited. (*Knight*.)

detonating-tube, *s.* A graduated tube used for the detonation of gases. It is pierced by two opposed wires by which an electric spark is introduced. The gas is confined over water or mercury. [EUDIOMETER.] (*Knight*.)

dēt-ō-nā-tion, *s.* [Fr. *détonation*, from *detonatus*, *pa. par.* of *detono*.]

1. Chem.: The act of detonating or causing to explode; an explosive or instantaneous combustion with a loud report.

"A new coal is not to be cast on the nitre, till the detonation occasioned by the former be either quite or almost altogether ended."—*Boyle*.

2. Music: False intonation. (*Stainer & Barrett*.)

dēt-ō-nāt-ōr, *s.* [Eng. *detonat(e)*; *-or*.] One who or that which detonates.

***dēt-ō-nī-zā-tion**, *s.* [Eng. *detonize*(e); *-ation*.] The same as DETONATION (q.v.).

***dēt-ō-nize**, *v. t. & i.* [DETONATE.]

A. Transitive:

Chem.: To calcine with detonation; to cause to explode; to detonate.

"Nineteen parts in twenty of detonized nitre is destroyed in eighteen days."—*Arbuthnot: On Air*.

B. Intrans.: To detonate; to explode with a sudden report.

"This precipitate . . . detonizes with a considerable noise."—*Fourcroy*.

dēt-ō-nized, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DETONIZE.]

dēt-ō-niz-īng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DETONIZE.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: Detonation.

***dē-tor-sion**, **dē-tor-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *detorsio*, *pa. par.* of *detorqueo*.] A twisting, a turning, a perversion. [DETORT.]

"Cross those detorsions when it [the heart] downward leuds
And when it to forbidden heights pretends."
Donne: Poems, p. 327.

***dē-tort**, *v. t.* [Lat. *detorsus*, *pa. par.* of *detorqueo* = to turn, to distort: *de* = down, away, and *torqueo* = to twist.] To twist, wrest, or distort from the true or original meaning or design; to pervert.

"The Arians detorted the words of Scripture to their sense."—*Hammond: Works*, i. 475.

***dē-tort-éd**, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DETORT.]

***dē-tort-īng**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DETORT.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The act of distorting or perverting; detortion.

***dē-tor-tion**, *s.* [DETORSION.] A twisting, wresting, or perverting.

"The detortion and disguising of those places."—*Hammond: Works*, i. 375.

dē-tōur, *s.* [Fr., from *détourner*; O. Fr. *destourner*: *des* = Lat. *dis* = away, apart, and *tourner* = to turn.]

1. A roundabout path or road, a byway; a deviation from the direct road.

"We had escaped their observation by making a *détour* from the regular route."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 21, 1882.

2. A winding, turning, or beating about the bush.

"This is in fact saying the same thing, only with more *détours* and circumvolutions."—*Dr. Tucker: Letter to Dr. Kippis* (1773), p. 65.

dē-trāct, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *détracter*; Sp. *detractor*, from Lat. *detractus*, *pa. par.* of *de-traho* = to draw away: *de* = away, from, and *traho* = to draw.]

A. Transitive:

1. Lit.: To take or draw away; to abstract.
"The multitude of partners does detract nothing from each private share, nor does the publicness of it lessen propriety in it."—*Boyle*.

2. Fig.: To derogate; to take away from the good name or reputation of a person; to defame, to slander, to disparage.

"Detracting what laboriously we do."
Dryden: Moses, bk. II.

B. Intransitive:

1. Lit.: To take away, to diminish.
"By no means to add to it, or to detract from it."—*Sharp: Works*, vol. v., diss. I.

II. Figuratively:

1. To defame, to slander, to disparage.
"Hard is his fate on whom the public gaze
Is fix'd for ever to detract or praise."
Lygon: Monody on Death of Sheridan.

2. To take away from the reputation or good name of a person. (Followed by *from*.)
"It has been the fashion to detract from both the moral and literary character of Cicero."—*Knox: Letter* viii.

¶ For the difference between to detract and to disparage, see DISPARAGE.

dē-trāct-ēr, *s.* [DETRACTOR.]

dē-trāct-īng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DETRACT.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The act of slandering or defaming; detraction.

***dē-trāct-īng-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *detracting*; *-ly*.] In a detracting, disparaging, or defamatory manner.

"Rather by a hidden and oblique way insinuate his error to him, than detractingly blase it."—*Bishop Henshaw: Thoughts* (1651), p. 13.

dē-trāct-tion, **dē-trac-ci-on**, **dē-trac-ci-oun**, **dē-trac-cy-on**, **dē-trac-ti-oun**, *s.* [Lat. *detractio* = a taking away, from *detractus*, *pa. par.* of *de-traho* = to take away; Fr. *detraktion*; Prov. *detraccio*; Sp. *detracción*; Port. *detracção*; Ital. *detrazione*.]

*1. Lit.: The act of taking away, withdrawing, or abstracting anything.

"You shall acquire of the unlawful taking of partridges, and pheasants, or fowl, the detraction of the eggs of the said wild-fowl."—*Bacon: Charge at the Sessions for the Year*, p. 18.

2. Fig.: The act of taking away from the good name or reputation of another; depreciation, disparagement, defaming, slander, backbiting.

"*Detraccyon*, or bagbytyng (bakhytyng). *Detraccio*, obloquium."—*Prompt. Parv.*

"Fams . . .
We may justly now accuse
Of detraction from her praise."
Milton: Arcades.

***dē-trāct-tious**, *a.* [Eng. *detract*; *-ious*.] Containing, implying, or of the nature of detraction.

"Derogatory, Detractions; that lessens the honour of; dishonourable."—*Johnson*.

***dē-trāct-tive**, *a.* [Eng. *detract*: *-ive*.]

1. Lit.: Drawing.

"Finding that his patient hath any store of herbes in his garden, [the surgeon] straightway will apply a *detractive* plaster."—*Knight: Treatise of Truth* (1580), fol. 28.

2. Fig.: Detracting, disparaging, depreciating, defaming.

"The iniquity of an envious and detractive adversary."—*Bishop Morton: Discharge* (1633), p. 276.

***dē-trāct-tive-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *detractive*; *-ness*.] The quality of being detractive.

dē-trāct-tōr, **dē-trāct-tēr**, **dē-trac-tōre**, *s.* [Lat.: Fr. *détracteur*.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: One who detracts from, disparages, depreciates, or defames the good name or reputation of others; a slanderer, a defamer, a backbiter.

"Even his detractors have generally admitted that . . . he acted with uprightness, dignity, and wisdom."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

II. *Anat.*: A muscle, the function of which is to draw the part to which it belongs from another part.

***dē-trāct-tōr-y**, *a.* [Eng. *detractor*: *-y*.] Defamatory, disparaging, derogatory, depreciatory, calumnious (sometimes followed by *from* or *unto*).

"The detractory eye takes from a great man the reputation that justly belongs to him."—*Arbuthnot*.

***dē-trāct-trēss**, *s.* [Eng. *detractor*; *-ess*.] A woman who detracts from, disparages, or defames the good name or character of another.

"If any shall detract from a lady's character, unless she be absent, the said detractress shall be forthwith ordered to the lowest place of the room."—*Addison*.

dē-trāin, *v. t. & i.* [Pref. *de* = away, from, and Eng. *train* (q.v.).]

1. *Trans.*: To cause to alight from a railway train.

"Meantime the regiment had been swiftly detrained."—*Daily Telegraph*, November 14, 1882.

2. *Intrans.*: To alight from a train.

"About 2,500 men of engineers and infantry only will detrain."—*Daily Chronicle*, April 3, 1882.

dē-trāin-īng, *pr. par. & s.* [DETRAIN.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb).

B. As subst.: The act of alighting or causing to alight from a train.

"To superintend the detraining of the troops."—*Daily Telegraph*, November 16, 1882.

***dē-trāy**, *v. t.* [Lat. *detraho*.] To take away, to abstract.

"Ye be put at liberty so to qualify, so to add, detract, immix, change, &c., as ye shall think good."—*Burnet: Records*, bk. ii., No. 22.

***dē-trēct**, *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *detracto*: *de* = away, from, and *tracto* = to undertake, to do.]

1. *Trans.*: To refuse, to decline.

"His [Moses] detracted his going into Egypt."—*Potheny: Aethiographia*, p. 10.

2. *Intrans.*: To decline, to avoid.

"Do not detract; you know th' authority
Is mine."—*Ben Jonson: New Inn*, ill. 4.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sire, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē. ey = ā. qu = kw.

***dē-trēc-tā'-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *detrectatio*.] A declining, a refusing, a refusal.

dēt-ri-mēnt, ***dēt-re-ment**, ***dēt-ry-ment**, *s.* [Fr. *detriment*; Ital. & Sp. *detrimento*, from Lat. *detrimentum* = a rubbing away, a loss, from *detrinus*, *pa. par.* of *detero* = to rub away; *de* = away, down, and *tero* = to rub.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Loss, injury, damage, mischief, depreciation, harm.

"If your joint power prevail, the affairs of hell No detriment need fear; go, and be strong."

Milton: P. L., l. 408, 409.

II. Technically:

1. *Her.*: A term applied to the moon in her wane or eclipse.

2. *Univ.*, &c.: The charge made to each member of the Universities or Inns of Court to defray loss, damage, or dilapidation to the buildings.

¶ For the difference between *detriment* and *disadvantage*, see **DISADVANTAGE**.

***dēt-rī-mēnt**, *v.t.* [**DETRIMENT**, *s.*] To injure, to damage, to harm.

"I would not have them detrimented in the least degree."—*Fuller: Worthies*, l. ch. II.

dēt-rī-mēn'-tal, *a. & s.* [Low Lat. *detrimentalis*, from Lat. *detrimentum*.]

A. *As adj.*: Causing detriment or hurt; hurtful, injurious, mischievous, damaging.

"The infirmities of William's temper proved seriously detrimental to the great interests of which he was the guardian."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

B. *As subst.*: (For *def.* see extract).

"A detrimental is a person who pays great attention to a young lady without any serious intentions, and thereby discourages the attentions of others."—*Auberon Herbert*.

dēt-rī-mēn'-tal-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *detrimental*; *-ly*.] In a detrimental manner.

"Tells detrimentally on the people."—*Spencer: Data of Ethics*, § 81.

***dēt-rī-mēn'-tal-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *detrimental*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being detrimental.

***dēt-rī-mēn'-tēd**, *pa. par.* or *a.* [**DETRIMENT**, *v.*]

dē-trī-tal, *a.* [Eng. *detrīt(us)*; *-al*.]

Geol.: Of or pertaining to detritus; of the nature or composed of detritus. Detrital matter may consist of clay, sand, gravel, chalk, rubbly fragments, or of any admixture of these according to the nature of the rocks and the amount of attrition to which their particles have been subjected. (*Page*.)

detrital rocks, *s. pl.*

Geol.: A term applied to such rocks as appear to have been derived from the detritus of pre-existing solid mineral matter.

***dē-trī-te**, *a.* [Lat. *detrītus*.] Worn out or down.

***dē-trī-tion**, *s.* [Low Lat. *detrītio*, from Lat. *detrītus*, *pa. par.* of *detero*.] The act of wearing down or away.

"The gradual detrition of time."—*Stevens: Note on Shakespeare's 2 Henry VI.*, v. 3.

dē-trī-tūs, *s.* [Lat., *pa. par.* of *detero* = to rub down; *de* = down, fully, and *tero* = to rub.]

1. *Literally*:

Geol.: The waste or matter worn off rocks, &c., by attrition; the disintegrated materials of the earth's surface; accumulations arising from the waste or disintegration of exposed rock-surfaces.

†2. *Fig.*: Waste, rubbish.

"Words which have thus for ages preserved their exact form in the mass of detritus of which modern languages are composed."—*Farrar*.

dē-trōp (or silent), *phr.* [Fr. = too much, too many.] In the way, not wanted; a term applied to a person whose company is inconvenient or not wanted. One too many.

***dē-trū-de**, *v.t.* [Lat. *detrudo* = to push down; *de* = down, and *trudo* = to push.]

1. To push, force, or thrust down.

"Such as are detruded down to hell."

Davies: Immortality of the Soul, st. xxxii.

2. To expel from, to thrust out of.

"The condition of devils to be detruded Heaven."—*Feltham: Rosolies*, pt. II, cō. 56.

***dē-trūd'-ēd**, *pa. par.* or *a.* [**DETRUDE**.]

***dē-trūd'-īng**, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [**DETRUDE**.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: The act of pushing or thrusting down; detrusion.

***dē-trūn'-cāte**, *v.t.* [Lat. *detruncatus*, *pa. par.* of *detruncō* = to lop, to cut off; *de* = away, from, and *truncus* = the body, the trunk.] To lop or cut off; to shorten by lopping or cutting. (*Cockeram*.)

***dē-trūn'-cāt-ēd**, *pa. par.* or *a.* [**DETRUNCATE**.]

***dē-trūn'-cā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *detruncatio*, from *detruncatus*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of cutting or lopping off; excision.

"This can never prove either any interpolations in the former or detruptions in the latter."—*Biblioth. Bibl.* (Ox. 1730), p. 58.

2. *Surg.*: The separation of the trunk from the head of the fetus, the latter remaining in the uterus.

***dē-trūnk**, *v.t.* [Lat. *detruncō* = to lop off.] To lop or cut off; to detruncate.

"She the head detruncate dyd bear about."

Drant: Horace, sat. II, s.

***dē-trū'-gion**, *s.* [Lat. *detrusio*, from *detrusus*, *pa. par.* of *detrudo* = to thrust or push down.] The act of pushing or thrusting down.

"From this detrusion of the waters towards the side, the parts towards the pole must be much increased."—*Keil: Against Burnet*.

dē-trūs'-ōr, *s.* [Lat. *detrusus*, *pa. par.* of *detrudo*.] That which pushes or thrusts down.

detrusor urinæ, *s.*

Anat.: A muscle whose function it is to expel the urine.

***dētte**, *s.* [**DEBT**.]

***dētt-ēd**, ***dett-it**, *a.* [Mid. Eng. *dette* = debt; *-ed*.]

1. Indebted.

"We are dettit to you, as faderis to thair chydrin."—*Beldene: Chron.*, fol. 6 a.

2. Owed.

"To whom only thing is dettit."—*Wycliffe: Deut.* xv. 2.

***dētt-ēss**, *a.* [Mid. Eng. *dette* = debt; Eng. *-less*.] Free from debt; not indebted.

"In honour dettelles."—*Chaucer: C. T.*, 583.

***dē-tū-mēs'-cēnce**, *s.* [Lat. *detumesco*, *pa. par.* of *detumesco* = to cease swelling; *de* = away, from, and *tumesco* = to begin to swell; *tumo* = to swell.] The act of subsiding or settling down after having been swollen.

"Still hath it the more subulence and detumescence."—*Cudworth: Intel. System*, p. 581.

***dē-tūrb**, *v.t.* [Lat. *deturbo*.] To throw down violently.

"As soon may thy throne [be] deturbed as he can be folled."—*Sp. Hall*.

***dē-tūr'-bāte**, *v.t.* [Lat. *deturbatus*, *pa. par.* of *deturbo* = to thrust or drive away.] To thrust or drive out, to expel.

***dē-tūr'-bāt-īng**, *pr. par.* & *s.* [**DETURBATE**.]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb).

B. *As subst.*: The act of driving out or expelling.

"Where is now this your . . . deturbating and thrusting out of Anatholius?"—*Poë: Martyrs*, p. 535.

***dē-tūr'-bā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *deturbatus*, *pa. par.* of *deturbo*.] A thrusting or driving out; expulsion.

***dē-tūrn**, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *destourner*; Fr. *dé-tourner*.]

1. *Lit.*: To turn aside, to divert.

"To deturne a littill the said way."—*Act, James VI.* (1607).

2. *Fig.*: To turn away or aside; to divert, to distract.

" . . . deturn many from lending a pleased ear to the wholesome doctrine."—*Digby: Man's Soul*, ch. iii.

***dē-tūr'-pāte**, *v.t.* [Lat. *deturpatus*, *pa. par.* of *deturpo* = to defile; *de* (intens.), and *turpo* = to defile; Fr. *deturper*; Sp. *deturpar*; Ital. *deturpare*.] To defile, to pollute, to contaminate.

"Errors, superstitious, heresies, and impletions, which had deturpated the face of the Church."—*Sp. Taylor: Diss. from Fugery*, ch. I, § 11.

***dē-tūr-pā'-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *deturpatus*.] The act of defiling or corrupting; a corruption.

"And the remaining part have passed through the limbeckes and strainers of heretics, and monks, and ignorantia, and interested persons, and have passed through the correctus, and deturpations, and mistakes of transcribers."—*Ep. Taylor: Rule of Conscience*, bk. II, ch. iii.

***deu**, *s.* [**DEW**.]

deūce (1), *s.* [Fr. *deux*; Lat. *duo* = two.] Two; the number two on a card or a die; the card marked with two pips.

deuce-ace, *s.* The one and two thrown at dice.

"Then, I am sure, you know how much the gross sum of deuce-ace amounts to."—*Shaksp.: Love's Labour's Lost*, l. 2.

deūce (2), ***duse**, ***deus**, ***deuse**, *s.* [O. Fr. *deus*; Lat. *deus* = O God, voc. of *deus* = God. (*Skeat*.)]

*1. An exclamation or oath, invoking the Deity.

"Deus! iemman, hwet may this be?"

Havelok, l. 311.

2. An evil spirit, the devil.

"Twas the prettiest prologue, as he wrote it!"

Well, the deuce take me if I ha'n't forgot it!"

Congreve: Old Bachelor (Prot.).

deūc'-ēd, *a. & adv.* [Eng. *deuce* (2); *-ed*.] Confounded, devilish.

deūc'-ēd-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *deuced*; *-ly*.] Confoundedly, devilishly.

***deuch**, *s.* [Gael. *deoch*.]

1. A draught, a drink.

2. Drink in general.

deuch-an-dorach, **deuch-an-doris**, **dock-an-dorach**, **dock-and-doris**, *s.* [Gael. *deoch an dorais*.] A drink taken at the door of a house at parting; a parting or stirrup cup.

***deuke** (1), *s.* [**DUKE**.]

***deuke** (2), *s.* [**DUCK**.]

deū-tēr-ō-ca-nōn'-ic-al, *a.* [Gr. *δευτερος* (*deuteros*) = second, and Eng. *canonical* (q.v.).] An epithet applied to those books of Scripture which were admitted as canonical after the rest [CANON], either by reason that they were not written till after the compilation of the canon, or on account of some hesitation concerning their inspiration. The deutero-canonical books of the modern canon are the Book of Esther, either the whole, or at least the seven last chapters, the Epistle to the Hebrews, those of St. James, St. Jude, Second of St. Peter, Second and Third of St. John, and the Revelation.

***deū-tēr-ōg'-a-mist**, *s.* [Gr. *δευτερος* (*deuteros*) = second, *γάμος* (*gamos*) = marriage, and Eng. suff. *-ist*.] One who marries a second time.

"He had published for me against the deutero-gamists of the age."—*Goldsmith: Vicar of Wakefield*, ch. xviii.

***deū-tēr-ōg'-a-m'y**, *s.* [Gr. *δευτερογαμία* (*deutero-gamia*) = a second marriage.] [**DEUTEROGAMIST**.] A second marriage; the practice of marrying a second time.

"That unfortunate divine who has so long . . . fought against the deutero-gamy of the age."—*Goldsmith: Vicar of Wakefield*, ch. xiv.

†**deū-tēr-ō-nōm'-ic**, *a.* [Gr. *δευτερος* (*deuteros*) = second, and *νόμος* (*nomos*) = pertaining to the law; *νόμος* (*nomos*) = law.] Pertaining to or contained in the Book of Deuteronomy.

"The Deuteronomic law designs to make such syncretism henceforth impossible."—*Prof. R. Smith: Old Test. in Jewish Church*, § xii, p. 353.

deū-tēr-ōn'-ō-mist, *s.* [Eng., &c. *deuteronomist* (y); *-ist*.]

Bible Criticism: The author, or one of the authors of Deuteronomy. [**DEUTERONOMY**.]

deū-tēr-ōn'-ō-mis'-tīc, *a.* [Eng. *deuteronomist*; *-ic*.]

Bible Criticism: Emanating from the "Deuteronomist" (q.v.).

"While xxi. . . xxxiv. contains also Deuteronomistic matter, but mixed with passages of very different age and authorship."—*Cohen: Pentateuch and Book of Joshua*, pt. vi, pref. vii.

Deū-tēr-ōn'-ō-m'y, *s.* [Lat. *Deuteronomium*; Gr. *δευτερονομίον* (*Deuteronomion*) = the Second or Repeated Law; *δευτερος* (*deuteros*) = second, and *νόμος* (*nomos*) = . . . law.]

bōil, **bōy**; **pōit**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bengh**; **go**, **gēm**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **aç**: expect, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **l**, **-clan**, **-tian** = **shan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shün**; **-tion**, **-sion** = **zhün**. **-cious**, **-tious**, **-sious** = **shüa**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bəl**, **dəl**.

Script. Canon: The fifth book of the Pentateuch. It is called in Hebrew *חֻמֵּשׁ דְּבָרִים* (*Elleh haddeharim*), these being the first words of the book. Occasionally it is written simply *דְּבָרִים* (*deharim*), which, it will be perceived, is one of the foregoing three words. In the opening verse a heading or title, either to the whole or part of the book, apparently the former, is thus given: "These be the words which Moses spake unto all Israel on this side Jordan in the wilderness, in the plain over against the Red sea, between Paran and Tophel, and Laban, and Hazeroth, and Dizahab." The third verse gives us the date of these words, the fortieth year (doubtless of the wandering) the eleventh month, and the first day of the month. The whole book, to the end of ch. xxxii., is in the form of an oral address from the Jewish leader, a detailed restatement of the law, moral, ceremonial, and judicial (i.e., civil and criminal) [see the etym.], coming in as part of his discourse. Towards the close, in ch. xxviii., a prophetic statement is made of the future prosperity with which the people should be blessed if they obeyed the divine law, and the calamities which should befall them if they were disobedient to its commands. The Jewish Church universally attributed the authorship of Deuteronomy to Moses, the record of his own death being, however, admitted to be by a later hand. Our Lord quoted it as part of Scripture. (Compare Matt. iv. 4, Luke iv. 4, with Deut. viii. 3; Matt. iv. 10, Luke iv. 8, with Deut. vi. 13; and Matt. iv. 7, Luke iv. 12, with Deut. vi. 16.) The Apostle Peter and Stephen the Martyr similarly accepted it, and applied the prediction in ch. xviii. 15, 18, 19, to Christ (Acts iii. 22, 23; vii. 37). The Christian Church of all ages, and in all its ramifications, has almost universally accepted the Book of Deuteronomy as canonical, and as penned, except the few concluding verses, by Moses. This opinion has been held by such scholars as Moses Stuart, Hengstenberg, and Hävernick. The modern school of rationalistic critics, on the other hand, almost with one accord, reject the Mosaic authorship. Stähelin attributes the work to the Jehovist; Gesenius, De Wette, and others, believe the Jehovist and the Deuteronomist distinct. The latter is supposed by Ewald, Riehm, Bleek, Davidson, and Kalisch to have written it in Manasse's time; while De Wette, Von Bohlen, Knobel, Graf, Koster, Nöldeke, Colenso, and, after a change of view, Kuenen, consider him to have done so in the early part of Josiah's reign. Colenso is of opinion that the original address of Moses consisted only of chapters v.-xxvi., xxviii., to which ch. i.-iv., xxix., xxx. were afterwards added by the same hand, while chapters xxxi.-xxxiv. contain also Deuteronomistic matter, but mixed with passages of a different age and authorship. Prof. Robertson Smith also holds the late date, and consequently the non-Mosaic authorship of Deuteronomy, combining, however, this opinion in historic criticism with belief in evangelic doctrines. A prevalent view with critics of the last-mentioned school is that the prophet Jeremiah was the author of a great part, if not of the whole, of Deuteronomy.

* **deū-tēr-ō-pāth'-ic**, *a.* [Eng. *deuteropath(y)*; *-ic*.] Relating to, or of the nature of, deuteropathy.

* **deū-tēr-ōp-a-thy**, **deū-tēr-ō-pāth'-i-a**, *s.* [Gr. *deutēros* (*deuteros*)=second, and *πάθος* (*pathōs*)=suffering, pain; *πάσχω* (*paschō*)=to suffer.]

—*Med.*: A sympathetic affection of one part with another; a secondary disease.

* **deū-tēr-ōs-eō-py**, *s.* [Gr. *deutēros* (*deuteros*)=second, and *σκοπέω* (*skopeō*)=to see, to look at.]

1. *Lit.*: Second sight. (*Scott.*)
2. *Fig.*: The second, inner, or hidden meaning or intention of words.

—*Not attaining the deuteropathic, or second intention of the words.*—*Brownie*: *Vulgar Errors*.

* **deū-tēr-ō-zō-oid**, *s.* [Gr. *deutēros* (*deuteros*)=second, and Eng. *zoid* (*q.v.*).]

Zool.: A term applied to a zoid produced by generation from a zoid.

* **deu-ter-y**, * **dew-try**, *s.* [*Datura*.]

deūt-hy-drōg-u-rēt, **deū-tō-hy-drōg-u-rēt**, *s.* [Gr. *deutēros* (*deuteros*)=second, and Eng. *hydrogurel* (*q.v.*).]

Chem.: A compound of two atoms of hydrogen with one of some other element.

deū-tō, *pref.* [Gr. *deutēros* (*deuteros*)=second.]

Chem., &c.: In composition used to express that two atoms of the substance named are combined with one or more of another. The proper use of the prefix *deuto* is to denote the second in order of the terms of any series: thus, in the several series of oxides FeO, Fe₂O₃; MnO, Mn₂O₃, MnO₂; PbO, PbO₂, PbO₃, the compounds Fe₂O₃, Mn₂O₃, PbO₃ are, properly speaking, the deutoxides of the respective metals, the *deuto* denoting simply the place of the compound in the series, not its atomic composition. But the prefix has often been confounded with *bi-* or *di-*, which properly refers to the constitution of the compound, as compared with that of the *proto-* or *mono-* compounds of the same series. (*Watts.*)

deū-tō-plāsm, *s.* [Pref. *deuto*, and Gr. *πλάσμα* (*plasma*)=anything formed or moulded.]

Biol.: A term applied to that portion of the yolk of ova which furnishes nourishment for the embryo and its accessories. [*PROTOPLASM*.]

* **deūt-ōx-ide**, * **deūt-ōx-ŷde**, *s.* [Pref. *deuto*, and Eng. *oxide* (*q.v.*).]

Chem.: A compound of two atoms of oxygen to one or more of a metal. A term formerly used to denote the second oxide of an element but not its atomic composition; thus the second oxides, Fe₂O₃, Mn₂O₃, SnO₂, are the respective deutoxides of iron, manganese, and tin.

deūt-zī-a (or as **doūt-zī-a**), *s.* [Named after John Deutz, a Dutch naturalist.]

Bot.: A genus of shrubs, natives of the East Indies, belonging to the natural order Philadelphaceae, or Syringas. The leaves are opposite, deciduous, and exstipulate, and, especially in the case of *Deutzia scabra*, are covered with beautiful star-like hairs or scales. The leaves are used in Japan for polishing purposes, and their inner bark for poultices.

* **deū-zan**, *s.* [Etym. uncertain.] A species of apple.

—*"Tis not the lasting deusan I require.
Nor yet the red-cheek'd queening I request."*
Quarles: Emblems.

* **dē-vāll**, * **de-vāll**, * **de-val**, *v.i. & t.* [Fr. *dévaler*, from Low Lat. *devallo* = to descend; *de* = down, and *vallis* = a valley.]

1. *Intrans.*: To descend, to fall low, to subside.

—*"The tempest low in the deep devails."*
Douglas: Virgil, 200, 29.

2. *Trans.*: To let fall, to bow, to lower.

—*"Thankand greet God, their heads low devall."*
Palace of Honour, li. 53.

* **dē-vāll** (1), *s.* [O. Fr. *devallée*.] A sunk fence, a haw-haw.

* **dē-vāll** (2), * **de-vald**, *s.* [DEVALL, *v.*] A stop, cessation, intermission.

* **dē-vāll**, * **de-vald**, *v.i.* [O. Fr. *défallir*; Fr. *défallir*.] To cease, to leave off.

—*"Devall, then, sirs."* *Ferguson: Poems*, li. 99.

dē-vāp-ōr-ā-tion, *s.* [Pref. *de* = down, away, and Eng. *vaporization* (*q.v.*).] The change of vapour into water, as in the generation of rain.

* **dē-vāst**, *v.t.* [Fr. *dévaster*; Lat. *devasto*: *de* = fully, and *vasto* = to lay waste; *vastus* = waste.] To lay waste, to devastate, to desolate.

—*"From wounds her eaglets suck the reeking blood,
And all-devasting war provides her food."*
Sandys: Paraphrase of Job, p. 58.

dēv-ās-tāte, *v.t.* [Lat. *devastatus*, *pa. par.* of *devasto* = to devastat.]. [DEVAST.] To lay waste, to ravage, to desolate, to harry.

—*"Argive had found his principality devastated,
and his tribe disarmed and disorganised."*—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

dēv-ās-tāt-ēd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DEVASTATE.]

dēv-ās-tāt-ing, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [DEVASTATE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: The act of laying waste, plundering, or ravaging; devastation.

dēv-ās-tā-tion, *s.* [Fr. *dévastation*; Sp. *devastacion*; Ital. *devastazione*, from Lat. *devastatio*, from *devastatus*, *pa. par.* of *devasto*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of devastating, laying waste, or plundering a country.

—*"By devastation the rough warrior gains,
And farmers fatten most when famine reigns."*
Garth: Dispensary, li. 55, 56.

2. The state of being devastated or laid waste; desolation.

—*"That flood which overflowed Attica, in the days of Ogyges, made cruel havoc and devastation among them."*—*Woodward*.

II. Law: The waste of the goods of a deceased person by the executor or administrator.

* **dēv-ās-tā-tōr**, *s.* [Low Lat. *devastator*; Ital. *devastatore*.] One who devastates, plunders, or lays waste; a plunderer.

—*"He marched against the devastators of the Palatinate."*—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

* **dē-vās-tā'-vīt**, *s.* [Lat. = he has wasted, 3rd pers. sing. perf. indic. of *devasto* = to waste.]

Law: A writ which lies against an executor or administrator, who wastes or misapplies the goods of a deceased person.

* **dē-vās-tī-tā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *de* = fully, and *vastitas*, a wilderness, a waste.] A destruction, devastation, or laying waste.

—*"Wherefore followed a pitiful devastation of Churches."*—*Heglin: Hist. Presbyt.*, p. 164. (*Darics*.)

* **dē-vāunt**, *v.i.* [Pref. *de*, and Eng. *vault* (*q.v.*).] To vault, to boast.

—*"Which we did . . . devaunt to keep moost exactly."*
—*Fuller: Church History*, vi. 320.

* **deve**, *v.t.* [DEAF, *v.*]

* **dēv-ēl** (1), *s.* [DEVIL.]

dēv-ēl (2), **dev-vel**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful, probably connected with DEVEL (1).] A very heavy blow, a severe stroke. (*Scotch.*)

—*"As glow downright devel will split it, I see warrant ye!"*—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxv.

dēv-ēl-lēr, *s.* [Eng. *devel*; *-er*.] A boxer, a pugilist, a dexterous young fellow. (*Scotch.*)

dē-vēl-ōp-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *develop*; *-able*.] That may or can be developed. (See example under DEVELOPMENT.)

dē-vēl-ōpe, **dē-vēl-ōp**, *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *développer* = to unfold; *de* = Lat. *dis* = apart, from, and *veloper* = to fold, found in *enveloper*. (*Skeat.*)]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To uncover, to disengage from something which enfold and conceals; to disclose, to bring to light gradually.

—*"To develop the latent excellencies . . . of our art."*
—*Sir J. Reynolds: Disc.*, xv.

2. To give rise and encouragement to; to further, to promote.

—*"Indeed, law and police, trade and industry, have done far more . . . to develop in our minds a sense of the wilder beauties of nature."*—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

3. To form by natural growth.

—*"The other flowers are developed in succession farther from the centre."*—*Halfour: Botany*, § 332.

4. To work out, to perfect, to complete.

—*"Each inherits from his ancestors a physical constitution which makes him develop unconsciously the same speech as theirs."*—*Whitney: Life and Growth of Language*, ch. i., p. 9.

II. Technically:

1. *Biol.*: To impart or furnish the impulse or power to organisms, to enable them to go through the process of evolution.

2. *Math.*: To change the form of an expression by the carrying out of certain indicated operations, without changing the value of the expression. Thus, in the equation $(x+a)^3 = x^3 + 3ax^2 + 3a^2x + a^3$, the first member is in the indicated cube of $x+a$, and the second member its development.

3. *Phot.*: To call into visible existence the latent picture produced in the camera or under a negative. [DEVELOPMENT.]

B. Intransitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To advance or progress from one stage to another; to expand.

—*"There is an undertone of strength, that may at any time develop into a trying movement."*—*Century Magazine* (Aug., 1892), p. 546.

2. To be evolved or spring from by natural growth.

3. To become visible, known, or manifest; to come to light.

fāte, **fāt**, **fāre**, **amidst**, **whāt**, **fāll**, **father**; **wē**, **wēt**, **hēre**, **camēl**, **hōr**, **thēre**; **pīne**, **pīt**, **sīre**, **sir**, **marīne**; **gō**, **pōt**, **or**, **wōre**, **wōlf**, **wōrk**, **whō**, **sōn**; **mūto**, **cūb**, **cūre**, **unite**, **cūr**, **rūle**, **fūll**; **trŷ**, **Sŷrtian**; **æ**, **æ** = **ō**; **ey** = **ā**. **qu** = **kw**.

II. Technically:

1. *Biol.*: To advance stage by stage by gradual evolution from the lowest to the highest, or perfect stage.

2. *Phot.*: To become visible by the process of development.

dě-věl-óp-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *developable*; -*able*.] Capable of being developed.

dě-věl-óped, *pa. par. or a.* [D'VELOPE.]

A. As *pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. As *adjective*:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Disclosed, advanced, furthered, formed.

II. Technically:

1. *Phot.*: Made visible by development.

2. *Her.*: Unfurled, as colors flying.

dě-věl-óp-ěr, *s.* [Eng. *develop(e)*; -*er*.] One who, or that which, develops.

dě-věl-óp-íng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DEVELOPE.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *substantive*:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of disclosing, furthering, advancing, or making evident; the state of becoming developed.

2. *Phot.*: The same as DEVELOPMENT, II. 3.

developing-stick, *s.*

Phot.: A stick used for holding the glass while being developed. The developing-stick has a suction-pad of india-rubber, by which it is made to cling to the glass, allowing great freedom of motion without danger of becoming detached. (*Knight*.)

dě-věl-óp-měnt, *s.* [Fr. *développement*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of developing, disclosing, furthering, or advancing gradually, stage by stage.

"The new development of those powers disgusted and alarmed him."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. II.

2. The state or condition of being developed; full, open exhibition.

3. The state of advancing or rising gradually more and more nearly to perfection; growth and advancement.

II. Technically:

1. *Biol.*: The gradual advance stage by stage of animal or vegetable bodies from the embryonic to the perfect state. [¶ (2).]

2. *Math.*: The act or process of developing an expression by the execution of certain indicated operations. Also the new form of an expression resulting from such process. [DEVELOP, A. II. 2.]

3. *Phot.*: The treatment of an exposed sensitive photographic surface with certain reducing agents, so as to call into visible existence the latent picture produced in the camera or under a negative—an operation always performed in an actinically dark room. (*Knight*.)

4. *Ship-building*: The process of drawing the figures which given lines on a curved surface would assume, if that surface were a flexible sheet and were spread out flat upon a plane without alteration of area and without distortion. Surfaces not truly developable are drafted on a plane surface by the process termed *development* (q.v.). (*Knight*.)

5. *Biol.*: [¶ (2).]

6. *Music*: A word used in two somewhat different senses: on the one hand of a whole movement, in a sense analogous to its use with reference to an organism; and on the other of a subject or phrase, with reference to the manner in which its conspicuous features of rhythm or melody are employed by reiteration, variation, or any other devices which the genius or ingenuity of the composer suggests, with the object of showing the various elements of interest it contains. . . . The development of a movement is rightly the development of the ideas contained in its subjects. (*Grove*.)

¶ (1) *Development of a surface*:

Math.: If a single curved surface be rolled upon a plane till every element comes in contact with the plane, that portion of it which is touched is called the development of the curved surface.

(2) *Development hypothesis or theory*:

Biol.: A hypothesis or theory which contends that species were not each of them a

separate creation, but by some process or other came from previous species, the only exception, if any, existing being one or more primordial forms. By a similar process arose also the greater differences of structure on which have been founded genera, families, orders, classes, and even higher groups. Every one has taken note that man comes into the world as an infant, and that bodily and mental development, operating by means of changes so gradual as to escape notice at the time, make that infant successively pass through childhood, youth, and so on to full maturity. Growth, still continuing, is now less apparent than before, and finally, counter causes arrest, overcome it, and produce decline. It is the same with the inferior animals. Thus, in the Index to Prof. Owen's *Lectures on the Comparative Anatomy of the Invertebrate Animals* thirteen entries occur commencing with the word development, the animals indicated being the Acalephæ, the Anellata, the Arachnida, &c. Similarly, plants grow from seeds; the oak being ultimately produced by the acorn. Thus development is the law of the individual both in the Animal and in the Vegetable Kingdom. Among the several races of mankind there is a tendency to progression from a less to a more civilized state, which again is development in another form. If it exist clearly in the individual and in the human, if not even in all, species, the inquiry, according to the upholders of this theory, is inevitable, May it not also do so in general, in families, orders, &c.? May not the more highly organized animals and plants have in some occult way developed from the lower ones, and the time-honored view that species—each of them a separate creation—are so nearly constant that they can run only into varieties, require modification?

Buffon, in a vacillating way, believed in the transformation of species. Lamarck strongly contended for the same view, first publishing his opinions on the subject in A.D. 1801; stating them at greater length in 1809 in his *Philosophie Zoologique*, and in 1815, in the introduction to his *Hist. Nat. des Animaux sans Vertèbres*. He maintained that all species, man himself not excluded, had descended from other species existing at a prior time. As early as A.D. 1793 Geoffroy St. Hilaire suspected that all known species are degenerations of one primitive type; he did not, however, publish his views till 1828. In 1844 appeared a work called *Vestiges of the Natural History of Creation*, which by 1853 was in its tenth edition, and strongly advocated the Development hypothesis. Many replies to this work were given, the most celebrated being Hugh Miller's *Footprints of the Creator*; or, the *Asterolepis of Stromness*. The eminent metaphysician, Mr. Herbert Spencer, in an essay which appeared in the *Leader* in March, 1852, and republished in his *Essays* in 1858, contrasted the theories of Creation and Development, and intimated his belief in the latter.

The last-named year commenced a new epoch in the history of the Development hypothesis. On July 1, 1858, a paper was read by Mr. Alfred Wallace, and another by Mr. Charles Darwin, on Natural Selection, a modification of the Development hypothesis, to which each had come independently; the former on observation and reflection while studying the natural history of the Malay Archipelago, the latter by powerful and long-continued thought on the phenomena of organic life which he had witnessed during his voyage round the world in the *Beagle* surveying vessel from 1832 to 1836. This is the form in which the Development hypothesis now flourishes. For details, see DARWINISM. Darwin's celebrated book, entitled *The Origin of Species*, first appeared in 1859, and his *Descent of Man* in 1871. There have been many other works in support of the development theory, by such well-known writers as Wallace, Huxley, Hæckel, Asa Gray, &c. It has, on the other hand, been severely criticised, and various weak points indicated by Mivart, Butler, the Duke of Argyll, &c. Pure Darwinism has been questioned here, and an active Neo-Lamarckian school has arisen, strongly argued, by eminent thinkers. The factors of use and disuse, with their effect upon the tissues, hold a leading place in this new school, which favors development but not pure Darwinism. [EVOLUTION.]

dě-věl-óp-měň-tal, *a.* [Eng. *development*; -*al*.] Pertaining to or formed by development.

"The developmental changes proceeded."—*Seale: Bioplasm* (1872), § 44.

***dě-vě-nūs'-tāte**, *v.t.* [Lat. *devenustus*, from *de* = away, from, and *venustus* (genit. *venustatis*) = beauty.] To deprive of beauty or grace; to disfigure.

"They would rejoice to see what yet remains of beauty and order *devenustated*, and exposed to shame and dishonour."—*Waterhouse: Apologet for Learning* (1653), p. 245.

***dev-er**, **dev-ere*, *s.* [DEVOIR.]

***dě-věr'-gěnce**, ***dě-věr'-gěň-čŷ**, *s.* [DIVERGENCE.]

dě-věst', *v.t. & t.* [O. Fr. *devestier*; Fr. *dé-vêtir*, from *dé* = Lat. *dis* = apart, from, and *vêtir*; Lat. *vestio* = to clothe; *vestis* = a dress.]

A. Transitive:

***I. Ordinary Language:**

1. *Lit.*: To strip, to deprive or divest of clothes, to undress.

"In Quarter and in terms like Bride and Groomee *Devesting* them for Bed."—*Shakespeare: Othello*, II. 3. (Folio.)

2. Figuratively:

(1) To free or clear from.

"How to *devest* it [sauricarian confession] from its evil appendages."—*Bishop Taylor: Dissuasive from Popery*, pt. I, bk. I, § 11.

(2) To annul, to deprive, to make forfeited.

"Whate'er those breaches of the law of nature and nations, which do forfeit and *devest* all right and title in a nation to government?"—*Bacon*.

II. Law: To alienate as to title or right.

B. Intransitive:

Law: To be lost or alienated, as a title or estate.

¶ Except in the legal sense this word is now written *divest* (q.v.).

dě-věst'-ěd, *pa. par. or a.* [DEVEST.]

dě-věst'-íng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DEVEST.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *substantive*:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of undressing, depriving of, or stripping.

2. *Law*: The act of alienating; the state of becoming alienated.

***dě-věs'-tŭre**, *s.* [Pref. *de* = away, from, and Eng. *vesture* (q.v.).] The act of putting off or leaving aside.

"For his own *devestation*, as I may say, and *devesture* of carnality."—*Montague: Devout Essays*, Treat. II, § 1.

***dě-věx'**, ***dě-věxo'**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *deverex*, *pa. par. of deveho* = to carry down: *de* = down, and *veho* = to carry.]

A. As *adj.*: Bending or bent downwards.

B. As *subst.*: A curve, devexity.

"Upon the western lands,

Following the world's *devex*, he meant to tread."

May: Lucan's Pharsalia, x.

***dě-věx'-i-tŷ**, *s.* [O. Fr. *devexité*; Lat. *devexitus*, from *deverex*.] A curving or incurvation downwards; a declivity.

"The Heaven's *devexity*." *Davies: Wile's Pilgrimage*.

***dě-vi-ant**, ***de-vi-aunt**, *a.* [Fr., *pr. par. of dévier* = to go out of the way, to deviate.] Deviating, wandering, straying.

"From you *scholæ* so *deviant* I am."

Romance of the Rose.

dě-vi-āte, *v.i. & t.* [Lat. *deviatus*, *pa. par. of devio* = to go out of the way: *de* = away, from, and *via* = a way.]

A. Intransitive:

I. Lit.: To go, digress, or turn aside from one's right course.

"The Captain's solicitude to arrive at Otaheite put it out of his power to *deviate* from his direct track."—*Cook: Travels*, vol. v. (introd.)

II. Figuratively:

1. To wander or swerve from the usual or established course or rule.

"They *deviated* as little as possible from the ordinary methods prescribed by the law."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

2. To swerve, to digress, to err, to stray from the path of duty.

3. To diverge, to vary, to differ, to depart, to deflect.

"It was absolutely necessary that the copy should *deviate* from the original."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

B. Transitive:

1. *Lit.*: To cause to deviate.

běl, bŷ; pŷt, jŷwl; cat, çell, chorus, çin, bench; go, ġem; thin, ðis; sin, aŷ; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = ġ -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şŷn; -tion, -sion = žŷn. -tious, -sious, -cious = şŷs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

"They were further authorized to deviate that line, and construct certain new lines and works."—*Times*, October 26, 1875.

2. *Fig.*: To lead astray; to cause to wander or err.

"To let them deviate him from the right path."—*Cotton: Montaigne*, ch. xxv. (*Davies*.)

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between to deviate, to wander, to swerve, and to stray: "Deviate always supposes a direct path; wander includes no such idea. The act of deviating is commonly faulty, that of wandering is indifferent: they may frequently exchange significations; the former being justifiable by necessity; and the latter arising from an unsteadiness of mind. Deviate is mostly used in the moral acceptation; wander may be used in either sense. A person deviates from any plan or rule laid down; he wanders from the subject in which he is engaged. As no rule can be laid down which will not admit of an exception, it is impossible but the wisest will find it necessary in their moral conduct to deviate occasionally; yet every wanton deviation from an established practice evinces a culpable temper on the part of the deviator. Those who wander into the regions of metaphysics are in great danger of losing themselves; it is with them as with most wanderers, that they spend their time at best but idly. To swerve is to deviate from that which one holds right; to stray is to wander in the same bad sense: men swerve from their duty to consult their interest; the young stray from the path of rectitude to seek that of pleasure." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between to deviate and to digress, see DIGRESS.

de-vi-ā-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Low Lat. *deviatio*, from Lat. *deviatus*.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: The act of wandering or diverging from the direct or proper course.

II. Figuratively:

1. A variation or departure from the usual or established course or rule.

"... when any deviation, whether for the better or for the worse, from the established course of proceeding is proposed."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

2. A wandering, digressing, or departing from the path of duty.

"Worthy persons, if inadvertently drawn into a deviation, endeavour instantly to recover their lost ground."—*Richardson: Their Vows*.

3. A digression, a wandering from the subject.

"I shall make what deviations and excursions I shall think fit, as I proceed in my random essays."—*Shaftesbury: Miscellaneous Reflections*, ch. 1.

B. Technically:

*1. *Astron.*: A motion of the deferent either towards or from the ecliptic.

2. *Comm.*: The voluntary departure of a vessel without necessity from the regular and usual course of the specific voyage insured, which discharges the underwriters from their responsibility.

"It has been laid down that a deviation made expressly for the object of succouring ships in distress does not discharge the underwriter."—*Daily Telegraph*, September 26, 1882.

3. *Railway Engin.*: The distance or extent to which a line when complete may legally differ from the original deposited plans. [*Limit of deviation.*]

4. *Naut.*: The departure or difference of a ship's compass from the true magnetic meridian, caused by the presence of iron. This depends, in iron ships, upon the direction with regard to the magnetic meridian in which the ship was laid down, the deviation being least when the ship has been laid with her head pointing south. [*COMPASS.*]

"Their humour yet so various—
They manifest their whole life through
The needle's deviations too,
Their love is so precarious."

Cosper: Friendship.

¶ (1) Deviation of the compass: [DEVIATION, B. 4.]

(2) Deviation of a falling body: The deviation from a perpendicular line which occurs in the descent of a falling body, owing to the rotation of the earth on its axis.

(3) Limit of deviation:

(a) Deviations in line:

(i) In towns, ten yards each side of the centre line.

(ii) In country, one hundred yards, or nearly five chains.

(iii) Curves upwards of half a mile radius may be sharpened to half-mile radius; curves of less than half-mile radius must not be sharpened.

(b) Deviations in level: In towns, two feet; in the country, five feet.

(c) Deviations of gradient:

(i) Gradients flatter than 1 in 100, deviation ten feet per mile steeper.

(ii) Gradients steeper than 1 in 100, deviation three feet per mile steeper.

***de-vi-ā-tōr**, *s.* [Eng. *deviat(e)*; -or.] One who deviates (*lit. & fig.*). (*Henry*.)

de-vi-ce, ***de-vis**, ***de-vys**, ***de-vyse**, *s.* [Fr. *devis*, *devise*; Ital. *divisa*; Sp. *divisa*; Low Lat. *divisa* = a division, a bound, a mark, a device, fem. sing. of *divisus*, pa. par. of *divido* = to divide.] [DEVISE, DIVIDE.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A plan, a contrivance, a stratagem, a design.

"This is our device,
That Falstaff at that oak shall meet with us."
Shakesp.: Merry Wives, iv. 4.

*2. The act of plotting or scheming; devising.

"... their device against me all the day."—*Lamentations*, iii. 62.

3. A plot, a trick, a scheme; craft.

"He disappointeth the devices of the crafty."—*Job* v. 12.

4. Skill or faculty of devising; inventive genius.

"Adorned all with gemmes of endless price,
As could be framed by workman rare device."
Spenser: F. Q., v. ix. 27.

*5. A suggestion, a plan, an idea, a purpose.

"We wolde reviled be at his derys."
Chaucer: C. T., 818.

*6. An opinion.

"Certes, as at my deys
There is no place in Paradys
So good line for to dwell."
Romans of the Rose, 651.

*7. Any piece of work made or conceived with art, skill, and fancy; a design, an emblem, a conceit.

"Lo, this device was sent me by a nun."
Shakesp.: Lover's Complaint, 232.

8. In the same sense as II.

"A seal bearing exactly the same device and the same superscription."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

*9. The motto attached to or fitted for an emblem.

"A banner with the strange device,
Excelsior!"
Longfellow: Excelsior.

*10. A masque.

"That is an old device."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, v. 1.

*11. The fashion, design, style, or workmanship of anything.

"Plate of rare device." *Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, i. 4.

*12. Manner of thinking, cast, or disposition of mind.

"He's gentle, never schooled, and yet learned, full of noble device."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, i. 1.

II. *Her., &c.*: An emblem, intended to represent a family, person, action, or quality, with a suitable motto.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between device and contrivance: "There is an exercise of art displayed in both these actions; but the former has most of ingenuity, trick, or cunning; the latter more of deduction and plain judgment in it. A device always consists of some invention or something newly made; a contrivance mostly respects the mode, arrangement, or disposition of things. Artists are employed in conceiving devices; men in general use contrivances for the ordinary concerns. A device is often employed for bad and fraudulent purposes; contrivances mostly serve for innocent purposes of domestic life. Beggars have various devices for giving themselves the appearance of wretchedness and exciting the compassion of the spectator: those who are reduced to the necessity of supplying their wants commonly succeed by forming contrivances of which they had not before any conception. Devices are the work of the human understanding only; contrivances are likewise formed by [the lower] animals. Men employ devices with an intention either to deceive or to please others; [the lower] animals have their contrivances either to supply some want or to remove some evil." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

***de-vi-ce-fūl**, ***de-vi-ce-fūll**, ***de-vi-se-fūl**, *a.* [Eng. *device*; -ful(l).]

1. Full of devices or skilful conceits and contrivances.

"The goodly service, the device-full sight,
The bridegrooms state, the brides most rich array."
Spenser: F. Q., v. iii. 8.

2. Inventive, skilful, ingenious.

"Some clarks doe doubt in their device-full art."
Spenser: F. Q., v. x. 1.

***de-vi-ce-fūl-lŷ**, ***de-vi-se-fūl-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *deviceful*; -lŷ.] Skilfully, artfully, cunningly.

"How they, devicefully being set
And bound up, might with secrecy
Deliver our minds."
Dante: Poems, p. 17.

dēv-il (or as **dēvl**), ***deofel**, ***deofell**, ***deoffe**, ***deovel**, ***dev-el**, ***dev-ele**, ***dev-le**, ***dev-elle**, ***dev-ill**, ***dev-ille**, ***dev-yl**, ***dev-ylle**, ***dif-le**, ***div-el**, ***diev-el**, ***diev-le**, ***dyev-el**, ***dyeve-le**, *s. & a.* [A. S. *dēofol*, *deofol*, from Lat. *diabolus*; Gr. *δίαβολος* (*diabolos*) = the slanderer, the devil; *διαβάλλω* (*diaballō*) = (1) to throw across or in the way, (2) to slander: *διά* (*dia*) = through, across, and *βάλλω* (*ballō*) = to throw; O. S. *diabul*; O. Fris. *diovel*, *ditel*; O. H. Ger. *tiufal*; Icel. *djūfull*; Sw. *djufull*; Dan. *djævel*; Dut. *duivel*; Ger. *teufel*; Fr. *diable*; Sp. *diablo*; Port. *diabo*; Ital. *diavolo*.]

A. As substantive:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: In the same sense as II. 1.

"The devil of helie him sone take!"
Hæloet, 446.

2. Figuratively:

(1) An exceedingly wicked person; a demon, a fiend.

"Could the world pick out three such enemies again,
as that fiend Douglas, that spirit Percy, and that
devil Glendower?"—*Shakesp.: Henry IV.*, ii. 4.

(2) Any great evil or calamity.

"A war of profit mitigates the evil;
But to be tax'd and beaten, is the devil."
Granville.

(3) Used as an expletive to express wonder or vexation.

"What a devil hast thou to do with the time of the day?"—*Shakesp.: Henry IV.*, i. 2.

"Here's your niece."

"My niece the devil she is!"—*Love will find out the way*, iv.

(4) Used as a kind of ludicrous negative.

"The devil a puritan that he is... but a time-pleaser."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, ii. 4.

(5) A mischievous person.

(6) Used as an expression of mingled pity and contempt; as, a poor devil.

(7) One who does literary work for which another takes the credit; a barrister who prepares a case for another, or pleads without a fee to gain a reputation.

II. Technically:

1. *Script. & Theol.*: An evil spirit, whose special employment, as the etymology of the name shows, is to stand forth as an accuser or slanderer [see etym.], the brethru, i.e., Christians, being the special object of his calumnies (*Rev.* xii. 10). He is identified with the Satan who figures in the later Old Testament compositions (1 Chron. xxi. 1; Job i. 6–12; Psalm cix. 6; Zech. iii. 1, 2), and throughout the New (*Mat.* iv. 10, xli. 26; *Luke* x. 18; *Acts* v. 3; 1 Cor. v. 5, &c.). His procedure in accusing and slandering the patriarch Job was exactly that which the New Testament name devil would have led one to expect (*Job* i. 6–12, ii. 1–8). The name Satan (Heb. שָׂטָן) is generally held to mean not accuser, calumniator, but adversary, enemy; there is, however, a cognate one, שָׂטָנָה (*sitnah*), which is rendered by Gesenius *accusation*, so that the signification of Devil and Satan is very closely akin. His character is malignant to the last degree; for he is represented as tempting our Lord (*Mat.* iv. 1, 5, 8, 11; *Luke* iv. 2, 3, 5, 13), as sowing tares among wheat (*Mat.* xiii. 39), as entering Judas Iscariot immediately before the unworthy disciple betrayed his Master (*John* xiii. 2), as practising wiles (*Ephes.* vi. 11), and laying snares (1 Tim. iii. 7). His ability for mischief is great; thus he is described as having the power of death (*Heb.* ii. 14), but he is not omnipotent, and if resisted will be put to flight (*James* iv. 7). He is the leader of (wicked) angels, and for him and them everlasting fire is prepared (*Mat.* xxv. 41). Into that lake of fire the devil will ultimately be cast (*Rev.* xix. 10). As an infernal hierarchy is thus recognised, a question may arise as to whether the numerous names applied to devils in Scripture, such as the "Prince of the power of the air" (*Ephes.* ii. 2), Abad-

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thōre; pine, pīt, sire, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē. ey = ā. qu = kw.

don, Apollyon, &c. (Rev. ix. 11), are all meant for the same malignant being, or whether some of them may not refer to his more prominent followers. Beelzebub and Satan are, however, identical (Mat. xii. 24—25). The Scripture does not represent the devil and his angels as having been created at first in the low moral state in which they exist. They were originally happy spirits, who when in heaven lapsed into sin (Jude, 6), that of Satan being pride (1 Tim. iii. 6), in consequence of which they were expelled from that blissful abode. The battle in which Michael was the leader of the angelic hosts who remained true in their allegiance to God, has been supposed to be the one in which Satan was expelled from heaven; but it may have another reference (Rev. xii. 7—12). The devil figured largely in the theology of the middle ages, his name inspiring great terror. Nominally he holds exactly the same place in the Christian system still, but he is to a considerable extent ignored in the preaching of the present day. [DEMON, SATAN.]

2. Printing: A printer's errand-boy.

"The loaded press beneath her labour groans,
And printer's devils shake their weary bones."
Byron: *English Bards & Scotch Reviewers*.

3. Weaving, &c.:

(1) A machine for opening out the tussocks of cotton, and cleaning therefrom the dirt and offal. It has various other names, such as willower, willy, beating-machine, &c. [COTTON-CLEANING MACHINE.]

(2) A rag-engine or spiked mill for tearing woollen rags into shoddy, or linen and cotton rags to make paper pulp.

4. Mach.: A machine for making wood screws.

5. Ichthy.: [SEA-DEVIL.]

6. Zool.: The Tasmanian name for *Dasyurus ursinus*, a carnivorous marsupial quadruped about eighteen inches long, but which is capable of destroying sheep.

7. Cookery: A dish, as a bone with some meat on it, grilled with cayenne pepper.

8. Plumbing: A three-legged grate, full of burning coals, carried by plumbers to the tops of houses or other buildings to melt solder, lead, &c. The name devil is applied from the havoc which it sometimes makes with the building if a live coal dropping from it find its way among the woodwork of the roof.

¶ A little charcoal stove, shaped like an iron bottle with a hole in the side, is sometimes used by zinc-workers for heating their irons. It is not, however, so dangerous as the three-legged apparatus, nor is it called by plumbers a devil.

9. Horol.: A small lump of coarse matted wire, with a short handle, used to support articles to be treated with the blowpipe.

10. Pyrot.: A kind of small cracker or firework.

***B. As adj.:** Devilish, fiendish, demoniacal; diabolical, damnable.

"That devil monk
Hopkins, that made this mischief."
Shakspeare: *Henry VIII.*, II. 1.

¶ **In phrases and proverbs:**

(1) *To go to the devil:* To go to ruin.

(2) *To play the devil with:* To do great harm or injury to, to ruin.

"One that will play the devil, sir, with you."
Shakspeare: *King John*, II. 1.

(3) *To give the devil his due:* To allow even the worst man credit for any good qualities he may have.

* (4) *A twenty devils' way:* In the name of twenty devils.

* (5) *The devil rides on a fiddle-stick:* A proverbial expression, apparently meant to indicate anything new, unexpected, and strange.

¶ Heigh, heigh! the devil rides upon a fiddlestick; what's the matter?—Shakspeare: *1 Henry IV.*, II. 4.

(6) *When the devil is blind:* Never.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *devil* and *demon*: "Since the devil is represented as the father of all wickedness, associations have been connected with the name that render its pronunciation in familiar discourse offensive to the chastened ear; while *demon* is a term of indifferent application, that is commonly substituted in its stead to designate either a good or an evil spirit. Malice and fraud are the peculiar characteristics of the *devil*; rage is properly that of a *demon*. The *devil* is said in proverbial discourse to be in such things as

go contrary to the wish; the *demon* of jealousy is said to possess the mind that is altogether carried away with that passion." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

¶ Obvious compound: *Devil-born* (Tennyson).

devil-bird, s.

Ornith.: A name sometimes applied to the members of the genus *Dicurus*.

devil-carriage, s. A carriage used for moving heavy ordnance; a sling-cart.

devil-fish, s.

Ichthy.: *Lophius piscatorius*, the Angler (q.v.). Applied also to a large ray (*Ceraptera vampyrus*).

devil in a bush, or devil in a mist.

Botany:

(1) *Nigella damascena*, from its horned capsules peering from a bush of finely-divided involucre. (Prior.)

(2) *Paris quadrifolia*. (Britten & Holland.)

devil-may-care, a. & s.

A. As adj.: Reckless, careless.

"He who is sitting there,
With a rollicking
Devil-may-care,
Free-and-easy look and air."
Longfellow: *Golden Legend*, iv.

B. As subst.: A reckless, careless fellow.

devil-monkey, s.

Zool.: A monkey, *Pithecia Satanas*.

devil on both sides, devil o' both sides, s. [Supposed to be so called from the prickly achenes of the fruit. (Britten & Holland.)] A plant, *Ranunculus arvensis*.

devil-tree, s.

Bot.: *Alstonia scholaris*.

devil-worship, s. The worship of evil personified, still practised in some parts of Asia, Africa, and America, by races who believe that there are two powers presiding over this world, the one of good and the other of evil, and that these two have equal power. Devil-worship is only a slight advance on fetishism, the difference being that in devil-worship the destructive powers of nature are personified.

devil's advocate, s. [ADVOCATUS DIABOLI.]

devil's-apple, s. The mandrake.

devil's-apron, s. The very broad form of the sea-weed *Laminaria saccharina*, a North American plant.

devil's-bit, dell's-bit, s.

Botany:

1. *Scabiosa succisa*, from the well-known legend that the devil bit off a portion of the root in order to destroy its medicinal properties, a story invented to account for its premorse root. (Britten & Holland.)

2. *Helonia dioica*, a North American plant, called also the Blazing Star. (Lindley.)

¶ *Devil's-bit Scabiosa:*

Bot.: The same as DEVIL'S-BIT.

* **devil's-bones, s. pl.** Dice.

* **devil's-books, s. pl.** Cards.

"Your cards," said he, "they are the *Devil's books*."
—Swift: *Poetic Conv.*, III.

devil's-brushes, s. pl.

Bot.: A general name for ferns in the "Black Country." (Britten & Holland.)

devil's-candlestick, s.

Bot.: *Nepeta Glechoma*. (Britten & Holland.)

devil's churn-staff, s.

Bot.: *Euphorbia Helioscopia*, from its poisonous properties. (Britten & Holland.)

devil's-claws, s.

1. Botany:

(1) *Ranunculus arvensis*.

(2) *Lotus corniculatus*.

2. **Moch.:** A grapnel.

devil's coach-horse, s.

Entom.: The popular name of a species of beetle, *Ocyptus olens*. It is about an inch long,

of a dull black colour, and when it meets anything which excites its anger, it throws up its head, opens its sickle-like jaws to their fullest extent, and waves its evil-smelling tail over



OCTYPUS OLENS.

its back, like that of a scorpion. The odour is peculiarly fetid and enduring. It is very pugnacious and extremely common. Its nature is predaceous, and it runs with great speed, whence its name.

devil's coach-wheel, s.

Bot.: *Ranunculus arvensis*. (Britten & Holland.)

devil's-corn, s.

Bot.: *Stellaria Holostea*. (Britten & Holland.)

devil's-cow, s.

Entom.: The same as DEVIL'S COACH-HORSE (q.v.).

devil's-currycomb, s.

Bot.: *Ranunculus arvensis*.

devil's-cut, s.

Bot.: The wood of the Wild Clematis (*C. Vitalba*), dried and used by boys for smoking. (Britten & Holland.)

devil's darning-needle, s.

1. **Entom.:** A popular name for various species of Dragon-fly, so applied from the long slender shape of their bodies.

2. **Bot.:** *Scandix Pecten*, from its long awns.

* **devil's-dung, s.**

Pharm.: *Ferula asafetida*.

devil's-dust, s.

Weaving: The flock which is torn out of cotton or wool by the teasing-machine; of this cheap cloth is made.

"Does it beseem thee to weave cloth of *devi's dust* instead of true wool?"—Carlyle: *Miscell.*, iv. 2.

devil's dye, s.

Bot.: Indigofera, the Indigo genus of plants.

devil's-eyes, s.

Bot.: *Stellaria Holostea*.

devil's fig, s.

Bot.: A yellow poppy, *Argemone mexicana*.

devil's-fingers, s.

Bot.: *Lotus corniculatus*.

devil's-flower, s.

Bot.: *Lychnis diurna*. (Britten & Holland.)

devil's-guts, s.

Botany:

1. *Cuscuta*, various species, especially *C. europea*, from the thread-like stems, which wind round other plants and strangle them.

2. *Convolvulus arvensis*.

3. *Convolvulus sepium*. (Britten & Holland.)

devil's-horn, s.

Bot.: *Phallus impudicus*.

devil's ladies and gentlemen, s.

Bot.: *Arum maculatum*. (Britt. & Holland.)

devil's leaf, s.

Bot.: An exceedingly pungent nettle, *Urtica urentissima*. It is found in Timor. (Lindley.)

devil's-milk, s. [From the acrid quality of the milky juice.]

Botany:

1. *Chelidonium majus*.

2. *Euphorbia Peplus*.

3. *Euphorbia helioscopia*. (Britt. & Holland.)

bōil, boy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem, thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -fion, -sion = shün. -cious, -tious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl

devil's-nettle, s.Bot.: *Achillea millefolium*.**devil's-oatmeal, s.**Bot.: *Anthriscus sylvestris*.**Devil's Own, s.****Military:**

1. A name given by General Picton to the 88th Regiment of the line for their bravery in the field and their disorder in camp.

2. The Inns of Courts Rifle Volunteer Corps, from its members all being lawyers.

devil's-parsley, s.Bot.: *Anthriscus sylvestris*.

* **devil's-paternoster, s.** A grumble; a curse.

"What devils pater noster is this he is saying?"—*Serence in English* (1614).

devil's-posy, s.Bot.: *Allium ursinum*. (Britten & Holland.)**devil's snuff-box, s.**

Bot.: Various species of Lycopodium, especially *L. Bovista*, from its supposed deleterious properties, and from the clouds of brown snuff-like spores that fly off when a ripe puff-ball is squeezed. (Britten & Holland.)

devil's-stinkpot, s.Bot.: A kind of fungus, *Phallus impudicus*.

devil's-tattoo, s. A drumming with the fingers, as on the table, window, &c.

devil's-turnip, s.Bot.: *Bryonia*, a genus of Cucurbitaceae.**dev-il (or as dev-il), v.t. & i.** [DEVIL, s.]**A. Transitive:**

1. To make devilish or diabolical.

2. **Cookery:** To grill with cayenne pepper.3. **Weaving:** To prepare cotton or wool with the devil or teasing-machine.

B. Intrans. To act as a literary or legal devil. [DEVIL, s. A. 2 (7).]

* **dev-il-dôm, s.** [Eng. *devil*; -*dom*.] Dealings with the devil.

"I defy you to name a man half so famous
For devildoms."

Barham: *Ingoldsby Leg.*, Lord of Tholouse.

* **dev-il-ëss, s.** [Eng. *devil*; -*ess*.] A she-devil.

"... angel, man, devil, nor deviless."—*Urquhart*:

Rabelais, bk. III, ch. xxvii. (Davies.)

* **dev-il-ët, s.** [Eng. *devil*], and dimin. suff. -*ët*.] A little devil; an imp.

"And pray now what were these devils call'd?"

Barham: *Ingoldsby Leg.*, Truants.

* **dev-il-fül-lý, adv.** [Formed from *devil*, as *manfully* from *man*.] Like a devil.

"He ... strove manfully, ye devilfully, to attain it."—*E. Peacock*: *Rolf Skirlough*, III. 7.

* **dev-il-hood, * dev-el-hede, s.** [Eng. *devil*; -*hood*.] Devilishness; the nature of a devil.

"No devulhede I ne hadde in me."—*Leben Jesu*, 499.

* **dev-il-îng, s.** [Eng. *devil*, and dimin. suff. -*îng*.] A devillet, an imp, a young devil.

"Eugender young devilings."

Beaumont & Flot.: *Knight of Malta*, v. 2.

dev-il-îsh, * dev-il-lishe, a. [Eng. *devil*; -*îsh*.]

I. Literally:

1. Of the nature of a devil.

"He that hath the devil to his father must needs have devilish children."—*Lattimer*: *Serm.*, p. 9.

2. Beftitting a devil; diabolical, damnable.

"Thus Beelzebub
Pleaded his devilish counsel."

Milton: *P. L.*, II. 378, 379.

II. Figuratively:

1. Used as an epithet of abhorrence; exceedingly evil or malicious.

"The most suited to a mean and devilish nature."—*Hume*: *Nat. Hist. of Religion*.

2. Used ludicrously in the sense of excessive, extreme, exceeding.

"He's off and on at so devilish a rate, a man knows not where to have him."—*Dryden*: *Love Triumphant*, IV. 1.

* **devilish-holy, a.** Wicked and good at the same time.

"When truth kills truth, O devilish-holy tray!"

Shakespeare: *Midsummer Night's Dream*, III. 2.

dev-il-îsh-lý, adv. [Eng. *devilish*; -*lý*.]

1. **Lit.** Like a devil, in the way that a devil might be expected to do; diabolically, infernally, damnable.

"Then they begin to pick holes, as we say, in the coats of some of the godly, and that devilishly."—*Bunyan*: *Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. I.

2. **Fig.** Exceedingly, extremely.

"I was deceived in you devilishly."—*Wycherley*: *Country Wife*, v. 4.

dev-il-îsh-nëss, * dyv-el-ysh-ness, s.

[Eng. *devilish*; -*ness*.] A quality or character befitting a devil; a diabolical or infernal character.

"... this devilishness of temper."—*Carlyle*: *Sartor Resartus*, bk. II, ch. IV.

* **dev-il-îsm, s.** [Eng. *devil*; -*ism*.] Devilry; an act befitting a devil.

"This is not heresy, but meer devilism."—*Bp. Hall*: *Remains*, p. 150.

* **dev-il-îze, v.t.** [Eng. *devil*; -*ize*.] To place or rank amongst devils.

"He that should defy a saint, should wrong him as much, as he that should deviltize him."—*Bp. Hall*: *Remains*, p. 13.

* **dev-il-kin, s.** [Eng. *devil*, and dimin. suff. -*kin*.] A devillet, a little devil, an imp.

"No wonder that a Beelzebub has his devilkins to attend at his call."—*Richardson*: *Clarissa*, VI. 14.

dev-illed, pa. par. or a. [DEVIL, v.] Grilled with cayenne pepper.

dev-il-mënt, s. [Eng. *devil*; -*ment*.] Mischievousness, roguery, pranks.

* **dev-il-nëss, * dev-el-ness, s.** [Eng. *devil*; -*ness*.] A state or condition of devils.

"Alle goddess of gesevelnesses ere tha."—*Early Eng. Poet*: *P. xv*, 5.

* **dev-il-ôck, s.** [Eng. *devil*, and dimin. suff. -*ock*.] A little devil, an imp.

dev-il-rý, * dev-yl-ry, * dewylry, s. [Eng. *devil*; -*ry*.]

I. Literally:

1. The acts or characteristics of the devil; diabolical wickedness.

"He calleth vnwrytten verities starke lyes and dewlry."—*Sir T. More*: *Works*, p. 1, 153.

2. Dealings or communication with the devil.

"I always thought there was dewlry among you."—*Walker*: *Fetters*, p. 65.

II. Fig. Devilment, mischief.

"Better this honest simplicity than the devilries of the Faust of Goethe."—*Hazlitt*. (*Ogilvie*.)

* **dev-il-ship, s.** [Formed from *devil* on the analogy of *lordship*, &c.] The person or character of a devil.

"But I shall find out counter charms,
Thy airy devilship to remove."

Cowley: *Description of Honour*.

† **dev-il-try, s.** [Eng. *devil*; -*try*.] Devilish or diabolical acts; devilry.

"The rustics beholding crossed themselves and suspected deviltries."—*Roads*: *Cloister and Hearth*, ch. xcv.

* **dev-il-wârd, adv.** [Eng. *devil*; -*ward*.] Towards the devil.

"Instead of struggling Devilward."—*Carlyle*: *Letters of Cromwell*, III. 166.

* **de-vine, v.** [DIVINE, v.]

* **de-vine, a.** [DIVINE, a.]

* **de-vin-ing, pr. par., a., & s.** [DIVINING.]

* **devinour, s.** [DIVINER.]

* **de-vint, a.** [Lat. *devinctus*, pa. par. of *devincio* = to bind down; *de* = down, and *vincio* = to bind.] Bound, under an obligation.

"The mail obliet and devint to be careful of his hienes preservation."—*Acts Jas. V.* (1673).

dev-vi-ô-scope, s. [Lat. *devius* = out of the way, and Gr. *σκοπεῖν* (*skopeîn*) = to see.] (For def. see extract.)

"The devioscope, or apparatus showing directly the ratio between the angular velocity of the earth and that of any horizon round the vertical of a place."—*Nature*, Vol. XLIV, p. 60.

dev-vi-ôus, a. [Lat. *devius* = going out of the way.] [DEVIATE.]

I. Literally:

1. Wandering out of the way, circuitous, meandering, winding.

"Where'er thy devious current strays,
The lap of earth with gold and silver teems."

Longfellow: *The Brook*.

2. Out of the usual track; out of the way.

"While o'er devious paths I wildly trod,
Stadious to wander from the beaten road."

Pitt: *Virgii*; *Æneid* II.

II. Fig. Going astray or wandering from the path of duty; erring.

"Whose heart is . . . so devious from the truth through perverse error."—*Frynne*: *Histrio-Mastix*, VI. 12.

dev-vi-ôus-lý, adv. [Eng. *devious*; -*lý*.] In a devious, wandering manner. (*Lit.* & *Fig.*)

"Without this the strongest intellect may be fruitlessly or deviously employed."—*Sir J. Reynolds*: *Disc.* I.

dev-vi-ôus-nëss, s. [Eng. *devious*; -*ness*.] The quality of being devious; departure or deviating from a right course.

"No words can fully expose the astonishing deviousness of such a digression as this."—*Whitaker*: *Rev. of Gibbon's Hist.*, p. 224.

* **dev-vir-gin-ate, a.** [Low Lat. *devirginatus*, pa. par. of *devirgino*; *de* = away, from, and *virgo* (genit. *virginis*) = a virgin.] Deprived of virginity; deflowered.

"Fair Hero left devirginat."

Marlowe: *Hero & Leander*, s. 2.

* **dev-vir-gin-âte, v.t.** [DEVIRGINATE, a.]

1. **Lit.** To rob or deprive of virginity; to deflower.

"Stage-players devirginate unmarried persons."—*Frynne*: *Histrio-Mastix*, VI. 3.

2. **Fig.** To deprive or rob of purity; to deile.

"This very expression of virgin does direct us to make use of watchfulness over ourselves, that sin do not devirginate us."—*Dr. Alastree*: *Serm.* (1684), pt. II, p. 96.

* **dev-vir-gin-â-tëd, pa. par. or a.** [DEVIRGINATE, v.]

* **dev-vir-gin-â-tion, s.** [Low Lat. *devirginatio*, from *devirginatus*.] The act of depriving of virginity; deflowering.

"Maidens when they bee forced, and suffer devirgination."—*Holland*: *Suetonius*, p. 192.

dev-vis-a-ble, a. [Eng. *devis(e)*; -*able*.]

1. **Ord. Lang.** That may or can be devised, contrived, or imagined.

"Cavils devisable by curious and captious wits against it."—*Barron*: *Sermot*, vol. II, ser. 2.

2. **Law:** Capable of being devised or bequeathed by will.

"It seems sufficiently clear that, before the Conquest, lands were devisable by will."—*Blackstone*: *Comment.*, bk. II, ch. 20.

* **dev-vis-al, s.** [Eng. *devis(e)*; -*al*.] The act or mode of devising or inventing; the state of being devised.

"Each word . . . has its own place, mode, and circumstances of devial."—*Whitney*: *Life and Growth of Language*, ch. XIV, p. 309.

* **dev-vis-gër-âte, v.t.** [Lat. *de*=away, from, and *viscera* = the entrails.] To disembowel, to eviscerate.

dev-vice, * de-vice, * de-vice, * de-vyso, dy-vyso, v.t. & i. [Fr. *deviser*; Ital. *divisare*; Low Lat. *divisa* = a division of goods; Lat. *divisus*, pa. par. of *divido* = to divide.] [DE-VICE, v.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To invent, to contrive, to excogitate, to strike out or compose by thought and consideration; to scheme, to plot.

"It was necessary to devise something. Something was devised, something of which the effects are felt to this day in every part of the globe."—*Maccaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

2. To think of, determine, or settle on; to plan, to purpose.

"Even in the month which he had devised of his own heart."—*King James*: *1 Kings* XII, p. 14.

3. To imagine, to think of.

"Herte of mon dyadich he may hit thoucke, ne mouth devise."—*Agarbia*, p. 144.

4. To direct, to describe.

"As I have you er this devised."

Romantic of the Rose.

* 5. To guess.

"If ought else that I mote not devise."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, II. II. 42.

* 6. To paint, to draw.

"That deare Crosse upon your shield devised."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, II. I. 81.

II. Law: To bequeath, or give by will. (Used of landed estates as distinguished from personality.)

"The origia and antiquity of devising real estate by will."—*Blackstone*: *Comment.*, bk. II, ch. 20.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marîno; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrķ, whô, sôn; müte, cúb, cûre, unîte, cûr, rûle, fûll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ=ê; ey=â. qu=kw.

B. Intransitive:

- *1. To contrive, to plan, to cogitate.

"As Mercury did first devise."

Milton: *Comus*, 963.

- *2. To reflect, to consider (with *of*).

"When he had devised of her case."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, VI. iv. 34.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *to devise* and *to bequeath*: "To devise is a formal, to bequeath is an informal assignment of our property to another on our death. We devise therefore only by a legal testament; we may bequeath simply by word of mouth, or by any expression of our will; we can devise only that which is property in the eye of the law; we may bequeath in the moral sense any thing which we cause to pass over to another: a man devises his lands; he bequeaths his name or his glory to his children." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between *to devise* and *to contrive*, see CONTRIVE.

dē-vīḡe, *dē-vīs, *de-vyce, *dē-vys, *de-vyse, *di-vise, s. [O. Fr. *devis*; Prov. *devis* (m.), *devisé* (f.), from Lat. *divisus*.] [DEVICE.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Direction, order, authority, power, control.

"Thou sallo haue at thin oweu deys."

Langtoft, p. 167.

- *2. Opinion.

"The myrrour margaryt, at my deysse"

That ouer I segh with myn yghen.

E. Eng. Allit. Poems: Pearl, 199.

3. A contrivance, a device, a design.

"Proportionet partly with painteres deysse."

Destruction of Troy, 5,052.

II. Law:

1. The act of bequeathing, or giving landed property by will.

"After innumerable leases and releases, mortgages and devises, it was too late to search for flaws in titles."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

2. That which is devised or bequeathed by will.

3. A will or testament.

dē-vīḡed, pa. par. or a. [DEVICE, v.]

dēv-ī-ḡee, s. [Eng. *devis(e)*; -*ee*.] One to whom anything is devised by will.

"The devisee of the use could in Chancery compel its execution."—Blackstone: *Comment.*, bk. ii, ch. 20.

***dē-vīḡe-mēnt, *dē-vyse-mēnt, s.** [O. Fr. *devisement*; Ital. *divisamento*.] A description.

"I knew hit by his *deysement* in the Apocalypse."—E. Eng. Allit. Poems: Pearl, 1,018.

dē-vīḡ-ēr, de-vī-sor, *de-vy-sour, *de-vī-zor, *di-vī-ser, s. [Eng. *devis(e)*; -*er*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who devises, plans, or contrives; a contriver.

"A law should by the selfsame maker and deviser of the same be again revokid."—North: *Plutarch*, p. 148.

*2. One who feigns or pretends; a deceiver, an inventor.

"I say, they are dally mocked into error by devisers."—Browne.

II. Law (of the form *devisor*): One who devises or bequeaths anything by will.

"The burning, tearing, or destroying thereof by the *devisor*."—Blackstone: *Comment.*, bk. ii, ch. 20.

dē-vīḡ-īng, pr. par., a., & s. [DEVICE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of contriving, planning, or inventing anything.

2. *Law*: The act of bequeathing landed property by will.

dē-vīḡ-ōr, s. [DEVISER.]

***dēv-ī-tā-ble, a.** [Lat. *devitabilis*, from *devito* = to avoid; *de* = away, from, and *vito* = to avoid.] That may or can be avoided or escaped; avoidable.

***dē-vī-tal-ize, v.t.** [Pref. *de* = away, from, and Eng. *vitalize* (q.v.).] To deprive of life or vitality.

"I do not speak of woman demoralized, *devitalized* by slavery."—W. S. Mayo: *Newer Again*, ch. xvi.

***dēv-ī-tā-tion, s.** [Lat. *devitatio*, from *devito*.]

1. The act of avoiding or escaping.

2. A warning off.

"If there be any here that . . . will venture himself a guest at the devil's banquet, mangle all *devitation*, let him stay and hear the reckoning."—Adams: *Works*, I. 177. (Davies.)

***dē-vīt-rī-fī-cā-tion, s.** [Pref. *de* = away, from, and Eng. *vitrification* (q.v.).] The act or process of depriving glass of its transparency, and making it soft and pliable.

"Malleable Glass.—M. Peligot has called attention to this new fact, that he has discovered the *devitrification* of a piece of St. Gobain glass."—J. Timbs, in *Cassell's Technical Educator*, pt. ii, p. 339.

***dē-vīt-rī-fy, v.t.** [Pref. *de* = away, from, and Eng. *vitrify* (q.v.).] To deprive of lustre and transparency.

***dē-vīve, v.t.** [Lat. *de* = away, from, and *vivus* = living; cf. *revive*.] To deprive of life; to devitalize.

"Prof. Owen has remarked that there are organisms which we can devitalize and revitalize, *devise*, and revive many times."—Beale: *Bioplasm*.

dē-vōc-al-ī-zā-tion, s. [Eng. *devocalize* (e); -*ation*.] The act or process of making voiceless or non-sonant.

"Before voiceless stops there is always *devocalization*."—H. Sweet: *Sounds of Spoken Swedish* (Trans. Philol. Soc.), p. 484.

dē-vōc-al-ize, v.t. [Pref. *de* = away, from, and Eng. *vocalize* (q.v.).] To make voiceless or non-sonant.

***dēv-ō-cāte, v.t. & i.** [Lat. *devocatus*, pa. par. of *devoco*.]

1. Trans.: To call away.

2. Intrans.: To rob, to plunder.

"From them you *devocate*."—Preston: *K. Cambises* (Davies.)

***dēv-ō-cā-tion, s.** [Lat. *devocatus*, pa. par. of *devoco* = to call away; *de* = away, from, and *oco* = to call.] A calling, seducing, or leading astray.

"He that makes it his business to be freed and released from all its [society's] handicapsments and flattering *devocations*."—Hallywell: *Metamorphoses*, p. 97.

dē-vōid, *dē-voyd, *dē-voyde, a. [O. Fr. *desvuidier*, *desvuidier*; Fr. *devider* = to empty out; O. Fr. *des* = Lat. *dis* = apart, from; O. Fr. *voidier*, *vuidier* = to void; *void*, *vuit* = empty, void; Lat. *viduus*.]

1. Empty, deserted, vacant, void.

"When I awoke and found her place *devoid*,
And nought but pressed ground where she had [yeen],
Spencer: *F. Q.*, I. ix. 15.

2. Wanting, destitute of, not possessing.

"And what avails tune without voice,
Devoid of matter?"

Cowper: *Trans. of Milton's Ad Patrem*.

3. Free from.

"*Devoid* of pride certaine she was."
Romeau of the Rose.

¶ For the difference between *devoid* and *empty*, see EMPTY.

***dē-vōid, *dē-voyde, *dē-woyde, v.t.** [DEVOID, a.]

1. To clear out of, to quit, to depart from.

"He bad her swythe *devoyde* his land."
R. Cœur de Lion, 1,228.

2. To put away, to put aside.

"*Devoyde* now thy vengeance."
Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems: Patience, 283.

devoir (dēv-wār), *de-veer, *de-ver, de-vere, s. [Fr.; Sp. *deber*; Ital. *devere*, *devere*; Prov. & Port. *dever*; from Lat. *debeo* = to owe.]

1. A service, a duty.

"Do the *dever* that thou hast to done."
William of Palerne, 2,546.

2. An act of civility or politeness; respects.

"Gentlemen, who do not design to marry, yet pay their *devoirs* to one particular fair."—Spectator.

¶ The word was once naturalized in English, but has ceased to be regarded as such. (Trench: *English Past and Present*, lect. iii.)

***dēv-ō-lūte, *dīv-ō-lūte, v.t.** [Lat. *devolutus*, pa. par. of *devo* = to roll down; *de* = down, and *vo* = to roll.] To transfer, to devolve.

"The realm of France, by Goddes lawe and mannes lawe to you lawfully *devoluted*."—Bail: *Henry V.*, (an. 2).

dēv-ō-lū-tion, *dev-o-lu-ci-on, s. [Low Lat. *devolutio*, from *devolutus*, pa. par. of *devo*; Fr. *devolution*; Sp. *devolucion*; Ital. *devoluzione*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: The act of rolling down.

"The raising of new mountains, deterrations, or the *devolution* of earth down upon the valleys from the hills and high grounds, will fall under our consideration."—Woodward.

2. Figuratively:

(1) The act of passing on or transferring; the state of devolving or being handed on or transferred.

"By the alteration of the state and the *devolution* of the same to Henry the Fourth."—Grafton: *Chron. Henry VIII.* (an. 34).

(2) A moving or passing on from one stage to another.

"The jurisdiction exercised in those courts is derived from the crown of England, and the last *devolution* is to the king by way of appeal."—Hale.

II. Scots Law:

1. The reference of a case in dispute by the umpires to an arbitrator when they are unable to agree.

2. The falling of a lot sold under articles of roup to the next highest bidder, when the highest bidder fails to complete or find security for the completion of the purchase within the specified time.

dē-vōlve, v.t. & i. [Lat. *devo* = to roll down, *vo* = to roll; Sp. *devolver*; Ital. *devolvere*.]

A. Transitive:

- *1. Lit.: To roll down.

"The swelling Nile . . .
Through splendid *kludgions* now *devolves* his maze."
Thomson: *Summer*, 816.

2. Fig.: To transfer, to hand over, to pass on.

"He did *devolve* the supreme authority of this Commonwealth into the hands of those persons therein mentioned."—Clarendon: *Civil War*, bk. 433.

B. Intransitive:

- *1. Lit.: To roll down.

"The matter which *devolves* from the hills down upon the lower grounds, does not considerably raise them."—Woodward.

2. Figuratively:

(1) To fall, or pass in succession from one to another; to be transferred.

"On great *Aeneas* shall *devolve* the reign."
Pope: *Rome's Iliad*, bk. xx. 356.

(2) To fall, to become incumbent.

"Our care *devolves* on others left behind."
Pope: *Rome's Iliad*, bk. xx. 232.

dē-vōlved, pa. part. or a. [DEVOLVE.]

***dē-vōlve-mēnt, s.** [Eng. *devolve*; -*ment*.] The act or process of devolving; devolution.

dē-vōlv-īng, pr. par., a., & s. [DEVOLVE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The act or process of being transferred or handed over; devolution.

Dē-vō-nī-an, a. & s. [Eng. *Devon*; -*ian*.]

A. As adj.: Of or pertaining to Devon, or Devon's ire, a county in the south-west of England.

B. As subst.: The Devonian rocks (q.v.).

Devonian period.

Geol.: The time during which the Devonian rocks were being deposited [DEVONIAN ROCKS.]

Devonian rocks, or system.

Geol.: One of the great divisions of the Palaeozoic strata. It is intermediate in age between the Silurian, which is older than it, and the Carboniferous, which is newer. In the early days of geological inquiry, two red sandstones were recognised, one called the Old Red and the other the New Red Sandstone. The New Red is now divided into Triassic and Permian, between which a great gap in time occurs. But it is with the Old Red that this article has to do. That appellation has gone widely abroad beyond geological circles, from its being associated with the researches of Hugh Miller in the days when e was a working stone-mason. It will be remembered by readers of his works that the prominent fossils are mailed fishes of abnormal type, Pterichthys, Coccoosteus, &c. When the lamented geologist just named published his *Footprints of the Creator*, it was supposed that the most antique of the Old Red Sandstone strata in Scotland was the Caithness and Orkney series—that from which the Asterolepis had been brought. These are at present considered Middle Old Red, whilst the Forfarshire beds, then deemed Middle, are now known to be the oldest of all. This sets aside one half of Mr. Miller's argument in the book, for the first Devonian fish is not the huge Asterolepis, but apparently the small Cephalaspis. Old Red

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, celi, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -cion = shūn; -tion, -cion = shūn. -cious, -tious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

Sandstones of an analogous character occur in England, in Herefordshire, Worcestershire, Shropshire, and in South Wales. Formerly these were assumed to have been deposited in the ocean; now they are held to be lacustrine: in other words, a series of lakes of magnificent size, like those on the present St. Lawrence, occupied the greater part of Scotland and a smaller portion of England in Old Red Sandstone times. In 1839 Messrs. Sedgwick and Murchison proved that a series of marine beds in Devonshire were of Old Red Sandstone age, and, at the suggestion of Mr. Lonsdale, proposed to call them Devonian. They constituted the deposits in the ocean at or near the time when those in the lakes were laid down.

Rocks of the Devonian age occur widely in the United States and Canada, both types of strata being represented, the arenaceous Old Red deposits in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and rocks of the Devonian type in New York and the Appalachian region, and largely developed in the basin of the Mississippi. Devonian rocks also appear in much of Europe, outcropping in Northern France and Belgium and in Central Europe. In Russia they extend over more than 7000 miles, both the arenaceous and the calcareous rocks appearing. The Devonian strata are evidently of marine origin, while those of the Old Red appear to have been laid down in large lakes or inland seas. As a consequence the former extend over enormous areas, while the latter are met with in isolated basins. They abound in fossil plant and animal remains, the animals including numerous fishes of the Ganoid order, that from which the first Batrachians probably developed. Of these fish forms, the largest known was the *Dinichthys* of the United States, a creature whose armor-clad head was three feet in length. According to Dr. Newberry this fish was probably fully fifteen feet long, "incased in armor and provided with formidable jaws, which would have severed the body of a man as easily as he bites off a radish." Other forms appear to be distinctly related to *Ceratodus*, the mud-fish of Australia.

Another very interesting class of fossils in the American strata is that of insects, formerly not thought to be older than the Carboniferous rocks. These insect forms belong to the orders of Neuroptera and Orthoptera, among them wings of the ancestral forms of the May Fly, &c. Myriapods have also been found. Among the most common Devonian fossils are Brachiopods, which seem to have attained their highest development in the waters of that remote age. The fish fauna of the period seem to have abounded in the great lakes, probably making their way through the rivers to the seas. As to the land life of the period its animal forms were confined, so far as we know, to the insects and myriapods mentioned, though vertebrate forms may have existed. Plants seem to have been numerous, mostly a monotonous flowerless vegetation, though large pines grew on the drier uplands, while their trunks were carried by rivers to the seas. Tree ferns and smaller ferns abounded, together with *Lepidodendroids*, great *Alatinites* or *Horseshells*, and *Sigillarioids*. In the ocean depths corals were numerous and Crinoids abounded. Trilobites, which had been so abundant in the preceding period, were now much reduced in numbers and variety. As a whole the life of the Devonian age seems to have been abundant and varied.

děv-ôn-îte, *s.* [From being first discovered at Barnstable, Devon.]

Mtn.: The same as **WAVELLITE** (q.v.)

děv-ôn-pört, *s.* [Etym doubtful, see **DAVENPORT**.] A kind of small ornamental writing-table or desk, with a sloping top, and fitted with drawers down each side.

Děv-ông, *s. pl.* [From the county where they are reared. (See def.)] The name given to a breed of cattle which occurs in Devonshire. They are rather wild, of a dark-red colour, and can be used instead of horses for ploughing. They are smaller than Shorthorns or Herefords. The bull has a small head, fine muzzle and face, very handsome horns, which should taper upward and rather backward; the eye is large and rather wild, indicating an active disposition; the neck is arched, but the dewlap is not much developed; tail set on rather high; good barrel well up behind the shoulder; not the depth of carcass in the same height as is found in the Shorthorns; skin of a dark-red and

rather of a mottled character, and plenty of long curling hair; the skin is thicker than that of Shorthorns, but not so thick as that of Herefords. They form a good deal of inside fat and firm meat. The cows yield a very rich milk. They are hardy, and able to find food on poor uplands.

Děv-ôn-shire, *s. & v.t.* [Eng. Devon, and shire.]

A. *As subst.*: The county or shire of Devon.

B. *As verb.*:

Agric.: (For def. see extract). [DENSHIRE.]

"To Devonshire land is to pare off the surface or top-turf the surface, then lay it together in heaps and burn it, which ashes are a marvellous improvement to battle barren ground. . . . An husbandry which, wherever used, retains the name of the place where it was first invented, it being usual to Devonshire land in Dorsetshire and other countries."—*Puller: Worthies: Devon*, l. 273. (Davies.)

Devonshire beauty, *s.*

Bot.: A white dwarf garden species of *Phlox*. (*Britten & Holland.*)

Devonshire colic, *s.*

Med.: Also called Painter's colic (q.v.). A species of colic caused by the introduction of lead into the system. It is frequent amongst the workers in the lead mines of Devonshire, whence its name.

Devonshire myrtle, *s.*

Bot.: *Myrica Gale*. (*Britten & Holland.*)

děv-ôn-shir-ing, *pr. par. & s.* [DEVONSHIRE, v.]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb).

B. *As substantive*:

Agric.: The same as **DENSHIRING** (q.v.).

***děv-ôr-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *devoratio*, from *devoro* = to devour.] The act of devouring; the state of being devoured.

"They have been occasions of the death and devouring of man's children."—*Holinshead: Descript. Eng.*, ch. x

***děv-ôr-îe**, *s.* [Fr. *devoir*.] A duty payable from land, or belonging to one in virtue of his office.

"With all and sundry landis, commodities, privileges, fees and *devoirs* pertaining to the keeping of the said castle."—*Acts Mary* 1670 (ed. 1814), p. 350.

***dě-vô-s**, *s.* [DIVORCE.]

"Was no *deuors* made between a man and his wylf."—*Trivisia*, l. 251.

***dě-vôt-a-ry**, *s.* [Low Lat. *devotarius*, from Lat. *devotus*, *pa. par.* of *devoeo* = to vow, to devote.] A votary.

"There went up a more famous and frequent pilgrimage of *devotaries* than to any holy land of theirs whatsoever."—*Gregory: Works* (1664), p. 50.

dě-vôte, *v.t.* [Lat. *devotus*, *pa. par.* of *devoeo*: *de* = fully, and *voveo* = to vow; Fr. *devouer*.]

I. Literally:

1. To consecrate; to dedicate; to set apart or appropriate by vow.

"No devoted thing that a man shall devote unto the Lord . . . shall be sold or redeemed."—*Lev. xvii. 21.*

2. To offer up; to give as an offering to the gods.

"Declus, following the example of his father at the battle of Veneris, devoted himself for the Romans."—*Lewis: Crad. Early Rom. Hist.* (1858), ch. xiii., pt. ii., § 23.

3. To execrate, to curse, to doom to destruction.

"Let her, like me, of every joy forlorn,
Devote the hour when such a wretch was born."
Rose: Jane Shore, iv. 2.

II. Figuratively:

1. To addict; to give wholly up to.

"The ardour and perseverance with which he devoted himself to his mission have scarcely any parallel in history."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

2. To give up, to resign, to abandon.

"Alike devote to sorrow's dire extreme
The day reflection and the midnight dream."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, iv. l. 661, l. 662.

3. To doom, to consign.

"Aliens were devoted to their rapine and despoil."
Mary: Decay of Fidelity.

¶ For the difference between to devote and to dedicate, see **DEDICATE**.

***dě-vôte**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *devotus*; Fr. *dévol.*]

A. *As adjective*:

1. Doomed, set apart, devoted.

"How art thou lost! how on a sudden lost,
Defaced, deflowered, and now to death devoted!"
Milton: P. L., ix. 890, 891.

2. Devoted, addicted, attached.

"Let's be no stoics, nor no stocks, I pray;
Or so devote to Aristotle's checks,
As Ovid be an outcast quite abjured."
Shakespeare: Taming of the Shrew, l. 1.

3. Devout.

"Be deep devote in hol makeness."
E. Eng. Altit. Poems; Pearl 406.

B. *As subst.*: A devotee.

"One professeth himself a devote or peculiar servant to our Lord."—*Str. E. Sandys: State of Religion*.

dě-vôt-éd, *pa. par. & a.* [DEVOTE, v.]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb).

B. *As adjective*:

1. Dedicated; solemnly set apart; consecrated.

"None devoted, which shall be devoted of men, shall be redeemed; but shall surely be put to death."—*Lev. xxvii. 23.*

2. Doomed; consigned to destruction; fated.

"The flames went up from every market-place, every hamlet, every parish church, every country seat, within the devoted provinces."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

3. Wholly given up, addicted, or attached to any pursuit, study, habit, &c.

"A generation equally devoted to monarchy and to vice."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

4. Ardently or strongly attached; zealous.

"In the midst of a devoted household and tenantry."
Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. vii.

***de-vote-liche**, ***de-vote-ly**, *adv.* [DEVOUTLY.]

dě-vôt-éd-něss, *s.* [Eng devoted; -ness.]

1. The state of being devoted or addicted; attachment; dedication.

"The owning of our obligation unto virtue, may be styled natural religion; that is to say, a *devotedness* unto God, so as to act according to his will."—*Green*.

2. Strong or warm attachment; zealousness

"With what a deep devotedness of woe
I wept thy absence."
Moore: Titled Prophet of Khorassan.

děv-ô-těe, *s.* [DEVOTE, a.]

1. One who is wholly devoted or superstitiously given up to religious duties and ceremonies; a votary, a bigot, a religious enthusiast.

"The secret evidence of a few reclus devoted."—*Paley: Expositions*, pt. i., ch. 1.

2. One wholly devoted to any practice, pursuit, or study; an enthusiast.

"He . . . was esteemed by some a *Boile Crutian*, and a great devote to Dr. Job Doe."—*Wood: Athenae Oxon.* Edward Dyer.

***dě-vôte-měnt**, *s.* [Eng. devote; -ment; Fr. *dévouement*.] The act of devoting, dedicating, or setting apart by a vow; the state of being devoted or dedicated.

"Her [Iphigenia's] *devotement* was the demand of Apollo, and the joint petition of all Greece."—*Hurd: Notes on Ars Poetica*.

dě-vôt-ěr, ***dě-vô-tôr**, *s.* [Eng. devote(e); -er.]

1. One who devotes, dedicates, or sets apart.

2. A devotee or worshipper.

"Whole towns sometimes, as Sienna by name, are devotees of our Lady."—*Sir Miles Sandys: Essays* (1634), p. 196.

"His sacred hand He [Christ] lifted up,
And round about on his devotees dealt
His bounteous blessing."
Beaumont: Psycho, ix. 128.

***dě-vôt-ěr-ěr**, *s.* [DEVOTERING.] An adulterer.

"Let him be slain, both the *devoter* and the *ad-vouter*."—*Bacon: Works*, l. 459.

dě-vôt-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DEVOTE, v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: The act of dedicating, setting apart, or giving up to anything.

dě-vô-tion, ***dě-vô-clion**, ***de-vo-clion**, ***de-vo-cy-on**, ***de-vo-ty-oun**, *s.* [Fr. *dévotion*; Sp. *devoción*; Ital. *divozione*; Port. *divoção*, from Lat. *devotio*, from *devotus*, *pa. par.* of *devoeo*.]

1. The act of solemnly devoting or dedicating to some purpose.

2. The act of devoting or applying oneself or one's time to anything.

3. The power of devoting or applying to any purpose; disposal.

"They are entirely at our devotion, and may be turned backward and forward, as we please."—*Gouvier: Enquirer*, p. 363.

4. The state of being solemnly devoted or dedicated to any particular purpose.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrķ, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian, æ, œ = ô ey = â, qu = kw.

- *5. That which is solemnly dedicated, or set apart.
- *6. An offering to God or for religious purposes.
"The Deacons, Church-wardens, or other fit person appointed for that purpose, shall receive the alms for the poor, and other devotions of the people, in a decent basin."—*Rubric in Communion Service; Book of Common Prayer.*
- *7. A sincere and heartfelt love towards the Supreme Being; piety, devoutness.
"Pure devotion and indebted before God the father is this."—*James I. 27 (1601).*
- *8. An act of reverence or worship done to the Supreme Being; prayer, religious worship, or duties. (Generally in the plural.)
- *9. An object of worship.
"For as I passed by and beheld your devotions, I found an altar with this inscription, To the Unknown God."—*Acts xvii, 23.*
- *10. The state of being devoted or wholly given up to any pursuit, study, or practice.
- *11. A strong, zealous attachment to any person.
"He had a particular reverence for the person of the king, and the more extraordinary devotion for that of the prince."—*Clarendon.*
- *12. An act expressive of devotion or attachment.
"Upon the like devotion as yourselves, To gratulate the gentle princes there."—*Shakespeare: Richard III., iv. 1.*
- †13. Earnestness, eagerness, ardour, zeal.
"... he seeks their hate with greater devotion than they can render it him."—*Shakespeare: Coriolanus, ii. 2.*
- ***dē-vō-tion-āir**, s. [O. Fr.] A devotee.
"The Lord Chief Justice Haies . . . both devotionalist and moralist."—*North: Life of Lord Guilford, ii. 264 (Davies).*
- dē-vō-tion-āl**, a. & s. [Eng. devotion; -al.]
A. As adj.: Of or pertaining to devotion; characteristic of or befitting devotion; devout.
"The devotional as well as the active part of religion."—*Atterbury: Sermon, vol. iv., ser. 9.*
B. As subst.: A form of devotion.
"Their disputings against the devotionalists of the Church of England."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church, p. 87.*
- ***dē-vō-tion-āl-ist**, s. [Eng. devotional; -ist.] One who is superstitiously and formally devout; a devotee.
"Give a religious turn to this natural softness, and you have the complete image of a French devotionalist."—*Cowenry: Philemon to Hydaspes, conv. 1.*
- ***dē-vō-tion-āl-ī-ty**, s. [Eng. devotional; -ity.] Affected devotion; hypocrisy.
"First we must mention and dismiss pure devotionalist."—*A. H. Clough: Remains, i. 239.*
- ***dē-vō-tion-āl-ly**, adv. [Eng. devotional; -ly.] In a devotional manner; towards devotion; as, to be devotionally inclined.
- ***dē-vō-tion-ist**, s. [Eng. devotion; -ist.] A devotionalist.
"There are certain zealous devotionalists, which abhor all set forms and fixed hours of invocation."—*Bp. Hall: Soliloq. 73.*
- ***dē-vō-tion-ness**, s. [Eng. devot(e), -ious, -ness.] Devoutness, devotion.
"The clear what notion they had of . . . devotionalness."—*Hammond: Works, i. 204.*
- ***dē-vō-tō**, s. [Ital.] A devotee.
"This hath been commonly experimented by the devotees of all religions."—*Scott: Works (1718), vol. ii., p. 129.*
- ***dē-vōt-ōr**, s. [DEVOTER.]
- ***dē-vōt-ōr-ing**, a. [Cf. O. Fr. *avoltre*, *avouter* = an adulterer; O. Ital. *avolterare* = to commit adultery.] Adulterous.
"What a devoting rogue this is! He would have been at both."—*The Wizard, a Play (1640).* (Nares.)
- dē-vōur**, ***dē-vowr-yn**, ***dē-voure**, ***dē-vour-en**, v.t. & i. [Fr. *dévorer*; Sp. & Port. *devorar*; Ital. *devorare*, *divorare*, from Lat. *devoro* = *de* (intens.), and *voro* = to devour.]
A. Transitive:
1. Literally:
I. To eat up ravenously or greedily, as a wild beast, or a very hungry man.
"These men devoureth her owne children."—*Trevius, iv. 447.*
II. Figuratively:
1. To destroy or consume rapidly and violently; to annihilate.
"How dire a tempest from Mycenæ pour'd,
Our plains, our temples, and our town devour'd."—*Dryden: Virgil, Æneid, vii. 802, 803.*

- *2. To destroy or do away with utterly.
"Such a pleasure as grows fresher upon enjoyment; and though continually fed upon, yet is never devoured."—*South.*
- *3. To enjoy with avidity.
"Longing they look, and gazing at the sight,
Devour her o'er and o'er with vast delight."—*Dryden: Virgil, Æneid vii. 1, 107.*
- *4. To take into the mind with eagerness and avidity.
"She'll come again, and with a greedy ear
Devour up my discourse."—*Shakespeare: Othello, i. 3.*
- *5. To consume or waste in dissipation and riot.
"Thy son which hath devoured thy living with harlots."—*Luke xv. 30.*
- *6. To ruin, to plunder.
"Their rejoicing was as to devour the poor secretly."—*Hab. iii. 14.*
- ***B.** Intrans.: To act as a devourer or consumer; to consume.
"A fire devoureth before them, and behind them a flame burneth."—*Joel ii. 2.*
- †**dē-vōur-a-ble**, a. [Eng. devour; -able.] Capable of being devoured; fit to be devoured.
- dē-vōur-ed**, pa. par. or a. [DEVOUR.]
- dē-vōur-er**, ***dē-vouer-er**, ***dē-vowr-ar**, s. [Eng. devour; -er.]
1. Lit.: One who devours; a glutton.
"A man devourer and drynkyng wyn."—*Wycliffe: Luke vii.*
2. Fig.: One who or that which utterly destroys or consumes.
"Such thevish devourers of men's most sacred time."—*Prynne: i. Historio-Mastix, vi. 1.*
- devourer-beetle**, s.
Entom.: A book-name for a carnivorous beetle belonging to the genus *Brosicus*.
- ***dē-vōur-ess**, ***dē-vōur-esse**, s. [Eng. devour; -ess.] A woman who devours; a female devourer.
"Thon art a devourresse of man, and strangling the folk."—*Wycliffe: Ezek. xxxii. 13.*
- dē-vōur-ing**, pr. par., a., & s. [DEVOUR.]
A. As pr. par.: (See the Verb).
B. As adjective:
1. Ord. lang.: Eating up, consuming, destroying, annihilating, wasting.
"Your ever anxious mind and beauteous frame,
From the devouring rage of grief reclaim."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, xix. 299, 300.
2. Her.: The same as **VORANT** (q.v.).
C. As subst.: The act of eating up, consuming, destroying, or wasting.
- dē-vōur-ing-ly**, adv. [Eng. devouring; -ly.] In a devouring, greedy, or eager manner; with eagerness and avidity.
- ***dē-vours**, s. [DIVORCE.]
- dē-vout**, ***dē-vot**, ***dē-vote**, ***dē-voute**, a. & s. [Fr. *dévot*; Lat. *devotus*, pa. par. of *devoveo*; Sp. & Port. *devoto*; Ital. *devoto*, *divoto*.]
A. As adjective:
1. Devoted to religion and piety; pious, religious.
"Misfortune generally made him devout after his own fashion."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xx.*
2. Filled with devotion.
"For this, with soul devout, he thank'd the god
And, of success secure, return'd to his abode."
Dryden: Palamon & Arcite, iii. 373, 374.
3. Expressive of devotion; pious.
"Into thy presence let my prayer,
With sighs devout, ascend."
Milton: Translation, Ps. xxxviii.
4. Sincere, heartfelt, earnest.
B. As substantive:
1. Devotion.
"Till we come to the devout of it."—*Milton: Eikonoklastes, ch. i.*
2. A devotee.
"They are not to be the ordinary followers of Anti-christ but they are to be in his special devouts, and as it were sworn slaves."—*Sheldon: Miracles of Anti-christ (1616), p. 247.*
† For the difference between *devout* and *holy*, see **HOLY**.
- ***dē-vout-ēd**, a. [Eng. devout; -ed.] Devoted, devout.
"Hee showed himselfe a well devouted Christian."—*Stow: King James (an. 1603).*
- ***dē-voute-ment**, adv. [O. Fr. *devotement*.] Devoutly.
"The holy pope prayde God devoutement."—*Octavian, 61.*

- ***dē-vout-fūl**, a. [Eng. devout; *fūl*(d).] 1. Full of devotion; exceedingly devout.
"In that devoutful action of the East."
Daniel: Civil Wars, bk. 1.
2. Sacred.
"To make her his by most devoutful rights."
Marston.
- ***dē-vout-lēss**, a. [Eng. devout; -less.] Destitute of or without devotion.
- ***dē-vout-lēss-nēss**, s. [Eng. *devoutless*; -ness.] The quality of being devoutless; want of devotion.
"The last plot of this armour be the darts of devoutlessnes, minnerfulness, and epicurisme."—*Bp. of Chichester: Two Sermons (1576).*
- dē-vout-ly**, ***dē-vote-ly**, ***dē-voute-liche**, ***dē-vout-liche**, adv. [Eng. devout; -ly.]
1. In a devout manner; with devotion; piously, religiously.
"Cast her fair eyes to heav'n, and pray'd devoutly."
Shakespeare: Henry VIII., iv. 1.
2. Earnestly, sincerely, with heartfelt earnestness.
"A consumption
Devoutly to be wished."—*Shakespeare: Hamlet, iii. 1.*
- dē-vout-nēss**, s. [Eng. devout; -ness.] The quality or state of being devout; devotion.
"Twas observed before, that there are some who have a sort of devoutness and religion in their particular complexion."—*Glanville: Sermons, p. 52.*
- ***dē-vō-vo**, v.t. [Lat. *devoveo*; *de* (intens.), and *vovo* = to vow.] To dedicate, to consecrate, to devote, to destine for a sacrifice.
"Twas his own Son whom God and mankind lov'd
His own victorious Son, whom He devov'd."
Cowley: Davideis, iv.
- ***dē-vōw**, v.t. [Pref. *de*, and Eng. *vow* (q.v.).] 1. To dedicate, to vow, to devote.
"As making full account either to win the victorie, or devote and betake themselves to be consumed with the ashes of their country."—*Holland: Amianthus Marcellinus (1609).*
2. To devote or give oneself wholly up to.
"To the inquiry
And search of which, your mathematical head
Hath so devoted itself."
Ben Jonson: Magnetic Lady, i. 1.
- ***devoyre**, s. [DEVOIR.]
- dew** (ew as ū), ***deow**, ***deew**, ***dev**, ***dewe**, s. & a. [A.S. *dēaw*; cogn. with Dnt. *dauw*; Icel. *dögg*; Dan. *dug*; Sw. *dagg*; O. H. Ger. *tow*, *tau*; Ger. *thau*.]
A. As substantive:
1. Ordinary Language:
I. Lit.: In the same sense as **II**.
"He glod away as dew in son."—*Amadas, 761.*
2. Figuratively:
* (1) Anything which falls or descends lightly, so as to refresh.
"The golden dew of sleep."
Shakespeare: Richard III., iv. 2.
† (2) Used as an emblem of freshness.
"Having the dew of his youth, and the beauty thereof."
Longfellow: Miles Scantling, i.
* (3) Tears.
"Do not steep thy heart
In such relenting dew of lachrymations."
Shakespeare: Rape of Lucrece, i. 828, 1, 829.
* (4) A drop.
"Dews of blood,
Disasters in the sun; and the moist star,
Upon whose influence Neptune's empire stands."
Shakespeare: Hamlet, i. 1.
- II. Meteorol.**: Moisture condensed from the atmosphere upon the surface of certain bodies. Dew must have attracted the attention of mankind from the earliest ages. In modern times Pictet of Geneva, Le Roy of Montpellier, Six of Canterbury, and Patrick Wilson of Glasgow, have investigated the subject—especially the last-named man of science, who wrote, in A.D. 1780, valuable observations on this part of meteorology; but the standard work on the subject is *The Theory of Dew*, published in A.D. 1814, by Dr. Charles William Wells, F.R.S., of London (formerly of Carolina). The higher the temperature the more aqueous vapour can the atmosphere retain in solution. The diminution, therefore, of heat, which takes place when day is succeeded by night, in many cases renders the air incapable of retaining some of the moisture which it held in the form of vapour during the day. This is deposited on any bodies which at the time are colder than the adjacent atmosphere. It scarcely ever happens that the air is saturated with vapour, or, as it is more correctly worded, that the aqueous vapour is in the condition of

greatest possible density for the temperature. As Aristotle long ago observed, dew is deposited chiefly on calm and serene nights. It is more plentiful in spring and autumn than in summer. A cloudy night interferes with the condensation, for the clouds intercept radiation from the earth, and, in many cases, prevent the temperature falling to the dew-point. [DEW-POINT.] Dew when congealed becomes hoar-frost. Mr. Aitken, of Edinburgh, in 1855, gave evidence to show that dew is principally formed from vapor that has just risen from the ground, and is condensed on grass, &c., while rising.

B. As adj.: In any way pertaining to dew; moist, damp.

"Ane hate fyrr power, warme and dew,
Heinly begynning, and original.
Bene in thay sedis quhilkie we saulis cal."
Douglas: Virgil, 131, 8.

¶ Obvious compounds: *Dew-bedabbled*, *dew-bespangled*, *dew-besprinkled*, *dew-drenched*, &c.

dew-head, s. A bead or single drop of dew.

"Admiring the dew-heads on the branches."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Oct. 13, 1882.

dew-beater, s.

1. A coarse oiled shoe, which resists the dew.

* 2. An early walker.

"The dew-beaters have trod their way for those that come after them."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, 1, 57.

*** dew-bent, a.** Bent or weighed down with dew.

"Just as the dew-bent rose is born."
Thomson: Hymn to Solitude.

dew-berry, s.

Botany:

1. The popular name of *Rubus cerasus*, so called from its fruit being covered over with a fine waxy white secretion like dew.

2. The fruit of 1. It is black, with a bluish bloom, and has a pleasant acid taste.

"Feed him with apricocks and dewberries,
With purple grapes, green figs, and mulberries."
Shakespeare: Midsummer Night's Dream, III, 1.

3. *Ribes Grossularia*. (*Britten & Holland*.)

* 4. The raspberry.

"Dewberries, as they stand here among the more delicate fruits, must be understood to mean raspberries, which are also of the bramble kind."—*Hammer*.

*** dew-besprent, a.** Sprinkled with dew.

"Had ta'en their supper on the savoury herb
Of knot-grass dew-besprent."
Milton: Comus, 541, 542.

dew-bit, s. The first meal in the morning. (*Protr.*)

dew-bright, a. Bright with dew.

"Aslant the dew-bright earth, and colour'd air
He looks in boundless majesty abroad."
Thomson: Summer, 86, 87.

*** dew-burning, a.** Sparkling or glistening like dew in the sun. (*Spenser*.)

dew-claw, s.

1. One of the bones or little nails behind a deer's foot.

2. The uppermost claw in a dog's foot, smaller than the rest, and not reaching the ground.

"His head is decidedly inferior to Bayard's, and he is lacking dew-claws."—*Field*, Jan. 23, 1882.

dew-cold, a. Cold with dew.

"Unheeded there, pale, sunk, aghaist,
With brow against the dew-cold mast."
Moore: Fire Worshipers.

dew-cup, a.

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The first allowance of beer to harvestmen.

2. *Bot.*: *Alochemilla vulgaris*, Ladies' mantle, from its being frequently seen with drops of dew or rain lying on the foliage, which do not wet the leaves, but roll about on the hairy surface. (*Britten & Holland*.)

"They [the fairies] 'll hae to gang away an' sleep in their dew-cups till the gloaming come on again."—*Brownie of Bodsbeck*, II, 183.

dew-drink, s. The same as DEW-CUP, 1 (q.v.).

dew-drop, s. A single drop of dew.

"Dew-drops may deck the turf that hides the bones,
But tears of godly grief ne'er flow within."
Cooper: Bill of Mortality, A.D. 1788.

dew-dropping, a. Wetting, rainy.

"Half in a blush of clustering roses lost
Dew-dropping coolness to the shade retires."
Thomson: Summer, 206.

dew-fall, s. The falling of dew; the time when dew falls.

"Expanding while the dew-fall flows."
Moore: Light of the Haram.

dew-grass, s.

Bot.: *Dactylis glomerata*. (*Britt. & Holland*.)

dew-impearled, a. Sparkling with dew, as though with pearls.

"Where nightingales in Arden sit and sing
Amongst the dainty dew-impearled flowers."
Drayton: Sonnet 53.

dew-piece, s. A piece of bread, which in former times used to be given to farm-servants, when they went out to their work early in the morning.

"When I was eating my dew piece [apparently meant for dew-piece] this morning, something came and clicked it out of my hand."—*Sinclair: Satan's Invisible World*, p. 48.

dew-point, s.

Meteorol.: The temperature of the glass in a hygrometer at the moment when dew begins to form upon its surface. It corresponds with the point of saturation in the air. When the air outside a house has cooled down by radiation to this point, dew is deposited and latent heat given out. Thus the dew-point determines the minimum temperature of the night, and to ascertain it is of importance to the horticulturist, as it enables him, in certain cases, to predict frost and take timely precautions against its probable effects. (*Buchan*.)

*** dew-rake, s.** A fine rake, used on lawns.

"Like dew-rakes and harrows, armed with so many teeth,
That none great or small should escape them."
Gaude: Tears of the Church, p. 381.

dew-retting, s. The process of softening and removing the mucilage from the fibrous and cellular portions of the stalks of flax and hemp, by exposure to dew, showers, sun, and air upon a sward. (*Knight*.) [RETING.]

dew-rounds, s. pl. The ring-walks of deer.

dew-stone, s. A species of limestone found in Nottinghamshire, which collects a large quantity of dew on its surface.

dew-worm, s. The common earth-worm, *Lumbricus terrestris*.

"For the trout, the dew-worm, which some call the job worm, and the brandling are the chief."
Walton: Angler.

*** dew, pret. of v.** [DAY, v. DAW.]

"Bot restyt till quhill that the brycht day dew;
Agayne began the loun to salve new."
Wallace, viii, 860, MS.

*** dew (ew as ū), * dewe, * dewyn, v.t. & i.** [*A. S.* *deowan*; *O. Fris.* *dawa*; *Dut.* *dauwen*; *O. H. Ger.* *touwen*; *Icel.* *dögva*; *Sw.* *dugga*; *Dan.* *dugge*.] [DEW, s.]

A. Transitive:

I. *Lit.*: To wet with dew, to bedew.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. To wet, to moisten, with dew.

"In Gallick blood again
He dew'd his reeking sword." *Philips: Blenheim*.

2. To accuse, to stain.

"He that is unfortunate . . . shall find many that will dew him with that at least supposed folly."
Feltham: Resolves, p. 88.

B. Intrans.: To send down dew, to scatter dew.

"Deweth, ye heuenuis, fro aboue."—*Wycliffe: Isa.* xlv, 8.

dē-wān, s. [*Mahratta* *divān*, *divāna* = a prime minister; *Arab.* *divān* = (1) a royal court, a tribunal of justice, revenue, &c., (2) the president of the council, (3) the august or imperial court.] [*DIWAN*.] In the East Indies the head officer of finance and revenue.

de-wān-nŷ, s. [*Mahratta* *divānee*, *divāni*.] In the East Indies a court for trying revenue and other civil causes.

*** dewed** (pron. *dūd*), *pa. par.* or *a.* [DEW, v.]

dew-ēy-lite (ew as ū), *s.* [Named after Prof. Chester Dewey, an American mineralogist, and Eng. suff. *-lite* (*Mtn.*) (q.v.).]

Mtn.: An amorphous, translucent, brittle mineral of a whitish, yellowish, or greenish colour. Sp. gr. 1.936–2.31; hardness, 2–3.5; lustre, translucent.

*** dew-füll** (ew as ū), *a.* [Eng. *dew* = due; *-füll*.] Due.

"Of my desert or of my dewfull right."
Spenser: F. Q. VII, v, 36.

*** dew-gar** (ew as ū), *s.* [*Fr.* *Dieu garde* = God save (you).] A mode of salutation.

"He salut thaim, as it war bot in scorn;
Dewgar, gude day, bone Senyhour, and gud morn."
W. Wallace: Answer to the Scots Wreth, *Esquene*, pt. I, p. 12.

*** dewgs** (ew as ū), *s. pl.* [*Etym.* doubtful; cf. *DAG*.] Rags, shreds, shapings of cloth, small pieces.

"But gane onny of their friends be here, tell them if they stir again, they shall awe be cut in dewgs."
W. Wallace: Answer to the Scots Wreth, *Esquene*, pt. I, p. 12.

dew-i-ness (ew as ū), *** dew-i-nesse, s.** [Eng. *dewy*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being dewy, or wet with dew.

"A dewiness dispersed or . . . radicale in the very substance of the body."—*Bacon: Life & Death*.

*** dew-īng** (ew as ū), *** dew-yng, pr. par., a., & s.** [DEW, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The falling of dew; dew.
"Theo sunne ariseth, and fallith the dewyng."
Alisaunder, 914.

*** dē-witt, v.t.** [In reference to the murder of John and Cornelius *De Witt*, in Holland, in 1672.] To murder, to assassinate.

"They apprehended and dewitted him, one of the brethren taking a sop of his heart-blood."—*Brand: Orkney and Zeland*, pp. 116, 117.

dew-lāp (ew as ū), *** dew-lappe, s.** [Eng. *dew*; *-lap*, from *lapping* or licking the dew.]

1. *Lit.*: The loose fold of skin hanging from the throat of an ox or cow.

"Their horns are curv'd towards each, but . . . they have no dewlaps."—*Cook: Voyages*, vol. II, bk. III, ch. ix., p. 250.

2. *Fig.*: The flesh of throat become flaccid through age.

"And, when she drinks, against her lips I bob,
And on her wither'd dewlap pour the ale."
Shakespeare: Midsummer Night's Dream, II, 1.

dew-lāp'p'd, dew-lāpt' (ew as ū), a. [Eng. *dewlap*; *-ed*.] Furnished with dewlaps or a similar appendage.

"Who would believe that there were mountaineers,
Dewlapp'd like hulis!" *Shakespeare: Tempest*, III, 2.

*** dewlie, s.** [*Fr.* *deuil*.] Mourning, lamentation.

"The deadly dewlie which she so sore did make."
Sackville: The Induction, § xiv.

*** dew-less** (ew as ū), *a.* [Eng. *dew*, and *less*.] Free from or destitute of dew.

*** dew-trŷ** (ew as ū), *s.* [*DATURA*.]

"Make leeches and their punks with dewtry
Commit phantasical aduorty."
Bulwer: Andronicus, III, 1, 319, 320.

dew-ŷ (ew as ū), *** dew-le, a.** [Eng. *dew*; *-y*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. Full of or accompanied with dew.

"But from the earth a dewy mist
Went up, and watered all the ground."
Milton: P. L., vii, 333, 334.

2. Resembling dew.

"I would these dewy tears were from the ground."
Shakespeare: Richard III., v, 3.

3. Covered with dew; roscid.

"The birds and flocks are yet abroad to crop
The dewy grass." *Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. v.

4. Falling gently like dew; refreshing.

"Immersed in dewy sleep ambrosial."
Cowper: Homer's Iliad, bk. II.

II. *Bot.*: Having the appearance of being covered with dew; roscid.

*** dewy-feathered, a.** Falling gently as dew.

"And the waters murmuring
With such consort as they keep
Entice the dewy-feathered sleep."
Milton: Il Penseroso, 144–46.

*** dewy-skirted, a.** Skirted or accompanied by dew.

"The dewy-skirted clouds imbibe the sun."
Thomson: Autumn, 960.

dēx-a-mine, s. [*Gr.* *δεξαμενή* (*dexamēnē*) = a receptacle, a reservoir.]

Zool.: A small genus of Crustaceans, family Gammaridae, order Amphipoda; established by Leach. *Dexamine spinosus* is very common on the southern coasts of England, and is often taken in the shore net or found beneath stones among the rocks at low tide. In general appearance the *Dexamine* are not unlike their allies the Sand-hoppers or Sand-fleas. The antennae are long, slender, and three-jointed; there are fourteen legs, the first and second pairs being monodactyle, with a small compressed hand, the other

pairs are furnished with simple claws; the body, including the head, has twelve joints.

dēx-ī-yā, s. [Gr. *δεξιὰ* (*dexia*) = the right hand.]

Entom.: A genus of Dipterous insects, the type of the family Dextiarina.

dēx-ī-ār-yā-s, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *dexi(a)*, and Lat. adj. pl. fem. suff. -*ariz*.]

Entom.: A family of Dipterous insects, which subsist chiefly on the juices of flowers.

dēx-tēr, a. & adv. [Lat.]

A. As adjective:

*** I. Ordinary Language:**

1. Literally:

(1) Pertaining to or situated on the right hand side.

"My mother's blood
Runs on the dexter cheek, and this sinister
Bounds in my father's."—*Shakespeare: Troilus & Cressida*, iv. 3.

(2) Appearing on the right-hand side.

"As thus he spoke, behold, in open view,
On sounding wings a dexter eagle flew."

Pope: Homer's Iliad, xiii. 1,033, 1,034.

2. Fig.: Favourable, auspicious, propitious.

"Prosperous he sailed with dexter auguries,
And all the winged good omens of the skies."

Pope: Homer's Odyssey, xxiv. 362, 363.

II. Her.: The right; situated on the right; as the dexter side of a shield is that opposite the left hand of the spectator.

"How comes it that the victorious arms of England
Are not placed on the dexter side?"—*Brewer: Lingua*, iii. 6.

*** B. As adv.**: On or towards the right-hand side.

"In solemn speed the bird majestic flew
Full dexter to the car."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, xv. 183, 184.

¶ Dexter chief point:

Her.: A point in the right-hand upper corner of a shield.



DEXTER CHIEF
POINT.

*** dēx-tēr-ī-cal, a.** [Eng. *dexter*; -*ical*.] **Dexterior.**

"Divine Plato affirms, that
those have most dexterior
wits, who are wont to be
stir'd up by a heavenly
fury."—*Optick: Glasse of
Humors* (1639). (Nares.)

dēx-tēr-ī-tŷ, *dex-ter-ī-tee, s. [Fr. *dextérité*; Lat. *dexteritas*, from *dexter* = the right; Gr. *δεξιότης* (*dexiotes*) = the right, as opposed to the left.]

1. The ability to use the right hand better or more expertly than the left; right-handedness.

"Dexterity appears to be confined to the human race, for the monkey tribes use the right and left limbs indiscriminately."—*Lance*. (Ogilvie.)

2. Bodily or physical activity, expertness, aditness, or skill; readiness or suppleness of limbs; the skill or expertness gained by practice or experience.

"The fiery youth who was to be
The heir of his dexterity."

Longfellow: The Building of the Ship.

3. Mental quickness or readiness; promptness in contriving or inventing means to attain an object or accomplish a purpose; skill in the management of an affair; tact, cleverness.

"Dundee was contending with difficulties which all his energy and dexterity could not completely overcome."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *dexterity*, *address*, and *ability*: "*Dexterity* respects the manner of executing things; it is the mechanical facility of performing an office: *address* refers to the use of means in executing: *ability* to the discernment of the things themselves. *Dexterity* and *address* are but in fact modes of *ability*: the former may be acquired: the latter is the gift of nature: we may have *ability* to any degree, but *dexterity* and *address* are positive degrees of *ability*. To form a good government there must be *ability* in the prince or his ministers: *address* in those to whom the detail of operations is entrusted; and *dexterity* in those to whom the execution of orders is entrusted. With little *ability* and long habit in transacting business we may acquire a *dexterity* in despatching it, an *address* in giving it whatever turn will best suit our purpose. *Dexterity* lends an air of ease to every action; *address* supplies art and ingenuity in contrivance; *ability* enables us to act with intelligence and confidence." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

dēx-tēr-ōūs, dēx-trōūs, a. [Eng. *dexter*; -*ous*.]

1. Using the right hand in preference to the left; right-handed.

2. Expert or skilled in any manual employment; active, skillful, clever in the use of the limbs.

"Alden . . . was watching her dexterous fingers."
Longfellow: Courtship of Miles Standish, viii.

3. Quick and ready mentally; prompt in contriving or inventing means for the attainment of an object or accomplishment of a purpose.

"The most cautious, dexterous, and taciturn of men."
—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

4. Done or managed with dexterity or address; skillful, able.

" . . . were induced by dexterous management to abate much of their demands."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

¶ For the difference between *dexterous* and *clever*, see CLEVER.

dēx-tēr-ōūs-lŷ, dēx-trōūs-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *dexterous*; -*ly*.] In a dexterous, skillful, or expert manner; with dexterity, skill, or expertness.

"He had employed a messenger who had very dexterously managed to be caught."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

*** dēx-tēr-ōūs-nēss, * dēx-trōūs-nēss, s.** [Eng. *dexterous*; -*ness*.]

1. Dexterity in manual employment.

"Besides the dexterousness and propensity of the child being descended lineally from so many of the same trade."—*Bowdler: Letters*, iii. 8.

2. Mental readiness or quickness.

"He hath no way to extricate himself but by the dexterousness of his ingenuity."—*Feltham: Recolles*, ii. 60.

*** dēx-trād, adv.** [Eng. *dexter*; -*ad*.]

Med.: Towards the dextral aspect, as of the body; towards the right of the mesial plane.

*** dēx-tral, a.** [Lat. *dextralis*.] Right; on the right; as opposed to left.

"Any tangles or skins which should hinder the liver from enabling the dextral parts . . ."
—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. iv, ch. v.

dextral shell, s.

Conchol.: A spiral shell, whose whorls, when the mouth is placed towards the observer, turn from left to right. This is the general course in nature. Sinistral or reversed shells are those whose spires turn from right to left. In other words, when spiral shells are placed vertically with the spires uppermost, and the mouth towards the observer, the aperture in dextral shells is towards the right, and in sinistral towards the left.

dēx-trāl-ī-tŷ, s. [Eng. *dextral*; -*ity*.]

1. The state or condition of being situated on the right side, not on the left.

"If there were a determinate propensity in the right, and such as ariseth from a constant root in nature, we might expect the same in other animals, whose parts are also differentiated by dextrality."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. iv, ch. v.

2. Right-handedness.

"Did not institution but nature determine dextrality."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. iv, ch. v.

dēx-trin, dēx-trine, s. [Lat. *dexter*, and Eng. suff. -*ine* (Chem.). (q.v.).]

Chem.: $C_6H_{10}O_5$. Starch gum, British gum. Obtained by the action of boiling dilute sulphuric acid on starch, and afterwards neutralizing with chalk; if boiled for a longer time the dextrin is converted into dextrose (q.v.). Dextrin can also be formed by heating starch to between 170° to 200° C. It is a gummy amorphous mass, soluble in water, and precipitated by alcohol. It is called dextrin on account of its dextro-rotatory action on polarized light. Dextrin is formed in germinating seeds by the action of an azotized substance called Diastase (q.v.). Dextrin is used as a substitute for gum. [GUM, STARCH.]

dextrin sugar, s. An uncrystallizable dextro-rotary sugar, probably a mixture of dextrin and glucose.

dēx-trō-, in compos. [Lat. *dexter* = the right.]

Chem.: Used in composition to signify the turning of the plane of a ray of polarized light to the right.

dextro-compound, s.

Chem.: Any compound body which has the property of causing the plane of a ray of polarized light to rotate to the right. Such

are dextrine, dextro-glucose, tartaric acid, malic acid, &c.

dextro-glucose, s. [DEXTROSE.]

dextro-gyrate, a. Causing to turn towards the right hand.

"If the analyzer [a piece of quartz] has to be turned towards the right, so as to cause the colours to succeed each other in their natural order . . . the piece of quartz is called right-handed or dextro-gyrate."—*Rodwell*.

dextro-racemic, a. Used only in the subjoined compound.

¶ Dextro-racemic acid:

Chem.: A name given to ordinary tartaric acid to distinguish it from levo-racemic, levo-tartaric, or anti-tartaric acid.

dextro-rotatory, dextro-rotary, a. Causing to rotate to the right.

"[Dextrine] is named from its powerfully dextro-rotary action on light."—*Williamson: Chemistry*, § 814.

dextro-tartaric, a.

Chem.: The same as Dextro-racemic acid.

dēx-trō-gŷr-āte, a. [Pref. *dextro*, and Lat. *gyratus*; pa. par. of *gyro* = to turn.] [GYRATE.]

dextro-rotatory. Used of a crystal that turns the plane of polarization to the right.

dēx-trōn-āte, s. [Eng. *dextron*(ic), and suff. -*ate* (Chem.). (q.v.).]

Chem.: A salt of dextronic acid.

dēx-trōn-ic, a. [Lat. *dextro* (in compos.) = to the right; e euphonic; Eng. adj. suff. -*ic*.]

dextronic acid, s.

Chem.: $C_6H_{12}O_7$. Obtained by acting on dextrine or starch with bromine-water at 100° C., and then treating it with silver oxide. It is a sour, uncrystallizable syrup. It forms crystalline salts, which are less soluble than those of the isomeric gluconic acid; by long boiling dextronates are converted into gluconates. Dextronic acid is monobasic.

dēx-tror-sal, dēx-tror'se, a. [Lat. *dextrorsum* = towards the right; contr. from *dex*: *trorsum* = dexter = right, and *orsum*, *versum* = turned; *verso* = to turn.] Rising from right to left, as a spiral line, climber, helix, &c.

dēx-trōse, s. [Lat. *dexter* = right, and Eng. suff. -*ose* (Chem.). (q.v.).]

Chem.: Grape sugar, dextro-glucose, $C_6H_{12}O_6$ or $C_6H_7O(OH)_5$. Dextrose occurs along with levulose in grapes and other sweet fruits, also in honey, and in the urine of diabetic patients. It can be produced by the action of dilute sulphuric acid on cane sugar, starch, cellulose, &c. It can be best obtained by boiling for several hours fifty parts of starch with dilute sulphuric acid (100 parts of water to five parts of H_2SO_4). The solution is then neutralized with chalk, filtered, boiled with animal charcoal to remove traces of colour, and then evaporated carefully to dryness, forming an amorphous mass, which contains about sixty per cent. of dextrose, the remainder being chiefly dextrin. Pure dextrose can be obtained by crystallization from alcohol; it contains then one molecule of water of crystallization, and forms microscopic rhombic crystals, which soften at 60°, melt at 86°, and lose their water of crystallization at 110°. Heated to 170° it is converted into glucosan ($C_6H_{10}O_5$). Dextrose crystallizes out of absolute alcohol in anhydrous fine prisms, which melt at 146°. It turns polarized light to the right, and dissolves lime, baryta, oxide of lead, &c. Dextrose reduces an alkaline solution of cupric sulphate, giving a red precipitate of Cu_2O on heating. It reduces ferric salts to ferrous salts. On heating it with a solution of sodium carbonate and basic bismuthic nitrate the liquid becomes dark, and a grey-brown precipitate is formed. On boiling it with an alkaline solution of mercuric cyanide, metallic mercury is precipitated. An aqueous solution readily ferments when mixed with yeast and exposed to a temperature of 21° to 26° C., yielding alcohol; $C_6H_{12}O_6 = 2C_2H_5(OH) + 2CO_2$, glycerine and succinic acid are also formed in small quantities. [FERMENTATION.] Dextrose tastes much less sweet than ordinary cane sugar. Heated with acetic anhydride, it forms diacetyl and triacetyl compounds as $C_6H_7O \begin{cases} (OH)^2 \\ (O \cdot C_2H_5O)_3 \end{cases}$. By the action of sodium amalgam on dextrose, it is converted into

boil, boy; poult, jówl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = 2.
-cian, -tician = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -cious, -tious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.

mannite, $C_6H_{14}O_6$. A solution of dextrose becomes brown when boiled with caustic alkalis. [SUGAR.]

* **dēx-trōus**, *a.* [DEXTEROUS.]

dey (ey as ā) (1), *s.* [Thrk. *dāi* = (1) an uncle, (2) one of mature age, (3) a commander.] The title of the old sovereigns of Algiers and Tripoli, under the protectorate of Turkey, and of Tunis under that of France.

* **dey** (2), * **deye**, *s.* [Icel. *deigja* = a dairy-maid; Sw. *deja* = literally a dougher, a maker of bread, from Icel. *deig*; Sw. *deg* = dough.] [DAIRY.]

1. A maid; especially a dairy-maid.

"Sche was as it were a maider *deye*."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, l. 16, 332.

2. A man-servant, a herd.

* **deye**, *v.i.* [DIE.]

* **deyer**, *s.* [DYER.]

dey-mit-tin, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Chem.: A substance said to occur in the roots and stalks of *Cissampelos Pareira*. (Watts: *Dict. Chem.*)

D. F. An abbreviation for *defensor fidei* = defender of the faith.

D. G. An abbreviation for *Dei gratia* = by the grace of God.

dhāk, *s.* [A native word.]

Bot.: *Butea frondosa*, a tree belonging to the order Leguminosae. It is a native of the East Indies. It yields a resinous matter, and the flowers discharge a beautiful yellow or orange dye.

¶ The more common Indian name of *Butea frondosa* is, however, Palas, Pulus, or Pullus. [BUTEA.]

dhāl, *s.* [A native word.]

Bot.: A kind of vetch, a native of the East Indies.

dhōle, *s.* [Cingalese.]

Zool.: The wild dog of India, *Canis dhole-nensis*. It is of a brown or deep bay colour, and in size between a wolf and a jackal. It hunts in packs.

dhō-nēy, *s.* [A native word.] A native coasting-vessel of India with two masts, and not exceeding 150 tons.

dhō-tēe, **dhō-tēy**, **dhō-tēy**, *s.* [Hind. *dhotee*; Mahr. *dhotur*.] A long, narrow strip of cotton or gauze worn by male Hindus as pantaloons. It is called also *loong*, or *lung-gote*.

"Jaconnets, muises, and dhotees can only be sold at unremunerative rates."—*Standard*, Feb. 6, 1882.

dhōw, *s.* [Arab.] An Arab vessel with a single mast, a yard the length of the vessel, and a lateen sail. Dhows are from 150 to 200 tons burden.

dhū, **dūbh** (bh as v), *a.* [Gael.] Black.

dhūr-ra, **dhōor-ra**, **dōur-ah**, *s.* [DOUBRA (2).]

dī (1), *pref.* [Gr. *dis* for *dis* (*dis*)=twice; Lat. *bis*; Sansc. *dvī*, *s. divi*.] A common prefix expressing twice, double, or twofold; as, *di-brachiate* = having two gills. In Chemistry *di-* prefixed to a word denotes that it contains two atoms, or two radicals of the substance to which the *di* is prefixed; thus *di-chloro-acetic acid*, $CHCl_2.CO.OH$, contains two atoms of chlorine; *di-phenyl ketone*, $C_6H_5.CO.C_6H_5$, contains the radical phenyl, C_6H_5 , twice. [B.] (Only the important *di-* compounds are given in this Dictionary, for others see Watts: *Dict. Chem.*)

dī (2), **dif**, **dis**, *pref.* [Lat. *dis*=apart.] A common prefix used to signify division, separation, or distribution. *Dif* is used before words beginning with *f*.

dī-a, *pref.* [Gr. *diá* (*dia*)=through, between, apart.] A prefix in words derived from the Greek, and used to express—by, through, division, or diversity.

dī-a-bāse, *s.* [Pref. *dī*=twice, and Eng. *base* (q.v.).]

Min.: A fine-grained, compact, crystalline-granular rock, tough and heavy.

diabase aphanite, *s.* A very fine-grained or compact variety of quartz-diabase, in which the constituents are not to be recognised without the aid of the lens or the microscope. (Rutley: *On Rocks*, p. 247.)

diabase-porphyr, *s.*

Min.: The dark-green antique porphyry, containing hornblende in its compact, diabase-like mass. Sp. gr. 2.9–3.0.

diabase-schist, *s.* An aphanitic rock with a schistose structure. (Rutley: *On Rocks*, p. 247.)

* **dī-a-bā-tēr-y-al**, *a.* [Gr. *διαβατήρια* (*diabateria*); sc. *iepa* (*hiera*) = offerings presented before crossing a river, border, &c.; *διαβαίνω* (*diabainō*) = to cross; *διά* (*dia*) = through, and *βαίνω* (*baínō*) = to go.] Passing across or beyond the borders of a place.

dī-a-bō-tēs, *s.* [Gr. *διαβαίνω* (*diabainō*) = to go or pass through.]

Med.: A constitutional disease produced by mal-assimilation in the stomach, liver, kidneys, or in the blood, specially marked by a very excessive discharge of urine, which is always saccharine, excessive thirst, and great bodily emaciation. Dr. Thomas Willis, in the time of Charles II., first observed the constant presence of sugar in the urine. The quantity of urine passed may vary from ten to thirty or more pints in the day, with intense thirst, the patient often drinking many quarts, or even gallons daily. The density of the urine is usually increased, and from 400 to 900 grs. of sugar will be passed in each pint of urine, so that in a single day from one to two, or even two and a-half pounds of sugar will be passed in the twenty-four hours, and in a few months patients will pass their own weight in sugar. The drain on the constitution is very great, even the teeth sometimes falling out; and although life may be prolonged, yet the disease is very intractable. Dr. Donkin has met with considerable success by the skimmed milk treatment.

"An increase of that secretion may accompany the general collocations; as in fluxes, hectic sweats, and coughs, *diabetes*, and other consumptions."—*Derham: Physico-Theology*.

dī-a-bēt-ic, *a.* [Eng. *diabēt*(es); -ic.] Of or pertaining to diabetes.

diabetic sugar, *s.* [DEXTROSE.]

* **dī-a-bēt-yo-al**, *a.* [Eng. *diabetic*; -al.] Of or pertaining to diabetes.

dī-a-ble, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *diabolus*.] [DEVIL.] The devil.

"*Diab!e!* Jack Rugby, mine host de Jartere,—have I not stay for him to kill him?"—*Shakespeare: Merry Wives*, iii. 1.

* **dī-a-blēr-ic**, * **dī-a-blēr-y**, *s.* [Fr. *diablerie*.]

1. Mischief, wickedness, devilry.

2. Dealings with the devil; diabolic agency.

dī-a-blō, *s.* [Sp. *diablo*, from Lat. *diabolus*.] [DEVIL.] The devil.

"Who's that that rings the bell? *Diablo*, oh!"

Shakespeare: *Othello*, ii. 3.

* **dī-āb-ōl-arch**, *s.* [Gr. *διάβολος* (*diabolos*) = the devil, and *ἀρχω* (*archō*) = to rule.] A prince or ruler of devils.

"There will be no need to expound it of the *diabol-arch*."—*J. Ozley: Confut. of the Diabolarchy*, p. 9.

* **dī-āb-ōl-arch-y**, *s.* [DIABOLARCHY.] The rule of the devil.

"The received dogma of the *diabolarchy*."—*J. Ozley: Confut. of the Diabolarchy*, p. 30.

dī-a-bōl-ic, * **dī-a-bōl-ick**, **dī-a-bōl-i-cal**, *a.* [Fr. *diabolique*; Sp. Port., & Ital. *diabolico*; Lat. *diabolicus*; Gr. *διαβολικός* (*diabolikos*) = devilish; *diabolos* = the devil (q.v.).]

1. Of or pertaining to the devil; devilish.

Active within, beyond the sense of brute."

Milton: *P. L.*, l. 12, 96, 96.

2. Infernal, devilish, damnable, outrageous.

* **dī-a-bōl-i-cāl-i-tēy**, *s.* [Eng. *diabolical*; -ity.] Diabolicalness, damnableness.

dī-a-bōl-i-cāl-ly, *adv.* [Eug. *diabolical*; -ly.]

1. In a diabolical, devilish, or damnable manner or degree.

* 2. With the devil or by means of devilish mediums.

dī-a-bōl-i-cāl-nēss, *s.* [Eug. *diabolical*; -ness.] The quality of being diabolical; damnableness, devilishness.

"I wonder he did not change his face as well as his body, but that retains its primitive *diabolicalness*."—*Dr. Warton: Satire on Ranelagh House*.

* **dī-a-bōl-i-fy**, *v.t.* [Lat. *diabolus*; Gr. *διάβολος* (*diabolos*) = the devil; Lat. *facio* (pass. *fit*) = to make.] To rank amongst devils; to ascribe diabolical qualities to.

"One faction turns them against another; the Lutheran against the Calvinist, and *diabolizes* him."—*Farinon: Serm.* (1647), p. 59.

* **dī-āb-ōl-ish**, *adv.* [Lat. *diabol(us)* = the devil, and Eng. *adj. suff. ish*.] Devilishly, deucedly (jocose).

"The professor said it was a *diabolish* good word."—*Holmes: Autocrat of Breakfast-Table*, p. 139.

* **dī-āb-ōl-ism**, *s.* [Lat. *diabol(us)*, and Eng. *suff. -ism*.]

1. Actions or conduct worthy of or befitting a devil; diabolical actions.

"While thou so hotly disclaimest the devil, be not guilty of *diabolism*."—*Brown: Chr. Mor.*, l. 16.

2. Possession by the devil.

"He was now projecting the force of *diabolisms* and exorcisms."—*Warburton: Doct. of Gr.*, li. 238.

* **dī-āb-ōl-ize**, *v.t.* [Lat. *diabol(us)* = the devil, and Eng. *suff. -ize*.] To render diabolical or devilish.

* **dī-a-brō-sis**, *s.* [Gr., from *διά* (*dia*) = throughout, fully, and *βρῶσις* (*brōsis*) = an eating; *βιβρώσκω* (*bibroskō*) = to eat.]

Surg.: Corrosion; the action of substances which occupy an intermediate position in properties between escharotics and caustics.

* **dī-a-brōt-ic**, *a.* & *s.* [Gr. *διαβρωτικός* (*diabrotikos*) = corrosive.]

A. As *adj.*: Corroding; eating off by degrees. (Ash.)

B. As *subst.*: A medicine to corrode the part to which it is applied; a corrosive. (Ash.)

dī-a-cāl-pē, *s.* [Gr. *διά* (*dia*) = across, and *κάλη* (*kālē*) = a pitcher, an urn.]

Bot.: A genus of Polypodioid Ferns, with globular indusia, splitting open at the top, and containing sporanges inserted in a punctiform receptacle rising from the middle of the vein. They are natives of Java. (Griffith & Henfrey.)

* **dī-a-ca-thōl-i-cōn**, *s.* [Gr. *διά* (*dia*) = through, and *καθολικός* (*katholikos*) = universal.] [CATHOLIC.]

Med.: The universal purgative; the old name given to an electuary composed of vegetable and carnivative substances.

dī-a-cāus-tic, *a.* & *s.* [Gr. *διά* (*dia*) = through; *καυστικός* (*kaustikos*) = burning; *καίω* (*kaío*) = to burn.]

A. As adjective:

1. Surg.: Canterizing by refraction, as when the solar rays are concentrated and made to act on the animal organs by a burning lens.

2. Math.: Applied to a species of caustic curve formed by refraction. [DIACAUSTIC CURVE.]

B. As substantive:

1. Medicine:

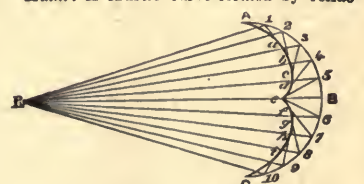
(1) That which cauterizes, or acts as a caustic by refraction, as the solar rays concentrated by a double-convex lens.

(2) A double-convex lens used in cauterizing parts of the body.

2. Math.: A diacaustic curve.

diacaustic curve, *s.*

Math.: A caustic curve formed by refrac-



DIACAUSTIC CURVE.

tion. If A B represent a section of a surface of a refracting medium, B the radiant point,

fāto, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, oūb, cūre, ūnite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē. ey = ā. qu = kw.

$\alpha^1, \alpha^2, \alpha^3$, &c., rays of light incident upon the surface, and $\beta^1, \beta^2, \beta^3$, &c., refracted rays, then the curve $a b c \dots e$, which is tangent to all the refracted rays, is a diacoustic curve.

di-a-çet-a-mide, *s.* [Pref. *di* = twice, two-fold, and *Eng. acetamide*.]

Chem.: $\text{NH}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{O})_2$. A crystalline substance, melting at 59° , and boiling at 210° . It is very soluble in water. Diacetamide is obtained by heating acetamide, $\text{NH}_2\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{O}$, in a dry stream of hydrochloric acid, $2(\text{NH}_2\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{O}) + \text{HCl} = \text{NH}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{O})_2 + \text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$. This is a general reaction by which primary amides can be converted into secondary amides. Diacetamide can also be obtained by heating to 200° methyl-cyanide (acetonitril), CH_3CN , with glacial acetic acid.

di-a-çet-ôn-a-mine, *s.* [Pref. *di*, *Eng. acetone*(e), and *amine*.]

Chem.: $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{N}_2\text{O}$, or $\text{CH}_3\text{C}(\text{NH}_2)_2\text{COCH}_3$. Obtained by passing dry ammonia gas into gently boiling acetone, CH_3COCH_3 , neutralizing the distillate with sulphuric acid, and recrystallizing the sulphate out of boiling alcohol. Diacetanamine is a colourless liquid slightly soluble in water, which, when distilled, is decomposed into NH_3 and mesityl-oxide, $\text{CH}_3\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)=\text{CHCOCH}_3$.

di-a-çet-ôn-ic, *a.* [Pref. *di* = twice, two-fold, *Eng. acetone*(e), and *suff. -ic*.] Pertaining to, or obtained from, diacetanamine (q.v.).

diacetonie alcohol

Chem.: Obtained by the action of potassium nitrite, KNO_2 , on diacetanamine. Diacetonie alcohol, $\text{CH}_3\text{C}(\text{OH})(\text{CH}_3)\text{COCH}_3$. It is a syrupy liquid, boiling at 164° , and mixes with water, alcohol, and ether.

di-a-çae-ni-üm, *s.* [Pref. *di* = twice, two-fold, and *aechaniüm* (q.v.).]

Bot.: A Cremocarp, a fruit composed of two achenia, as in the Umbelliferae and Galium. [CREMOCARP.]

di-äch-ÿ-lüm, **di-äch-ÿ-lön**, *s.* [Gr. $\delta\iota\alpha\chi\upsilon\lambda\omicron\varsigma$ (*diachulos*) = very juicy: $\delta\iota\alpha$ (*dia*), intense, and $\chi\upsilon\lambda\omicron\varsigma$ (*chulos*) = juice.]

1. *Lit. & Med.*: Formerly a plaster made of the juices of several plants; now a plaster made by boiling hydrated oxide of lead with olive-oil; sticking-plaster.

*Devising stopples made of the common plaster, called *diachylum*.—Boyle: *Works*, I, 7.

*2. *Fig.*: A soothing application.

"He thought it better, as better it was, to assuage his bruised dignity with half a yard square of bony diplymatic diachylon."—Burke: *On a Regicide Peace*.

di-äch-ÿ-ma, *s.* [Gr. $\delta\iota\alpha$ (*dia*) = through, between, and $\chi\upsilon\mu\alpha$ (*chuma*) = an infusion, $\chi\upsilon\omega$ (*cheō*) = to pour.]

Bot.: The parenchyma or cellular tissue of leaves.

di-äch-la-site, *s.* [Gr. $\delta\iota\alpha\kappa\lambda\alpha\sigma\iota\varsigma$ (*diaklasis*) = breakage, cleavage.]

Min.: An orthorhombic, foliated, massive mineral of a brass-yellow to a greenish-grey colour; transparent or translucent and brittle. Hardness, 3.5–4; sp. gr. 3.054.

***di-a-cle**, *s.* [Etyim. unknown.] The compass used in a fishing-boat. (*Scotch*.)

"Every boat carries one compass at least, provincially a diacle."—Agric. Survey of Shetland, p. 87.

di-a-cō-dī-üm, *s.* [Gr. $\delta\iota\alpha\kappa\omega\delta\iota\omicron\upsilon\omicron$ (*diakōdion*): $\delta\iota\alpha$ (*dia*) = through, and $\kappa\omega\delta\epsilon\iota\alpha$, $\kappa\omega\delta\iota\alpha$ (*kōdeia*, *kōdia*) = a poppy-head.]

Phar.: A preparation of poppies. Syrup of diacodium, the former name of syrup of white poppies.

di-äch-ôn-ai, *a.* [O. Fr., from Low Lat. *diaconalis*, from Lat. *diaconus* = a deacon (q.v.).] Of or pertaining to a deacon.

di-äch-ôn-äte, *s. & a.* [Fr. *diaconal*, from Lat. *diaconatus*, from *diaconus*.]

A. As substantive:

1. The office or dignity of a deacon.

2. The body of deacons collectively.

***B. As adj.**: Managed or superintended by deacons.

"This one great diaconate church."—Goodwin: *Works*, vol. IV, pt. IV, p. 189.

di-a-cōn-ÿ-cūm, *s.* [Gr. $\delta\iota\alpha\kappa\omicron\upsilon\kappa\omicron\upsilon\omicron$ (*diakonikon*), neut. of $\delta\iota\alpha\kappa\omicron\upsilon\kappa\omicron\upsilon\omicron\varsigma$ (*diakonikos*) = pertaining to service; $\delta\iota\alpha\kappa\omicron\upsilon\kappa\omicron\upsilon\omicron\varsigma$ (*diakonous*) = a servant, a deacon.]

Arch.: A place contiguous to the ancient churches, wherein were preserved the sacred vestments, vessels, relics, and ornaments of the altar. In modern language, the sacristy (q.v.). (*Græll*.)

di-äch-ô-pē, *s.* [Gr. $\delta\iota\alpha\kappa\omicron\upsilon\tau\eta$ (*diakopē*) = a cutting in two, a cut: $\delta\iota\alpha$ (*dia*) across, and $\kappa\omicron\upsilon\tau\omega$ (*koptō*) = to cut.]

1. *Gram.*: Tmesis; the separating of two parts of a word by the interpolation of other words: as, "Of whom be thou ware."

2. *Ichthy.*: A genus of Acanthopterygian Fishes belonging to the family Percidae, or Perches, many species of which inhabit the Indian seas. They are distinguished by a notch in the lower part of the preoperculum, in which a projecting tubercle is fitted.

3. *Surg.*: A longitudinal fracture or fissure of the crural bone, or an oblique cut of the cranial integuments.

di-a-cōus-tic, *a. & s.* [Gr. $\delta\iota\alpha$ (*dia*) = through, and $\acute{\alpha}\kappa\omicron\upsilon\sigma\tau\iota\kappa\omicron\varsigma$ (*akoustikos*) = pertaining to hearing; $\acute{\alpha}\kappa\omicron\upsilon\sigma\omega$ (*akouō*) = to hear.]

A. As adj.: Pertaining to the science or doctrine of refracted sounds.

B. As subst. (Pl.): The science or doctrine of refracted sounds; that branch of science which treats of the properties of refracted sounds. It is also called Diaphonics (q.v.).

***di-a-crī-sis**, *s.* [Gr. $\delta\iota\alpha$ (*dia*) = between, and $\kappa\upsilon\upsilon\omega$ (*krinō*) = to judge, to decide.] The same as DIAGNOSIS (q.v.).

di-a-crīt-ī-cal, **di-a-crīt-īc**, *a. & s.* [Gr. $\delta\iota\alpha\kappa\upsilon\tau\iota\kappa\omicron\varsigma$ (*diakritikos*) = fit for judging or deciding, from $\delta\iota\alpha\kappa\upsilon\tau\omega$ (*diakrinō*) = to distinguish.]

A. As adj. (of both forms): Used or serving to distinguish or separate; distinguishing, distinctive: as a diacritical mark used to distinguish letters which are similar in form, or the different sounds of a letter.

"From *f*, in the Icelandic alphabet, *þ* is distinguished only by a diacritical point."—Johnson: *Grammar of the English Tongue*.

B. As subst. (of the form diacritic): A diacritical mark or sign.

"In some cases the diacritic becomes incorporated into the letter."—H. Sweet: *Hist. of Eng. Sounds* in *Trans. Philol. Soc.*, 1873-4, p. 482.

di-a-dēlph, *s.* [Gr. pref. $\delta\iota$ (*di*) = twice, twofold, and $\acute{\alpha}\delta\epsilon\lambda\phi\omicron\varsigma$ (*adelphos*) = a brother.]



DIADELPH.

1. Spray of Common Sweet-pea. 2. Diadelphous Stamens.

Bot.: A plant which has the stamens united into two bodies or bundles by their filaments.

di-a-dēl-phī-a, *s. pl.* [Eng. *diadelph*, and Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ia*.]

Bot.: In the Linnaean system the seventeenth class of plants, characterized by having the stamens diadelphous.

di-a-dēl-phī-an, **di-a-dēl-phīc**, **di-a-dēl-phous**, *a.* [Eng. *diadelph*; *-ian*, *-ic*, *-ous*.]

Bot.: Having the stamens united into two bundles by their filaments. The bundles may be equal or unequal, as it frequently happens in Papilionaceous plants that out of ten stamens, nine are united by their filaments, while one (the posterior) is free.

di-a-dēm, ***di-a-deme**, ***dy-a-deme**, *s.* [Fr. *diadème*, from Lat. *diadema*; Gr.

$\delta\iota\alpha\delta\eta\mu\alpha$ (*diadēma*), from $\delta\iota\alpha\delta\epsilon\omega$ (*diadēō*) = to bind round: $\delta\iota\alpha$ (*dia*) = apart, around, and $\delta\epsilon\omega$ (*deō*) = to bind.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. A fillet or band for the head, worn as an emblem of sovereignty. It was made of silk, linen, &c., and tied round the forehead and temples, the ends being left loose. It was first used by the Roman emperors in the person of Constantine the Great, and after his time was set with pearls and precious stones.

2. A crown; a head-ornament worn by royalty.

"Ye sceptres, diadems, and rolling trains

Of flattery pomp, farewell!"

Smollett: *The Ropicide*.

3. A reward, a prize; a crown of glory or victory.

"Bright is the diadem, boundless the sway,

Or kingly the death, which awaits us to-day."

Byron: *Song of Saul*.

4. Anything resembling a crown.

"Mount Blanc . . . with a diadem of snow."

Byron: *Manfred*, I, 1.

5. Supreme power; sovereignty.

"Faction, that once made diadems her prey,

And stopt our prince in his triumphant way,

Fled like a mist before this radiant day."

Roscommon.

II. Her.: An arch rising from the rim of a crown or of a coronet, and uniting with other arches to form a centre, which, in the case of a crown, serves to support the globe and cross or fleur-de-lis as a crest.



DIADEM

diadem le-mur, *s.*

Zool.: *Indris diadema*.

diadem spider, *s.* A name sometimes given to the Garden Spider, *Epeira diadema*. [GARDEN SPIDER.]

***di-a-dēm**, *v.t.* [DIADEMA, *s.*] To adorn with a diadem or anything resembling a diadem.

"Arabia's harvest and the Paphian rose

Her lofty front she diadems around."

Cowper: *Milton*; *Latin Poems*.—Legg v. (Transl.)

di-a-dē-ma, *s.* [Lat. *diadema*; Gr. $\delta\iota\alpha\delta\eta\mu\alpha$ (*diadēma*).] [DIADEMA.]

Zool.: A genus of Echinoids, the typical one of the family Diadematiidae (q.v.).

***di-a-dēm-ā-tēd**, *a.* [Lat. *diadematus*.] Wearing a diadem; wearing a crown; wearing a turban. (*Asch*.)

di-a-dēm-āt-i-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *diadema*, gen. *diadematis*, fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

1. *Zool.*: A family of Regular Echinoids. The test is circular or pentagonal; the ambulacral areas wide and having two rows of large primary tubercles; the spines cylindrical, slender, and usually of considerable length. Sometimes it is made to include the Hemidactylidae.

2. *Paleont.*: The family commenced at least as early as the Lias.

† **di-a-dēmed**, ***di-a-demyd**, *pa. par. or a.* [DIADEMA, *v.t.*] Adorned with or wearing a diadem.

"Not so, when diademed with rays divine."

Pope: *Ep. to St. John*, II, 232.

di-a-dēs-mūs, *s.* [Gr. $\delta\iota\alpha$ (*dia*) = across, and $\delta\epsilon\sigma\mu\omicron\varsigma$ (*desmos*) = a bond.]

Zool.: A genus of Diatomaceae containing eight species, some of which are fossil.

di-ād-ô-chite, *s.* [Gr. $\delta\iota\alpha\delta\omicron\chi\omicron\varsigma$ (*diadochos*) = a successor, on the supposition that it is an iron sinter, in which phosphoric acid has replaced the arsenic acid.]

Min.: A reniform or stalactitic mineral of a yellow or yellowish-brown colour, found near Grafenthal and Saalfeld in Thuringia. (*Dana*.)

***di-a-drōm**, *s.* [Gr. $\delta\iota\alpha\delta\omicron\upsilon\mu\omicron\varsigma$ (*diadromos*) = a running through: $\delta\iota\alpha$ (*dia*) = through, and $\delta\omicron\upsilon\mu\omicron\varsigma$ (*dromos*) = a running; $\delta\omicron\upsilon\mu\epsilon\iota\nu$ (*dramein*), 2nd aor. infin. of $\tau\acute{\rho}\epsilon\chi\omega$ (*trechō*) = to run.] The time in which any motion is performed; the time in which a pendulum performs its vibration.

"Where diadroms, in the latitude of forty-five degrees, are equal each to one second of time, or a sixtieth of a minute."—Locke.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, çhis; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tlan = shæn. -tion, -sion = shün. -tion, -sion = zhün. -cius, -tious, -stous = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

di-æ-rō-sis, *di-ō-rō-sis, s. [Lat. *diæresis*; Gr. διαίρεσις (*diáiresis*) = a dividing; διαίρω (*diáirō*) = to take apart; δι = *diá* (*diá*) = apart, and αἰρέω (*haíreō*) = to take; Fr. *diérèse*.]

1. *Gram.*: The resolution or dividing of one syllable into two.

2. *Printing*: A mark (·) placed over the second of two adjacent vowels to indicate that they should be both pronounced; as, *atracted*; also placed over a syllable not usually pronounced, to show that it is to be pronounced; as, *belovéit*, *curséd*.

di-a-glyph-ic, a. [Gr. διαγλύφω (*diaglyphō*) = to carve all over; διά (*diá*) = intens., and γλύφω (*glyphō*) = to carve.]

Fine Arts: A term applied to sculpture, engraving, &c., in which the subject is sunk into the general ground.

di-äg-nō-sis, v.t. & i. [Gr. διάγνωσις (*diagnōsis*) = a distinguishing between.] [*DIAGNOSIS*.]

A. Transitive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: To distinguish, to discriminate, to determine.

2. *Path.*: To discriminate or distinguish the nature of a disease; to ascertain from the symptoms the true nature and seat of a disease.

"It was a case which a qualified medical man ought to be able to *diagnose*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 3, 1882.

B. Intransitive:

Path.: To make a diagnosis of a disease.

"Mr. —'s opinion was worthless, as he did not *diagnose*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 3, 1882.

di-äg-nō-sis, s. [Gr., from *diá* (*diá*) = between, and γνώσις (*gnōsis*) = enquiry, knowledge; γιγνώσκω (*gignōskō*) = to know; Fr. *diagnose*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A scientific determination or discrimination; a short distinctive description.

"In a score of words Mr. Bain has here sketched my mental *diagnosis*."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (8rd ed.), ch. vii., p. 123.

2. *Path.*: A scientific determination or discrimination of diseases by their symptoms.

"The *diagnosis* of the case would be apparent to all medical men."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 3, 1882.

3. *Biol.*: The short character by which one organism is distinguished from another.

di-äg-nōs-tic, *di-äg-nōs-tick, a. & s. [Gr. διαγνωτικός (*diagnōstikos*) = able to distinguish, from διάγνωσις (*diagnōsis*) = knowledge, judgment.]

A. As adj.: That which serves to distinguish; distinctive; characteristic.

"The pathognomonic or *diagnostic* symptoms."—*Dr. Tweedie: Art. Fever in Cyc. of Pract. Med.*, ii. 161.

B. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A sign or symptom by which anything is known, discriminated, or distinguished from anything else.

"Since the motions of the spirit cannot by any certain *diagnostic* be distinguished from the motions of a man's own heart."—*South: Sermon*, vol. ii., ser. vi.

2. A diagnosis.

"In spite of all the *diagnostics* and prognostics of State physicians."—*Macaulay Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

II. Pathology:

1. The sign or symptom by which a disease is known or distinguished from others.

2. (*Pl.*) That branch of medical science which deals with the study of the symptoms by which diseases are diagnosed or discriminated; symptomatology.

"Diagnosics are of two kinds: (1) The special or pathognomonic, which are peculiar to a certain disease, and serve to distinguish it from all other diseases; and (2) the adjunct, or such as are common to many diseases.

***di-äg-nōs-ti-cäte, v.t.** [Eng. *diagnostic*; -*ate*.] To diagnose.

di-a-gōm-ē-tēr, s. [Gr. διάγω (*diagō*) = to conduct through; διά (*diá*) = through, and ἄγω (*agō*) = to lead.]

Elect.: An electroscopie invented by Rousseau, in which the dry pile is employed to measure the amount of electricity transmitted by different bodies, to determine their conductivity. It is used to ascertain the conducting power of oils, as a means of detecting their adulteration.

di-äg-ōn-al, a. & s. [Fr. *diagonale*; Lat. *diagonalis*, from Gr. διαγωνίος (*diagōnīos*) = dia-

gonal; διά (*diá*) = through, across, and γωνία (*gōnía*) = a corner, an angle.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. In the same sense as II.

2. Lying in an angular or oblique direction.

II. Geom.: Extending from one angle of a quadrilateral figure to the opposite angle; joining the opposite angles of a quadrilateral figure.

"When the parallelogram is divided into two equal triangles by a *diagonal* line."—*Cudworth: Morality*, bk. iv., ch. iii.

B. As substantive:

I. Ord. Lang.: In the same sense as II.

II. Technically:

1. *Geom.*: A line drawn joining the opposite angles of a quadrilateral figure.

"The diameter or *diagonal* of a square is incommensurable to the sides."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 734.

2. *Shipbuilding*:

(1) A timber brace, knee, plank, truss, &c., crossing a vessel's timbers obliquely.

(2) A line cutting the body-plan diagonally from the timbers to the middle line.

(3) An oblique brace or stay connecting the horizontal and vertical members of a truss or frame. (*Knight*.)

diagonal built, a.

Shipbuilding: Noting the manner of boat-building in which the outer skin consists of two layers of planking at angles of about 45° with the keel in opposite directions. Diagonal-built boats are constructed upon temporary transverse moulds. After setting up and fixing the moulds upon the keel, the gunwale, a shelf-piece, and a series of rib-bands are temporarily fixed in the moulds. Two layers of planking are then put on, bent to fit the moulds and rib-bands, and fastened to each other and to the keel, stem, stern-post, shelf, and gunwale with nails, driven from the outside, and clenched inside upon small rings, called roves. The gunwale is then shored to keep it in shape. The moulds and rib-bands are taken out, and floors, hooks, thwarts, &c., are put in as in a clinker-built boat. (*Knight*.)

diagonal cloth, s.

Fabric: A soft, woollen, twilled material, made in various colours, without any pattern. It measures 52 in. in width, and is much employed for decorative embroidery, and for gentlemen's clothing and ladies' jackets.

diagonal couching, s.

Needlework: One of the numerous varieties of couching, a mode of decoration with materials too thick to pass through the lower foundations. Chiefly used in church work.

diagonal eyepiece, s. Used for solar observations. A very small percentage of the sun's light and heat is reflected from the first surface of a prism, the rest being transmitted. (*Knight*.)

diagonal framing and stays, s. pl.

Steam-engine: The oblique frame and braces which connect the plumber-block of the paddle-shaft with the framing of the side-lever steam-engine. (*Knight*.)

diagonal lines, s. pl.

Shipbuilding: Lines showing the boundaries of various parts, formed by sections which are oblique to the vertical longitudinal plane, and which intersect that plane in straight lines parallel to the keel. Usually drawn in red in the draught. (*Knight*.)

diagonal rib, s.

Arch.: A projecting band of stone or timber passing diagonally from one angle of a vaulted ceiling across the centre to the opposite angle. (*Knight*.)

diagonal scale, s.

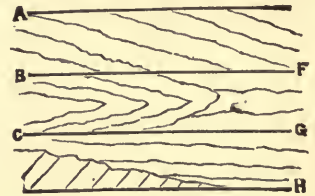
Draught: A mathematical scale in which the smaller divisions are made by lines that run obliquely across the larger divisions. With the aid of compasses lines can be laid down by such a scale of any required length down to the 200th part of an inch.

diagonal stratification, s.

Geol.: Strata of some size, and having a certain dip, all the beds of which, however, or

at least some of them, contain minor layers with a dip different from that of the stratum or bed of which they constitute a part. It is called also cross or false stratification, or sometimes false bedding.

In the figure, the larger beds are A F, B G, and C H. The dip of the three is obvious.



DIAGONAL STRATIFICATION.

but the minor layers, it will be perceived, have dips varying from that one and from each other. (*Lyell*, &c.)

diagonal tie, s. An angle-brace.

diagonal wrench, s. An S-shaped wrench adapted to be used in corners where the ordinary wrench will not turn.

di-äg-ōn-al-lý, adv. [Eng. *diagonal*; -ly.] In a diagonal direction; obliquely.

"Stitch it across with double silk *diagonally*."—*Walton: Angler*, pt. l., ch. v.

***di-a-gō-ný-al, a.** [*DIAGONAL*.] Diagonal. (*Milton*.)

di-äg-ōn-ite, s. [*DIAGONAL*.]

Min.: The same as BREWSTERITE (q.v.).

***di-äg-ōn-ōus, a.** [*DIAGONAL*.]

Bot.: Having four corners.

di-a-gram-ma, s. [Lat. *diagramma* = a scale; Gr. διάγραμμα (*diagramma*) = a figure, or plan; διά (*diá*) = across, through, and γραμμα (*gramma*) = a drawing; γραφω (*graphō*) = to write, to draw.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. In the same sense as II. 1.

2. Any illustrative figure drawn in outline. "Why do these persons make a *diagram* of these cogitative lines and angles?"—*Bentley*.

II. Technically:

1. *Geom.*: A drawing or delineation made for the purpose of demonstrating or illustrating some property of a geometrical figure.

"Many a fair precept in poetry is . . . very specious in the *diagram*, but failing in the mechanic operation."—*Dryden*.

* 2. *Mus.*: A musical scale.

di-a-gram-mät'-ic, a. [Gr. διάγραμμα (*diagramma*), genit. διαγράμματος (*diagrammatos*), and Eng. adj. suff. -ic.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a diagram; illustrated by a diagram.

"These memoirs are illustrated by thirty-three *diagrammatic* plates."—*Athenæum*, Oct. 7, 1882.

di-a-gram-mät'-i-cal-lý, adv. [Eng. *diagrammatic*; -ally.] By means of or in manner of a diagram.

"The terms are *diagrammatically* placed upon a level."—*Sir W. Hamilton*.

di-a-gram'-mēt'-ēr, s. [Eng. *diagram*, and *meter*.] An instrument specially made for measuring the ordinates of indicator-diagrams 5" long, and used much after the manner of a parallel rule, the registering nut on the screw being first placed at zero; when it is required to register a measurement the break key is depressed, and when all the measurements have been taken the distance the nut has travelled gives the mean ordinate. (*Cat. Loan Coll. S. Kensington, Mus.*)

di-a-grāph, s. [Gr. διαγράφω (*diagraphō*) = to draw or sketch out.] An instrument enabling a person without any knowledge of drawing or perspective to sketch the figures of objects before them. It was invented by M. Gavard, of Paris.

***di-a-grāph-ic, *di-a-grāph-ic-al, a. & s.** [Eng. *diagraphic*; -ic, -ical.]

A. As adj.: Descriptive; belonging to the descriptive arts, or to sculpture and engraving.

B. As subst.: The art of design or drawing.

fāte, fāt, färe, amidst, whāt, fäll, father; wē, wēt, hère, camēl, hōr, thère; pine, pīt, sīre, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē. ey = ā. qu = kw.

• **di-a-grýd'-i-áte**, s. [Low Lat. *diagrydium*, *diagrydium*, *digredion*, corrupt. from Gr. *δακρυδίων* (*dakrydion*) = (1) a little tear, (2) a kind of scammony.]

Med.: A strong purgative made with *diagrydium*.

di-a-hē-lī-ō-trōp'-ic, a. [Eng. *di-heliotropism*]; *ic*.] Pertaining to di-heliotropism (q.v.); turning transversely to the light. (*Darwin: Movement of Plants*, p. 445).

di-a-hē-lī-ō-trōp'-ism, s. [Gr. *διά* (*dia*) = through, across; *ἥλιος* (*hēlios*) = the sun; *τροπή* (*trōpē*) = a turning, and Eng. suff. *-ism*.] A movement of plants in a transverse direction to the light. (*Darwin: Movements of Plants*, p. 5.)

di-al, * **dy-al**, * **dy-ale**, * **dy-el**, s. [Low Lat. *dialis* = pertaining to a day; *dies* = a day.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. An instrument for showing the time of day by the sun's shadow. It is evident that the dial having a gnomon which makes with the horizontal plane an angle equal to the latitude of the place is the invention of the Asiatics. When Ahaz went to Damascus to greet his benefactor, about 771 B.C., he saw a beautiful altar, and sent working drawings of it to Uriah, the priest in Jerusalem. An altar was completed against his return. He likewise set up the dial which is mentioned in the account of the miraculous cure of his son Hezekiah, thirteen years after the death of Ahaz. This is perhaps the first dial on record, and is 140 years before Thales, and nearly 400 years before Aristotle and Plato, and just a little previous to the lunar eclipses observed at Babylon, as recorded by Ptolemy. Dials are of various construction, according to the presentation of the plane of the dial.

(1) The polar-dial has a plane parallel to the axis of the earth and perpendicular to the meridian of the place. In this case, the style is parallel to the plane of the dial, and the hour-lines are parallel straight lines, whose distances from the meridional line are respectively proportioned to the tangents of the angles which the hour-planes make with the plane of the meridian.

(2) The common dial has a horizontal plane, and makes with the style an angle equal to the latitude of the place, the style preserving its parallelism to the earth's axis. This becomes a polar-dial at the equator, as the plane of the dial is also parallel to the earth's axis. At other latitudes, the hour-lines intersect each other in the point in which the style intersects the plane of the dial. The angles which the hour-lines make with each other and with the meridional line cutting the XII. depend upon the latitude.

(3) The vertical dial has a plane fixed to a wall, tower, or house. The determination of the hour-lines is similar to the case of the horizontal dial, but the angle formed by the gnomon and dial-plane is the complement of the latitude, the style preserving its parallelism with the earth's axis as before. Varieties

lated clock. The dial agrees with such a clock four days in the year.

(4) An azimuth dial has a style perpendicular to the plane of the horizon, and marks the sun's azimuth. The pocket sun-dial has a little compass for adjustment, and, of course, is only moderately exact at its calculated latitude. (*Knight*.)

2. The graduated and numbered face-plate of a watch or clock. A dial-plate.

* 3. A watch.

"And then he drew a dial from his poke."
Shakespeare: As You Like It, II. 7.

4. A miner's compass.

II. Technically:

1. *Mach.*: A circularly graduated plate on which an index-finger marks revolutions, pressure, or what not, in a register, counter, or meter.

2. *Lapidary*: An instrument for holding the dop on the end of which the gem is cemented while exposed to the lap or wheel. It has adjustments as to inclination, and also axial, with markers indicating degrees in adjustment, so as to portion out the circumference of the stone in facets forming circles of specific arcs at given depths. [ANGULOMETER.]

3. *Teleg.*: An insulated stationary wheel having alternating conducting and non-conducting portions against which the point of a spring key is in frictional contact.

dial-lock, s. A lock provided with one or more dials, having a series of letters or figures on them. Each dial has a hand or pointer connected by a spindle with a wheel inside the lock; on the wheel is a notch which has to be brought into a certain position before the bolt can be moved. There are false notches to add to the difficulty of finding the true notch in each wheel. To adjust the notches to their proper position, a nut on the back of the wheel is loosened, and the pointer is set at any letter or figure chosen by the user. [PERMUTATION-LOCK.] (*Knight*.)

dial-plate, s.

Horol.: The face on which the divisions indicating the hours and minutes are placed.

"His characters are like watches with dial-plates of transparent crystal; they show you the hour like others, and the inward mechanism is all visible."
Carlyle: Heroes and Hero Worship, lect. III.

dial-wheel, s.

Horol.: One of those wheels placed between the dial and pillar plate of a watch. Also called minute-wheel works.

dial-work, s.

Horol.: The motion work between the dial and movement plate of a watch.

di-al, v.t. [DIAL, s.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.*: To measure with or upon a dial.

"Hours of that true time which is dialled in heaven."
Talford.

2. *Min.*: To survey by means of a dial.

di-āl'-dāne, s. [Pref. *di*; Eng. *ald*(ol), and suff. *-ane*.]

Chem.: $C_3H_4O_3$. A compound obtained by the action of hydrochloric acid and two molecules of alcohol, $CH_3CH(OH)CH_2COH$, a molecule of water being liberated. Dialdane dissolves in boiling water, and crystallizes out in cooling in brilliant scales, which melt at 139°. It is only slightly soluble in ether. Its aqueous solution reduces silver oxide with formation of a mirror.

di-āl'-dān'-ic, a. [Eng. *dialdan*(e); suff. *-ic*.] Pertaining to, or derived from, dialdane (q.v.).

dialdanic acid, s.

$CH_2CH_2CH(OH)CH_3$

Chem.: $C_3H_4O_4$, or ||

$CH_3CH(OH)CH_2COOH$
A monobasic acid, obtained by heating an aqueous solution of dialdane with silver oxide, or by the action of potassium permanganate at ordinary temperatures, and is obtained in a free state by decomposing the silver salt with H_2S . It is soluble in water, alcohol, and ether. It forms large colourless monoclinic crystals, which melt at 80° and boil at 198°. It forms crystalline salts.

di-a-lēct, s. [Fr. *dialecte*, from Lat. *dialectus* = a manner of speaking; Gr. *διάλεκτος* (*dialekto*) = discourse, speech, dialect; *διαλέγομαι* (*dialogomai*) = to discourse.] [DIALOGUE.]

1. The forms or idioms of a language peculiar to a particular limited district or people, as distinguished from the literary language of the main body of the people. Dialects are influenced in their character by considerations of climatic, physical, and natural peculiarities; they are branches of a parent language modified by time, place, and other accidents, and they frequently retain the true forms of the original tongue.

"Our rustic dialect." *Wordsworth: Michael*.

2. A style of language.

"This book was written in such a dialect,"

As may the minds of listless men select."
Bunyan: Apology.

¶ For the difference between *dialect* and *language*, see LANGUAGE.

* **di-a-lēct**, v.t. [DIALECT, s.] To speak as a dialect.

"By corruption of speech they false dialect and misse-sound it."—*Yasha: Lenten Stuge*.

* **di-a-lēc'-tal**, a. [Eng. *dialect*; *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a dialect; dialectic.

"The principal dialectical and grammatical peculiarities of the poem."—*S. J. Herriague: Sir Perumbras* (introd.), p. 50.

di-a-lēc'-tic, * **di-a-lēc'-tick**, **di-a-lēc'-tic-al**, a. & s. [Gr. *διαλεκτικός* (*dialekktikos*), from *διαλέκτος* (*dialekto*) = a speech, a dialect (q.v.).]

A. As adjective:

1. Of or pertaining to a dialect or dialects; dialectal.

"This department of dialectical study."—*Dr. J. A. H. Murray: Dialects of Scotland*, p. 90.

2. Distinguished by or possessing a peculiar dialect.

"A local worker in each dialectical district."—*Dr. J. A. H. Murray: Dialects of Scotland*, p. 91.

3. Logical, argumentative; pertaining to logic.

"In more dialectical skill he had very few superiors."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

4. Designed for the study of philosophical questions; as, the *Dialectic Society*.

B. As subst.: [DIALECTICS.]

di-a-lēc'-tic-al-ly, adv. [Eng. *dialectical*; *-ly*.]

1. In manner of a dialect; as regards dialect; in a dialect.

"In Latin itself an original d changes dialectically with t."—*Max Müller: Selected Essays*, I. 498 (note).

2. Logically; in a logical manner.

"He discoursed or reasoned dialectically."—*South: Sermons*, Vol. IV., ser. I.

di-a-lēc'-ti'-cian, s. [Eng. *dialectic*; *-ian*.] One skilled in dialectics; a logician, a reasoner.

"Let us see if doctors or dialecticians will dare to dispute my definitions."
Longfellow: Golden Legend, VI.

di-a-lēc'-tics, * **di-a-lēc'-tiques**, **di-a-lēc'-tic**, s. [Gr. *ἡ διαλεκτικὴ τέχνη* (*hē dialekktikē technē*) = the art of logic or reasoning; *διαλέγομαι* (*dialogomai*) = to discourse, to reason.]

I. Of the form dialectics:

1. That branch of logic which teaches the rules and methods of reasoning or arguing, or of discriminating truth from error; the application of logical principles to discursive reasoning. By Plato it was used in the following senses:

(1) Discussion by dialogue, as a method of scientific investigation.

(2) The method of investigating the truth by analysis.

(3) The science of ideas, or of the nature and law of being.

2. The logic of probabilities, as opposed to the doctrine of demonstration and scientific deduction.

II. Of the form dialectic:

1. The logic of appearances or illusions, whether these arise from accident or error, or from those necessary limitations which originate in the constitution of the human intellect. As logical or formal, it treats of the sources of error or illusion and their destruction; as transcendental, it is the exposure of that natural error or illusion arising from human reason itself, which is ever inclined to look upon phenomena as things in themselves, and cognitions *a priori* as properties adhering to these things, and in such way to form the super-sensible, according to this assumed cognition of things in themselves. (*Ogilvie, &c.*)



VERTICAL DIAL, PUMP COURT, TEMPLE.

of the vertical dial are found with those having presentations east, west, &c. When the plane is east or west, it is in the meridian, is parallel to the vertical plane of the style, and the hour-lines are all parallel. When a wall dial is not perpendicular, it is said to be declined. When it does not face directly one of the four cardinal points, it is called a vertical decluded dial. The dial shows true or solar time, and not the mean time of a well-regu-

2. The method of dissecting, dividing, subdividing, and analyzing a subject, so as to ascertain the proper arguments by which to investigate, attack, or defend it.

† di-a-lēc-tōl'-ō-gōr, s. [Gr. *διάλεκτος* (*diálekto*) = . . . a dialect; *λόγος* (*logos*) = a discourse; and Eng. suff. -er.] One who studies or is skilled in dialectology.

"The county presents to the dialectologist two varieties of English dialect."—*Athenaeum*, April 23, 1881.

† di-a-lēc-tōl'-ō-gist, s. [Eng. *dialectology* (y); -ist.] A dialectologist.

di-a-lēc-tōl'-ō-gy, s. [Gr. *διάλεκτος* (*diálekto*) = . . . a dialect, and *λόγος* (*logos*) = a discourse.] That branch of philology which deals with the nature and relation of dialects.

*** di-a-lēc-tōr**, s. [Eng. *dialect*; -or.] One skilled in dialectics; a dialectician.

*** di'-al-ist**, s. [Eng. *dial*; -ist.] A constructor of dials.

"Scientific dialists . . . have found out rules to mark out the irregular motion of the shadow in all latitudes and on all planes."—*Moon*: *Mech. Dialling*.

di-āl-kāl'-a-mide, s. [Pref. *di*; Eng. *alkal*(i); and *amide*.]

Chem.: An organic nitrogenous compound derived from two molecules of ammonia, by replacing the hydrogen partly by acid and partly by basic radicals, as, Ethyl-carbamide, $N_2(C_2H_5)_2$; dimethyl-oxamide $N_2(CH_3)_2(C_2O)_2 \cdot H_2$.

di-āl-la-gō, s. [Gr. *διαλλαγή* (*diallagē*) = an interchange, a difference; *διά* (*dia*) = between, and *ἀλλάσσω* (*allássō*) = to change; *ἄλλος* (*allos*) = other.]

1. **Rhet.**: A figure of speech by which arguments, having been first considered from various points of view, are then brought all to bear on one point.

2. **Min.**: A non-aluminous variety of pyroxene; colour greyish-green to bright grass-green; lustre of cleavage surface pearly, sometimes metalloidal or brassy. Hardness, 4; sp. gr., 3.2—3.35. Common, especially in serpentine rocks.

¶ (1) *Metalloidal diallage*:

Min.: The same as ENSTATITE (q.v.).

(2) *Green diallage*:

Min.: The same as SMARAGDITE (q.v.).

di-āl-lāg'-ic, a. [Eng. *diallag*(e); -ic.] Pertaining to or formed of diallage.

diallagic-augite, diallagoid-augite, s. A form of pyroxene intermediate in character between augite and diallage. Its sections can be distinguished from ordinary augite by the occurrence of straight and parallel fissures or striae, which, in the longitudinal sections of the crystals, cross the coarse cleavage planes at angles from 70° to 90°. The mineral is not dichroic, and polarizes in strong colours, the crystal sections sometimes presenting iris-coloured margins. (*Rutley: On Rocks*, pp. 125, 126.)

*** di'-al-lēl**, a. [Gr. *δι* = *διά* (*dia*) = through, across, and *ἀλλήλων* (*allēlōn*) = of one another. Cf. *parallel*.] Crossing, intersecting.

di'-al-līng, s. & a. [Eng. *dial*; -ing.]

A. As substantive:

1. **Ord. Lang.**: The art, science, or act of constructing dials.

2. **Mining**: Surveying with a dial, a method followed by miners to determine the course of a vein.

B. As adj.: Used in the art of dialling. (*Ash*.)

dialling-globe, s. An instrument for drawing all sorts of dials. (*Ash*.)

dialling lines, or scale, s. Graduated lines or rules on the edges of quadrants, &c., made to facilitate the construction of dials.

dialling-sphere, s. A dialling-globe.

di-āl-lō-gīte, s. [DIALOGITE.]

di-āl-lō-l, s. [Pref. *di* = twice, twofold, and Eng. *allyl* (q.v.).]

Chem.: C_6H_{10} , or $H_2C=CH-CH_2-CH_2-CH=CH_2$. A hydrocarbon obtained by the action of sodium on allyl iodide, $H_3C=CH-CH_2I$, and

by distilling allyl-mercuric-iodide, C_3H_5HgI , with potassium cyanide, KCN. Diallyl is a pungent ethereal liquid, boiling at 59°. It unites with bromine, forming a crystalline tetrabromide, $C_6H_{10}Br_4$, which melts at 63°.

diallyl-carbinol, s.

Chem.: $(C_3H_5)_2CH(OH)$. A monatomic alcohol obtained by the action of zinc on a mixture of allyl iodide, C_3H_5I , and ethyl formate, $H-CO-OC_2H_5$. The crude product consists of diallyl and diallyl-carbinol and a high-boiling product. Diallyl-carbinol boils at 151°, unites with bromine, forming a tetrabromide. Pentachloride of phosphorus, PCl_5 , forms a mono-chlor-heptene, $C_7H_{11}Cl$, or $(C_3H_5)_2CH-CH$, which boils at 140°, being partly converted into heptene, C_7H_{10} , which boils at 115°.

diallyl-urea, s.

Chemistry: Diallyl-carbamide, sinapollene, $C_7H_{12}N_2O$, or $N_2(CO)_2(C_3H_5)_2$. Obtained by the action of oxide of lead on sulpho-cyanate of allyl (oil of mustard), C_3H_5CNS , or by heating cyanate of allyl, C_3H_5CNO , with water. It crystallizes in shining laminae, which melt at 100°, and is soluble in alcohol and ether. The aqueous solution is alkaline to test paper.

di-āl-lō-l-ēne, s. [Pref. *di* = twice, twofold; Eng. *allyl* (q.v.), and suff. -ene.]

Chem.: A hydrocarbon, C_6H_8 , isomeric with benzene. [PROFARGYLENE.]

† di-a-lōg'-ic-al, a. [Gr. *διαλογικός* (*dialogikos*), from *διάλογος* (*dialogos*) = a dialogue (q.v.).] Pertaining to or of the nature of a dialogue.

"That dialogical disputation with Zacharias."—*Burton: Anat. Melan*, p. 258.

† di-a-lōg'-ic-al-lō, adv. [Eng. *dialogical*; -ly.] After the manner of a dialogue; by way of dialogue.

*** di-āl'-ō-gīsm**, s. [Gr. *διαλόγισμα* (*dialogisma*) = a discourse or argument.] An imaginary conversation or dialogue between two or more persons.

"Enlarging what they would say by bold and unusual metaphors, by their dialogisms and colloquies."—*Stokes: On the Minor Prophets* (1659), Pref.

*** di-āl'-ō-gīst**, s. [Eng. *dialogue* (ue); -ist.]

1. One who takes part in a dialogue.

"Varro, one of the dialogists, said to him."—*Warburton: Div. Leg.*, bk. III, ch. iii.

2. A writer of dialogues.

"The characters or personages employed by our new orthodox dialogists."—*S. A. Newbury: Miscell. Refl.*, ch. II, m. 4.

*** di-a-lō-gīst'-ic**, a. [Gr. *διαλογιστικός* (*dialogistikos*), from *διάλογος* (*dialogos*) = a dialogue.] Having the form or nature of a dialogue.

*** di-a-lō-gīst'-ic-al**, a. [Eng. *dialogistic*; -al.] Making use of dialogue.

"Two dialogistic conjurers, with their dramatical enchantments, change the scene."—*Icon. Lib.* or *Hist.* of Pamphlets (1715), p. 185.

*** di-a-lō-gīst'-ic-al-lō**, adv. [Eng. *dialogistical*; -ly.] By way of dialogue; dialogically.

"In his Prophecy he [Malachi] proceeds most dialogically."—*Bp. Richardson: On the Old Testament*, p. 449.

*** di-āl'-ō-gīte**, s. [Gr. *διαλογή* (*dialogē*) = doubt, and Eng. suff. -ite.]

Min.: The same as RHODONOSITE (q.v.).

*** di-āl'-ō-gīze**, *** di-āl'-ō-gīze**, v.t. [Gr. *διαλογίζομαι* (*dialogizomai*) = to argue, to discourse.] To discourse in dialogue.

"These interjectory and dialogizing dreams were not unknown even to the very heathens."—*Fotherby: Aethnastix*, p. 126.

di'-a-lōgue, s. [Fr. *dialogue*; Sp., Port., & It., *diálogo*, from Lat. *dialogos*; Gr. *διάλογος* (*dialogos*) = a conversation; *διαλέγομαι* (*dialogomai*) = to converse.]

1. A conversation or discourse between two or more persons; a formal conversation, as in theatrical performances, &c., in which two or more persons carry on a conversation.

"In that dialogue betwixt him and Peter."—*Burton: Anat. Melan*, p. 258.

2. A written composition in which a subject is treated by way of an imaginary conversation between two or more persons.

"It is somewhat singular that so many modern dialogue-writers should have failed in this particular."—*Warton: Essay on Pope*.

¶ For the difference between *dialogue* and *conversation*, see CONVERSATION.

*** di'-a-lōgue**, v.t. & t. [DIALOGUE, s.]

A. Intrans.: To hold a dialogue; to converse, to confer.

"Dost dialogue with thy shadow?"

Shakspeare: Timon, II. 2.

B. Trans.: To put into the form of a dialogue.

"And dialogue for him what he would say."

Shakspeare: Lover's Complaint, 132, 133.

di'-a-lōse, s. [Mod. Lat. *dial*(ium), and Eng., &c., suffix -ose.]

Chem.: A substance resembling disintegrated cellulose obtained from the pericarp of a Chinese leguminous plant (a species of *Dialium*). It swells up in water to a bulky, colourless jelly, the gummy part of which is not precipitated by baryta water, basic lead acetate, or alcohol. The desiccated amorphous substance dissolves in strong sulphuric acid, but does not thereby acquire the property of being coloured by iodine. (*Watts: Dict. Chem.*)

di-a-lūr'-a-mide, s. [Eng. *dialur*(ic), and *amide*.]

Chem.: $C_4H_5N_3O_3$, or $N(C_4H_3N_3O_3)_2$. An amide obtained by mixing together alloxantin and chloride ammonium solution, freed from air by boiling; it crystallizes out in white hard needles, which are turned red by traces of ammonia; they are insoluble in cold water. By the action of nitrous acid it is converted into alloxan; by boiling with ammonia, dialuramide yields murexide.

di-a-lūr'-āte, s. [DIALURIC acid.]

di-a-lūr'-ic, a. [Pref. *di*; Eng. *al*(loxan), and *uric*.]

dialuric acid, s.

Chemistry: $C_4H_5N_3O_4$. Tartronyl-urea, $CO \begin{smallmatrix} \text{NH} \cdot \text{CO} \\ \text{NH} \cdot \text{CO} \end{smallmatrix} \text{CH} \cdot \text{OH}$. Obtained by reducing alloxan with zinc and hydrochloric acid, and from dibrom-barbituric acid, by reducing it with H_2S . Dialuric acid crystallizes in needles, and forms compounds with metals, called dialurates. It turns red in the air, absorbing oxygen, and is converted into alloxantin.

di-āl-y'-car'-pōus, a. [Gr. *διαλύω* (*diályō*) = to separate, and *καρπός* (*karpós*) = fruit.]

Bot.: Applied to plants of which the carpels are not united, but of which the fruit is composed of several free carpels.

di-āl-y'-pēt'-a-lō, s. pl. [Gr. *διαλύω* (*diályō*) = to separate, and *πέταλον* (*petalon*) = a leaf.]

Bot.: The same as POLYPETALUM (q.v.).

di-a-lŷph'-y-lō-lous, a. [Gr. *διαλύω* (*diályō*) = to separate, and *φύλλον* (*phylōn*) = a leaf.]

Bot.: The same as DIALYSEPALOUS (q.v.).

di'-a-lŷse, di'-a-lŷze, v.t. [DIALYSIS.]

Chem.: To separate by a dialyzer, or the process of dialysis (q.v.).

di-āl-y'-sēp'-a-lōus, a. [Gr. *διαλύω* (*diályō*) = to separate; Eng. *sepal*, and suff. -ous.]

Bot.: Applied to flowers, the calices of which are separate; polysepalous.

di'-a-lŷs-ēr, di'-a-lŷz-ēr, s. [Eng. *dialys*(e); -er.]

Chem.: The parchment paper or septum stretched over a wood or india-rubber ring, used in the process of dialysis.

di-āl-y'-sis, s. [Gr. *διάλυσις* (*diálysis*) = a loosening, a separating; *διά* (*dia*), *lutens*, and *λύω* (*lyō*) = to loose, to dissolve.]

1. **Rhet.**: A figure of speech, by which connectives are omitted; asyndeton.

2. **Print.**: The same as DIAPHRAGM (q.v.).

3. **Med.**: Exhaustion, weakness, loss of strength.

4. **Chem.**: A process of analysis depending upon the differential rate of the diffusion of liquids through porous septa. Uncrystallizable bodies diffuse much more slowly than crystallizable ones, so that sugar may be separated from gum, or salt from gelatine by merely allowing their solutions in water to be subjected to the action of a parchment paper septum or dialysis for a few hours. The septum is stretched over a wood or india-rubber ring, the edges drawn up and fastened by an outer rim. It is then allowed to float on water.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wō, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; oy = ā. qu = kw.

The substance to be dialyzed is poured on to the septum, when diffusion immediately begins, the crystallized elements passing through and being dissolved in the pure water, while the colloid remains behind. Dialysis affords an easy method of detecting the presence of poisons, most of those commonly used being crystalloids, as arsenic, strychnine, oxalic acid, &c. [COLLOID, CRYSTALLOID.]

di-a-lýt-íc, a. [Gr. *διαλυτικός* (*dialutikos*) = able to dissolve, from *διαλύω* (*dialúō*).] Pertaining to dialysis; unloosing, relaxing.

di-a-mág-net, s. [Gr. *διά* (*dia*) = through, and Eng. *magnet* (q.v.).] A body or substance having diamagnetic polarity.

di-a-mág-nét-íc, a. & s. [Gr. *διά* (*dia*) = through, across, and Eng. *magnetic* (q.v.).]

A. As adj.: Pertaining to or exhibiting the phenomena of diamagnetism. The term is applied to certain bodies which, when magnetized and suspended freely, take up a position at right angles to the magnetic meridian—that is, either due west or due east. The principal of such substances are antimony, bismuth, cadmium, copper, gold, lead, mercury, silver, tin, zinc, and most solid, liquid, or gaseous substances.

"For diamagnetic substances (such as bismuth) it is negative."—*Everett: The C. G. S. System of Units* (1875), ch. x, p. 69.

B. As subst.: A substance which, when magnetized and suspended freely, takes up a position at right angles to the magnetic meridian.

di-a-mág-nét-íc-al-ly, adv. [Eng. *diamagnetic*; -al; -ly.] In a diamagnetic manner; according to the principles of diamagnetism.

di-a-mág-net-ism, s. [Gr. *διά* (*dia*) = through, across, and Eng. *magnetism* (q.v.).]

1. That branch of magnetism which treats of diamagnetic substances and phenomena.

2. That influence which causes a substance, when magnetized and suspended freely, to take up a position at right angles to the magnetic meridian.

***di-a-mán-tine, a.** [Mid. Eng. *adamant* = adamant, diamond, and Eng. adj. suff. -ine.] Adamantine.

"In Destiny's hard adamantine rock."

Sylvestre: Du Bartas (1621), p. 82.

di-ám-et-ér, *diametre, s. [Fr. *diamètre*; Lat. *diametros*; Gr. *διάμετρος* (*diametros*) = a diagonal, a diameter; *διαμετρέω* (*diametréō*) = to measure through or across: *διά* (*dia*) = through, across, and *μετρέω* (*metréō*) = to measure.]

I. Ord. Lang.: The length of a line passing through the centre of any object from one side to the other: hence, equivalent to the width or thickness of the body.

"The bay of Naples is the most delightful one that I ever saw: it lies in almost a round figure of about thirty miles in the diameter."—*Addison: Italy*.

II. Technically:

1. *Arch.:* The measure across the lower part of the shaft of a column. This being divided into sixty parts, called minutes, gives a scale by which all the parts of the order can be measured. A module is half the diameter, or thirty minutes.

2. *Geometry:*

(1) A line drawn passing through the centre of a circle or other curvilinear figure, and terminating each way in the circumference. That point which bisects all lines drawn through a figure from side to side is called a centre, and every line drawn through a centre and terminating in the circumference or opposite boundaries is a diameter. Every circle has an infinite number of diameters. A diameter which is perpendicular to the chords which it bisects is called an axis. A circle has an infinite number of axes, every diameter being an axis. The parabola has one axis, and each of the other conic sections two axes.

(2) A diagonal (q.v.).

***di-a-mét-ral, *di-a-mét-rall, a. & s.** [Eng. *diameter*; -al; -ly.]

A. As adjective:

1. Of or pertaining to a diameter.

2. Diametrical; directly opposed.

"So diametrical"

One to another, and so much opposed."

Ben Jonson: Magnetic Lady, l. 1.

B. As subst.: A diameter, a diagonal.

"By decussative diametral, quincuncial lines and angles."—*Brownie: Garden of Cyrus*, ch. ii.

diametral-curve, s.

Math.: A curved line which bisects a system of parallel chords drawn in any given curve.

diametral-plane, s.

Math.: A plane which bisects a system of parallel chords drawn in a surface. If a diametral plane is perpendicular to the chords which it bisects, it is called a principal plane of the surface.

diametral-surface, s.

Math.: A curved surface, which bisects a system of parallel chords drawn in the surface, a particular case of which is the diametral plane.

***di-a-mét-ral-ly, adv.** [Eng. *diametral*; -ly.] Diametrically; in a directly opposite manner.

"Christian piety is, beyond all other things, diametrically opposed to profaneness and impiety of actions."—*Diamond*.

di-a-mét-ríc-al, *di-a-mét-ríc, a. [Eng. *diameter*; -al; -ic.]

1. *Lit.:* Of or pertaining to a diameter; forming or describing a diameter.

2. *Fig.:* Directly opposed; as far removed as possible, as though at the opposite ends of a diameter.

"The sin of calumny is set in a most diametrical opposition to the evangelical precept of loving our neighbours as ourselves."—*Government of the Tongue*.

di-a-mét-ríc-al-ly, adv. [Eng. *diametrical*; -ly.]

1. *Lit.:* Like a diameter; directly across or opposite.

"Thus intercepted in its passage, the vapour, which cannot penetrate the stratum diametrically, glides along the lower surface of it."—*Woodward*.

2. *Fig.:* In a manner directly opposed or opposite.

"A public functionary must receive diametrically opposite orders."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

di-a-míc-tòn, s. [Gr. *διά* (*dia*) = through, and *μικτός* (*mikτός*) = mixed, blended.]

Arch.: The Roman method of building a wall, with regular ashlar work on the outside, and filled in with rubble between. It is similar to emblecton (q.v.), but without the diaconi, or binding stones, which go through the thickness of the walls, showing on both sides. (*Gwilt*.)

di-a-míde, s. [Pref. *di* = twice, twofold, and Eng. &c. *amide* (q.v.).]

Chem.: A name given to organic nitrogenous bodies which are derived from two molecules of ammonia, $N_2H_5H_2H_2$; the hydrogen being replaced wholly or partly by acid radicals. Diamides are divided into: (1) Primary diamides, in which two atoms of hydrogen are replaced by one diatomic acid radical, as oxamide, $N_2(C_2O_2)_2H_2H_2$. These differ from the normal ammonium salts of their acids in containing two atoms less of water. They can be formed by the action of ammonia on the ethers of the acids, or on the chlorides of acid radicals, by heating normal ammonium salts of dibasic acids. When boiled with dilute acids, they take up two molecules of H_2O , and yield the acid and NH_3 . With nitrous acid, HNO_2 , they evolve nitrogen, and the acid is reformed. Thus oxamide, $N_2C_2O_2H_4 + 2HNO_2 = 2N_2 + 2H_2O + (COOH)_2$ oxalic acid. (2) Secondary diamides, in which four atoms of hydrogen are replaced by two diatomic acid radicals, or by one diatomic and two monatomic acid radicals. (3) Tertiary diamides, in which all the hydrogen is replaced by acid radicals, of which one at least must be dibasic, as trisuccinamide, which is formed by the action of argemone-succinamide, $2N(C_4H_7O_2)_2Ag$, on chloride of succinyl, $C_4H_7O_2Cl_2 = N_2(C_4H_7O_2)_2$. (*Watts: Dict. of Chem.*)

di-ám-id-ó-, in compos. [Pref. *di* = twice, twofold, and Eng. &c. *amide* (q.v.).]

Chem.: Compounds in which the radical amidogen, (NH_2), is contained twice, having replaced two atoms of hydrogen, as diamidobenzene, $C_6H_4(NH_2)_2$.

di-a-míne, s. [Pref. *di* = twice, twofold, and Eng. *amine* (q.v.).]

Chem.: A compound derived from two molecules of ammonia, $N_2H_5H_2H_2$, by replacing

the hydrogen wholly or partly by basic radicals. Diamines are divided into: (1) Primary diamines, in which two atoms of hydrogen are replaced by one diatomic base radical, as ethylen-amine, $N_2(C_2H_4)_2H_4$. (2) Secondary diamines, in which four atoms of hydrogen are replaced by two diatomic base radicals, as di-ethylen-amine, $N_2(C_2H_4)_2H_2$. Both the primary and secondary amines are formed by the action of ethylen-bromide on ammonia. They contain the diatomic hydrocarbon radical ethylen, C_2H_4 . (3) Tertiary diamines, in which all the hydrogen is replaced, either by three diatomic base radicals, as tri-ethylen-amine, $N_2(C_2H_4)_3$, or by two diatomic and two monatomic basic radicals, as di-ethylen-diphenyl-amine, $N_2(C_6H_5)_2(C_2H_5)_2$, which is formed by the action of chloride of ethylen on phenylamine. (*Watts: Dict. of Chem.*)

di-a-mónd, *di-a-maunde, *di-a-maunt, *di-ay-mont, *dy-a-mand, *dy-a-m-wnte, *dy-a-mownte, s. & a. [Fr. *diamant*, constructed upon *dimant*, a shortened form of *adimant* = adamant. Diez, in his *Wörterbuch d. roman. Sprachen*, p. 123, supposes that it was under the influence of the word *diamano* = translucent, that *adimante* in Ital. was changed into *diamante*. See *diamante*; Ger. & Dut. *diamant*. The word is a doublet of *adamant* (q.v.).]

A. As substantive:

1. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. Adamant.

* 2. In the same sense as II. 5.

3. *Baseball:* A ball-ground; *spec.*, the space enclosed by the base lines.

II. Technically:

1. *Geom.:* A geometrical figure, a lozenge or rhomb. The name is conferred upon nuts and bolt-heads of that form; also upon graves which are rhombal, and not square in cross section.

2. *Glazing:* A small piece of diamond, mounted in a handle, used for cutting glass; a glazier's diamond (q.v.).

3. *Print.:* A small kind of type used in English printing.

This line is printed in Diamond type.

4. *Cards:*

(1) *Sing.:* One of a suit in a pack of cards, the pips on which are diamond-shaped.

(2) *Pl.:* A suit of such cards.

5. *Min.:* An isometric mineral or precious stone, found of various colours, from white or colourless, through yellow, red, orange, green, blue or brown, to black. It is transparent and translucent, with octahedral cleavage, highly perfect. It is composed of pure carbon, and can be completely burned to carbon dioxide between the poles of a powerful battery. The back planes reflect all the light that strikes them at an angle exceeding $24^\circ 13'$, whence comes the peculiar brilliancy of the gem. It is the hardest substance known, being able to scratch all other minerals. Hardness, 10; sp. gr., 3.52–3.55. When cut and polished, a diamond of perfect shape and colour weighing one carat is worth about \$100, [CARAT.] The value of heavier stones, up to twenty carats, is roughly calculated by multiplying the square of the weight in carats by the price per carat; above twenty carats the value increases at a much more rapid rate. The slightest tinge of colour greatly affects the commercial value. Blue-white is an exceedingly rare colour, and one of this shade, known as the "Hope" diamond, though only weighing 44 carats, but of peculiar beauty and brilliancy, is valued at \$125,000. Diamonds have been found in India, Brazil, &c.; the principal source of supply is now the South African Diamond Fields, discovered in 1867, the exports from which amounted in 1887 to over \$20,000,000. Diamonds are used for many purposes. The powder is used by the lapidary for polishing gems; small fragments are set and used by glaziers for cutting glass (GLAZIER'S DIAMOND), while larger specimens are used for boring or drilling [DIAMOND-DRILL]. They are also used by engravers for etching-points. They are cut in various forms, and the value is commonly increased threefold by skillful cutting.

Sir Isaac Newton suggested that the diamond is combustible, but the first to establish the fact were the Florentine Academicians, in 1694; they succeeded in burning it in the focus of a large lens. Lavoisier, in 1772, examined the results of combustion, which

ból, bôy, pòut, jôwí; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şün; -tion, -şion = zhün. -cious, -tious, -sious = şüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = beş, dpl

showed it to be pure crystalline form of carbon. Among the celebrated diamonds may be noted the following:—

Great Megul: Found in 1550, in Golconda, and seen by Tavernier. Weighed 793 carats; cut to 279 carats (carat = 4 grains).

Russian: Taken from a Brahminical idol by a French soldier; sold to the Russian Count Orloff and presented by him to the Empress Catharine. Weight 194 carats.

Pitt: Brought from India by Mr. Pitt, the grandfather of the first Earl of Chatham; sold to the Regent Duke of Orleans, in 1717, for £135,000. Weighed when rough, 410 carats; cut to 136½ carats. Napoleon placed it in the hilt of his sword.

Koh-i-noor: Captured by the English at the taking of the Punjab. Presented to the Queen by the East India Company in 1850; weighed in the rough 800 carats, cut to 186 1/16 carats, recut to 103¾ carats.

Austrian: A rose-cut diamond, 139½ carats.

It is stated that, on June 30, 1893, a diamond, of fine quality, weighing 973¾ carats was found in the South African mines. It is valued at \$5,000,000, and is in the Bank of England vaults.

B. As adjective:

1. Made or set with diamonds; as, a *diamond bracelet*.

2. Resembling a diamond in shape; diamond-shaped.

¶ Obvious compounds: *Diamond-hilted*, *diamond-merchant*, *diamond-mine*.

diamond-beetle, s.

Entom.: *Entinus imperialis*, a splendid coleopterous insect belonging to the family Curculionidae. It is a native of South America.

diamond-borer, s. [DIAMOND-DRILL.]

diamond-bort, s. Fragments of diamonds which are too small for jewelry.

diamond-cutter, s. One whose trade is to cut diamonds.

Diamond-cutter's compass:

Diamond-cutting: An instrument used to measure the inclination of the sides of jewels. It is a movable arm inserted at an angle of 45° into a metallic base.

diamond-cutting, s. The art of cutting diamonds. Until 1476, when de Berghen, of Bruges, first discovered this art, the diamond in Europe was worn uncut; the four great stones in the mantle of Charlemagne furnishing an example; but the art was practised long before in India, the facing of the Koh-i-noor dating back into uncertain time. The diamond is cut in three forms, the Brilliant, the Rose, and the Table, and their respective values are in the order named. The form a diamond shall assume is determined by its shape in the rough, the duty of the lapidary being to cut it so as to sacrifice as little as possible of the stone, and obtain the greatest surface, refraction and general beauty. The rough diamond is fixed in a cup, leaving the part exposed which is to be removed to form one facet. The projecting portion is then removed by attrition against another diamond similarly set, or by means of diamond-dust and oil upon a disk, wheel, or wire, according to circumstances. When one facet is finished, the stone is reset in the cup and the process repeated. It was formerly a work of several months to cut a large stone; but of late years steam has been used as a motive power, and the time taken in the process of cutting has been much reduced. The polishing is performed upon a rapidly revolving iron wheel, driven by a band, and fed by hand with diamond-dust and oil. The diamond is set in a cup as before, on the end of a weighted arm, and held against the wheel; the results of the process being collected in a box for future operations. (Knight.)

diamond-draft, s.

Weaving: A method of drawing the warp-threads through the heddles.

diamond-drill, s. A drill armed with a diamond, which cuts its way into the material as the drill-stock is rotated. It was invented by Hermann, and patented in France by him, June 3, 1854. He states that he makes crystals or angular fragments of the black diamond

useful in "working, turning, and polishing, &c., hard stones such as granite, porphyry, marbles, &c." The diamond is broken to obtain angular fragments, which are embedded by alloys in the metallic stock, to form a cutting-tool. Diamond-drills were used in the Mont Cenis Tunnel.

diamond-edition, s.

Bibliog.: A term applied to books printed in diamond type.

diamond-feet, s.

Arch.: A species of moulding formed of fillets intersecting each other, in such a manner as to form diamond-shaped or rhomboidal figures.

diamond-gauge, s. A gauge employed by jewellers in estimating the sizes of small diamonds. In the staff are set small crystals of graduated sizes by which jewels are compared. The crystals are from ¼ to ⅙ of a carat.

diamond-headed, a. Having a diamond-shaped or rhomboidal head.

¶ **Diamond-headed bolt:** A bolt whose head has a lozenge or rhomboidal shape.

diamond-knot, s. A kind of knot made at equi-distant intervals on a rope, to give support to the hand or foot.

diamond-lens, s.

Optics: The diamond-lens, owing to its high refractive and small dispersive power, requires much less curvature than glass lenses of the same focal length. It therefore admits of the employment of a larger pencil of rays, and gives more light. A diamond and a plate-glass lens of similar form and radius are in their comparative magnifying powers as eight is to three. (Knight.)

diamond-linen, s.

Fabric: [DIAPER.]

diamond-mortar, s. Diamonds for the use of the lapidary are crushed in a mortar, which consists of a cylindrical box and a pestle, both made of hardened steel. A small rough diamond is placed in the mortar, and the pestle driven down by a hammer. The pieces of broken diamond are examined for the detection of fragments suitable for gravers, drills, and etching points. The remainder is mashed to an impalpable powder by several hours' continued work, rotating the pestle between blows. (Knight.)

diamond-nail, s. A nail having a rhomboidal head.

diamond-plough, s. A small plough having a mould-board and share of a diamond shape, that is, rhomboidal. One side of the rhomb runs level on the ground, another forms the breast, and the other two are the marginal lines of the backward extension of the mould-board.

diamond-point, s.

Engraving: A stylus armed with a diamond, either ground conical or made of a selected fragment of the desired shape. Wilson Lowry introduced the diamond-point into engravers' ruling-machines. Etching-tools have been pointed with diamonds. Diamond-points are used in ruling the graduation of the finer kinds of instruments, also by Nobert, it is supposed, in ruling the wonderful series of lines that form the tests of the microscopes of higher powers. (Knight.)

¶ **Diamond-point chisel:** A chisel whose corners are ground off obliquely.

diamond-powder, s. The fine dust produced by a diamond-mortar (q.v.).

diamond-shaped, a.

1. **Ord. Lang.**: Shaped like a diamond; of a lozenge or rhomboidal shape.

2. **Bot.**: Applied to leaves somewhat resembling a diamond in shape, having the opposite sides equal, and the angles two acute and two obtuse.

diamond-spar, s. [CORUNDUM.]

diamond-tool, s.

Metal-working: A metal-turning tool whose cutting edge is formed by facets.

diamond-work, s.

Masonry: Reticulated work formed by courses of lozenge-shaped stones, very common in ancient masonry.

di-a-mônd-êd, a. [Eng. *diamond*; -ed.] Of the shape of a diamond or lozenge; diamond-shaped. (Fuller: *Profane State*, p. 368.)

di-a-mônd-îf-êr-ôus, a. [Eng. *diamond*; Lat. *fero* = to produce, and -ous.] Producing or yielding diamonds. (Used of strata.)

* **di-a-mor'-pha, s.** [Gr. *δαμόρφος* (*diamorphos*) = endowed with form.]

Bot.: A genus of Crassulaceæ, the typical one of the tribe Diamorpheæ. The branches and flowers are whorled, the fruit a four-celled capsule. Habitat, North America.

di-a-mor'-phê-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *diamorph(a)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -æe.]

Bot.: A tribe of Crassulaceæ (q.v.).

di-âm'-yî, s. [Pref. *di* = twice, twofold, and Eng. &c. *amyl*.]

Chem.: Decyl hydride, C₁₀H₂₂. A hydrocarbon obtained by the action of sodium on amyl iodide, a colourless liquid, boiling at 150°. It mixes with alcohol, but not with water. It has an agreeable smell and burning taste.

di-âm'-y-lêne, s. [Pref. *di* = twice, twofold; Eng. &c. *amyl*, and suff. -ene.]

Chem.: C₁₀H₂₀. A hydrocarbon prepared by shaking together one volume of pure amylene, C₅H₁₀, with two volumes of strong sulphuric acid and one volume of water in stoppered cylinders immersed in ice-cold water. Pure dianylene is obtained by fractional distillation. It boils at 150°. Dianylene combines with bromine.

Dî-ân'-a, s. [Lat.]

1. **Rom. Mythol.**: The Latin name of the Greek Artemis, the goddess of the chase. She was also invoked as Lucina in childbirth. In later times she was confounded with Luna, or the Moon. Her most famous temple was at Ephesus. It was considered one of the seven wonders of the world.

2. **Astron.**: An asteroid, the 76th found. It was discovered by the astronomer Luther, on March 15, 1863.

3. **Alchemy:** The name given by the alchemists to the metal silver; the dendritic amalgam, precipitated by mercury from a solution of nitrate of silver, was called *Arbor Diana*. Silver was supposed to be under the influence of the moon, Luna, hence the term lunar caustic applied to fused nitrate of silver, AgNO₃, Diana being the goddess of the moon.

diana-monkey, s.

Zool.: *Cercopithecus Diana*, the *Simia Diana* of Linnæus, or *Palatine-monkey* of Pennant,



HEAD OF DIANA-MONKEY.

an African species of monkey, so named from the crescent-shaped band, resembling that which poets and mythologists assign to the goddess Diana.

* **di-a-nât'-ô, a.** [Gr. *διανῶ* (*dianô*) = to flow through.] Reasoning, logically and progressively, from one subject to another.

di-ân'-chôr-a, s. [Pref. *di* = twice, twofold, and Gr. *ἄγκυρα* (*ankura*) = an anchor, a hook.]

Palæont.: A genus of fossil Conchifera, the shells of which are delicate, adherent, regular, symmetrical, equilateral, subarticulated, and inequivalve; one valve hollowed within and convex without, the other flat; the hinge

composed of two distinct condyles. It is now called Spondylus (q.v.).

† **di-án-dér**, s. [Pref. *di* = twice, twofold, and *ánér* (*ánér*), genit. *ándros* (*ándros*) = a male, a man.]

Bot.: A flower which has two stamens. Example, Veronica.

di-án-dri-a, s. pl. [For first element see *diander*; Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ia*.]

Bot.: In the Linnean system the second class containing those genera of plants, the flowers of which have only two stamens, provided these are neither united at the base nor combined with the pistil and stigma nor separated from the pistil.

di-án-dri-an, **di-án-droús**, a. [Eng. *diand(er)*; *-ian*; *-ous*.]

Bot.: Applied to plants which have two stamens.

di-a-nél-la, s. [From *Diana*, the goddess.]

Bot.: A genus of Liliaceæ, tribe Asparagæ. They have drooping blue flowers in panicles. They occur in Australia and the south of Asia. The powdered roots of *Dianella odorata* are made into fragrant pastilles. A decoction of it is prescribed in Java for gonorrhæa, dysuria, and *fluor albus*.

di-a-níte, s. [Lat. *Dian(a)*; Eng. suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: The same as COLUMBITE (q.v.).

* **di-a-nó-ét-ic**, a. [Gr. *διανοητικός* (*diánētikos*) = capable of thought, intellectual.] Capable of thought; intellectual; of or pertaining to the discursive faculty.

* **di-a-nó-ál-ô-gý**, s. [Gr. *διάνοια* (*dianoia*) = thought, and *lógos* (*logos*) = a discourse.] That branch of philosophy which treats of the dianoetic faculties. (Sir W. Hamilton.)

di-án-thús, s. [Gr. *διος* (*dios*) = divine, and *ánthos* (*anthos*) = a flower.]

Bot.: A genus of Caryophyllaceæ, sub-order Silenæ. Calyx tubular, five-toothed, surrounded by about four imbricated scales or bracteoles; petals five, furnished with claws; stamens ten; styles two; capsule cylindrical, one-celled; seeds peltate. Four species occur wild in Britain, *Dianthus Armeria*, the Deptford-pink; *D. prolifer*, the Proliferous-pink; *D. deltoides*, the Maiden-pink, and *D. cæsius*, the Cheddar-pink. Half naturalised is *D. Caryophyllus*, the Clove-pink, Carnation, or Clove-gillyflower, which grows on old ruined castles in Kent; it is the origin of the Carnation of our gardens, with all its diversities of colour and form.

* **di-a-páge**, s. [DIAPASON.]

* **di-a-pásm**, s. [Gr. *διάσπασμα* (*diapasma*), from *διάσπασθαι* (*diapassō*) = to sprinkle.] Aromatic herbs dried and reduced to powder; they were formerly made into little balls with sweet water, and strung together, or worn loose in the pocket.

"There's an excellent diapasm in a chain too, if you like it."—*B. Jonson: Cynthia's Revels*, v. 2.

di-a-pá-sôn, **di-a-páse**, s. [Lat. *diapason* = an octave; Gr. *διάπασον* (*diapason*) = a concord of the first and last notes of an octave; a contraction for *διά πᾶσων χορδῶν συμφωνία* (*diá pasōn chorḗōn symphōnía*) = concord extending through all the notes; *diá* (*dia*) = through, and *πᾶσων* (*pasōn*) = all, genit. plur. fem. of *πᾶς* (*pas*) = all.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. **Lit.**: In the same sense as II. 1.

"... up the lofty diapason roll
Such sweet, such sad, such solemn airs divine."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, l. 41.

2. **Figuratively:**

(1) Harmony, concord, accord, agreement.

"The fair music that all creatures made
To their great Lord, whose love their motion sway'd
In perfect diapason." *Milton: At a Solemn Music*.

(2) Completion, usefulness.

(3) A combination or union of various sounds.

"The diapason of the cannonade."
Longfellow: The Arsenal.

II. Music:

* 1. An octave.

2. The name given in this country to the most important foundation stops of an organ, termed in other countries more properly

Principal. There are two kinds of diapauses, the open and stopped. Open diapauses on the manual are nearly always of metal, but on the pedals are often of wood. Stopped diapauses were formerly, in most cases, of wood, but now are frequently made of metal. When two or more open diapauses are on the same manual they are of different scales.

3. Fixed pitch.

* (1) **Normal diapason**: A recognised standard of pitch. [Pitch.] (*Stainer & Burrett*.)

(2) **Diapason cum diapente**:

Mus.: The interval of a twelfth.

(3) **Diapason cum diatessaron**:

Mus.: The interval of an eleventh.

(4) **Diapason ditone**:

Mus.: A compound concord, whose terms are in the proportion of ten to four or five to two.

(5) **Diapason semiditone**:

Mus.: A compound concord whose terms are in the proportion of twelve to five.

di-a-pén-sí-a, s. [Lat. *diapente*; Gr. *διάπεντε* (*diapente*) = a fifth in music; so named by Linnaeus, because the flowers are five-cleft.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, the typical one of the sub-order Diapensiæ.

di-a-pén-sí-á-cé-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *diapensi(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-acæ*.]

Bot.: A natural order of dicotyledonous plants, natives of northern Europe and North America. They are prostrate, shrubby plants, with crowded, heath-like exstipulate leaves and solitary terminal flowers. They are in many respects allied to the Phloxes, from which they differ chiefly in their imbricated bracts, transversely two-celled anthers, and peltate seeds. There are six genera.

di-a-pén-sí-áds, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *diapensi(a)*, and pl. suff. *-ads*.]

Bot.: The name given by Lindley to the order Diapensiæ (q.v.).

di-a-pén-sí-é-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *diapensi(a)*; Lat. adj. fem. pl. suff. *-æ*.]

Bot.: A sub-order of plants, with anthers dehiscing transversely: ovary, three-celled; style, single.

di-a-pén-té, s. [Gr. *διά* (*dia*) = through, and *πέντε* (*pente*) = five.]

1. **Mus.**: The interval of a fifth.

2. **Phar.**: A composition or mixture of five ingredients.

di-a-pér, * **dia-per-y**, * **dy-a-per**, s. [Fr. *diapré*, pa. par. of *diaprer* = to variegate or diversify with figures; from O. Fr. *diapre*, *diapre* = a jasper; O. Ital. *diapros*, a corrupt. of Lat. *jaspideum*, acc. sing. of *jaspis* = a jasper; Gr. *ἰασπίδα* (*iaspida*), acc. sing. of *ἰασπίς* (*iaspis*) = a jasper.] [JASPER.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. In the same sense as II. 1.

2. A towel, a napkin.

"Let one attend him with a silver basin
Full of rose-water, and bestrewn with flowers;
Another bear the ewer; the third a *diaper*.
And say, 'Will't please your lordship cool your
hands?'"

Shakespeare: Taming of the Shrew (Induction 1).

3. A piece of cloth or napkin wrapped round a child or woman.

II. Technically:

1. **Fabric:**

* (1) A kind of rich material decorated with raised embroidery.

(2) A linen towelling with a small figure thrown up, as in damask. It is manufactured in Ireland and Scotland, and is of various widths, ranging from twenty-four to forty-four inches.

2. **Her.**: The same as DIAPERING (q.v.).

3. **Arch.**: A panel or flat recessed surface covered with carving or other wrought work in low relief.

diaper-ornament, s.

Arch.: An ornamentation of flowers, applied to a plain surface, either carved or painted; if carved, the flowers are entirely sunk into the work below the general surface: they are usually square, and placed close to each other,

and are various in their pattern and design; it was first introduced in the early English



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style in some of the principal Gothic structures in England. (*Weale*.)

diaper-work, s.

Masonry: A pavement checkered by stones or tiles of different colours.

* **di-a-pér**, v.t. & i. [DIAPER, s.]

A. Transitive:

1. To variegate or embroider; to work in a pattern.

"Over all diapered and written
With ladies and with bacheliers."
Romance of the Rose, 933, 964.

2. To variegate, to diversify.

"The wanton spring
When she doth *diaper* the ground with beauties."
Ford: Sun's Darling, iv. 1.

B. Intrans.: To work in embroidery; to embroider.

"If you *diaper* upon folds, let your work be broken."
—*Peascham: On Drawing*.

di-a-péred, * **di-a-pred**, * **dy-a-pred**, pa. par. or a. [DIAPER, v.]

di-a-pér-íng, pr. par., a., & s. [DIAPER, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of embroidering, variegating, or ornamenting in diaper.

2. A diaper pattern.

II. Her.: The covering the surface of a shield with an ornament of some kind, independently of the bearings or colours. It is sometimes painted, sometimes in low relief.

* **di-áph-a-nal**, * **di-áph-a-nall**, a. [Eng. *diaphan(e)*; *-ál*.] The same as DIAPHANOUS (q.v.).

"Being but dark earth, though made *diaphanall*."
Davies: Witt's Pilgrimage, p. 21.

di-a-phāne, s. [Fr., from Gr. *διαφανής* (*diaphanḗs*) = to show through; *diá* (*dia*) = through, and *φαίνω* (*phainō*) = to appear, to show.]

1. **Fabric**: A woven silk stuff with transparent and coloured figures. It is not now used.

2. **Anat.**: An investing, cortical membrane of a sac or cell.

* **di-a-phāned**, a. [Eng. *diaphan(e)*; *-ed*.] Transparent.

"Drinking of much wine hath the virtue to make bodies *diaphanized* or transparent."—*Trans. of Boccassini* (1626), p. 53.

* **di-a-phā-né-í-tý**, s. [Fr. *diaphanéité*.] The quality of being diaphanous; transparency; the power of transmitting light.

"... apt to grow dry, and shrink, and lose their *diaphaneity*."—*Ray: On the Creation*.

* **di-a-phān-íe**, a. & s. [Eng. *diaphan(e)*; *-ic*.]

A. As adj.: Transparent, pellucid; having the power or quality of transmitting light.

"Air is an element superior, and lighter than water, through whose vast, open, subtle *diaphanick*, or transparent body, the light afterwards created, easily transpired."—*Raleigh*.

B. As subst.: [DIAPHONICS.]

di-a-phā-nóm-é-tér, s. [Eng. *diaphan(e)*; c connective, and *meter*.] An instrument for measuring the transparency of the air.

di-a-phān-ô-scope, s. [Eng. *diaphan(e)*; o connective, and Gr. *σκοπέω* (*skopeō*) = to see.]

ból, bóy; pól, jól; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şün. -tion, -şion = şün. -ciouş, -tiouş, -şiouş = şüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.

Optics: A dark box for exhibiting transparent pictures with or without a lens.

di-á-phān-ō-týpe, *s.* [Eng. *diaphan(e)*; *o* connective, and *type*.]

Phot.: Another name for the helenotype, in which a diaphanous or pale positive on a paper rendered translucent by varnish is coloured on the back and placed over and in exact correspondence with a duplicate positive of strong character. (*Knight*.)

di-á-ph-an-ō-s, a. [Gr. *διαφανής* (*diaphanēs*), from *διαφανω* (*diaphainō*) = to show through.] Transparent, translucent, clear; having the power or quality of transmitting light.

"Aristotle calleth light a quality inherent, or cleaving to a diaphanous body."—*Ralegh*.

di-á-ph-an-ō-s-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *diaphanous*; *-ly*.] Transparently, translucently.

di-á-phōn-ic, *a.* [Gr. *διά* (*dia*) = through, and *φωνή* (*phōnē*) = to sound; *φωνή* (*phōnē*) = a sound.] The same as **DIACUSTIC** (q.v.).

di-á-phōn-ic-al, *a.* [Eng. *diaphonic*; *-al*.] Diaphonic.

di-á-phōn-ics, *s. pl.* [DIAPHONIC, *a.*] That branch of science which deals with the properties of refracted sounds; diacoustics.

di-á-phō-rē-sis, *s.* [Gr., from *διαφορέω* (*diaphorēō*) = to carry off or through, as a fever by perspiration; *διά* (*dia*) = through, and *φέρω* (*phērō*) = to carry.]

Med.: An unusual or unnatural degree of perspiration.

di-á-phō-rēt-ic, *a. & s.* [Fr. *diaphorétique*; Lat. *diaphoreticus*, from Gr. *διαφορητικός* (*diaphorētikos*), from *διαφόρησις* (*diaphorēsis*) = perspiration.]

A. As adj.: Having the power or quality of increasing or promoting perspiration.

"A diaphoretic medicine, or a sudorific, is something that will provoke sweating."—*Watts*.

B. As substantive:

Pharmacy:

1. A medicine or preparation having the power or quality of increasing or promoting perspiration. A sudorific is more powerful in its effects than a diaphoretic.

2. (*Pl.*) A class of medicines, also called Sudorifics, acting on the skin and increasing its functions. They are divided into Stimulant sudorifics, which stimulate the vascular system, as ammonia, carbonate, acetate, and citrate of ammonia, camphor, chloroform, ethers, opium, &c.; and Sedative sudorifics, as oxide of antimony, tartarated antimony, and ipecacuanha. Diaphoretics are assisted by the application of warmth, hot vapour to the skin, and warm diluents; and may be used: (1) To restore the action of the skin in cases in which its function has been checked by cold. (2) To determine to the surface in febrile cases, to relieve the system of water and excreta. (3) To keep up an increased action of the surface in skin diseases. (4) To cause the skin to take on an augmented action, and by this means to relieve certain other organs, especially the kidneys. (5) To cause the skin to act vicariously when the action of other secreting organs is excessive, as in diabetes and chronic diarrhoea (*Garrod: Materia Medica*.)

"Diaphoreticks, or promoters of perspiration, help the organs of digestion, because the attenuation of the aliment makes it perspirable."—*Arbuthnot*.

di-á-phō-rēt-ic-al, *a.* [Eng. *Diaphoretic*; *-al*.] The same as **DIAPHORETIC** (q.v.).

"It may work upon the mind, as physicians say those kind of diaphoretical medicines do upon the body."—*Montaigne: Devoute Essays* (1648), pt. 1, p. 60.

di-á-ph-ōr-ite, *s.* [Gr. *διαφωρος* (*diaphoros*) = different, and *σuff-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: The same as **ALLAGITE** (q.v.).

di-á-phrāgm (*g* silent), *s.* [Fr. *diaphragme*; Lat. *diaphragma*, from Gr. *διάφραγμα* (*diaphragma*) = (1) a partition, a wall, (2) the midriff; *διαφράγνμι* (*diaphragnumi*) = to fence off; *δαί* (*dia*) = between, and *φράγνμι* (*phragnumi*) = to fence.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A partition in a chamber, tube, or other object. Flexible diaphragms are used in steam-pressure indicators, faucets, gas-regulators, pumps, &c.

"It consists of a fasciculus of bodies parted into numerous cells by means of diaphragms."—*Woodward: On Fossils*.

2. In the same sense as II. 1.

"He cut away the ribs, diaphragm, and pericardium of a dog."—*Berkum: Physico-Theology*, bk. iv., ch. vii. (note 1).

II. Technically:

1. **Anat.:** An inspiratory muscle, and the sole agent in tranquil respiration. It is the muscular septum between the thorax and abdomen, and is composed of two portions, a greater muscle arising from the ensiform cartilage, and a lesser arising from the bodies of the lumbar vertebrae by two tendons. There are three openings in the diaphragm, one for the passage of the inferior vena cava, one for the passage of the oesophagus and pneumo-gastric nerves and the aortic, through which passes the aorta, the right *vena azygos*, and thoracic duct. It assists the abdominal muscles, which are expiratory, powerfully in expulsion, each act of that kind being accompanied or preceded by a deep inspiration. It also comes into play in hiccough and sobbing, laughing and crying, sometimes causing hernia, or rupture of the viscera.

2. **Optics:** An annular disc in a camera telescope, or other optical instrument, to exclude some of the marginal rays of a beam of light. The original form of this beautiful contrivance is the iris of the eye, which shuts out straggling light and regulates the quantity admitted. The use of the iris was known to Leonardo da Vinci. (*Knight*.)

3. **Conchol.:** The straight calcareous plate which divides the cavity of certain shells into two parts.

diaphragm faucet, *s.* One which closes its aperture by the depression of the diaphragm upon the end of a pipe by means of a screw-plunger.

diaphragm-plate, *s.* A plate beneath the stage of a compound microscope, to restrict the amount of light reflected from the mirror. The plate has a number of holes of varying sizes, either of which may be brought to bear.

diaphragm-pump, *s.* A pump in which a disc-piston is attached by an elastic diaphragm, usually of leather, to the sides of the barrel. It was described by Desaguliers, in 1744, as "a piston without friction." It is much older than the time of this philosopher, however. It has been again and again re-invented, and brought out with a flourish of trumpets. (*BAG-PUMP*.) Its application may have been suggested by the human diaphragm. (*Knight*.)

di-á-phrāg-māt-ic, *a.* [Gr. *διάφραγμα* (*diaphragma*), genit. *διαφράγματος* (*diaphragmatis*), and Eng. adj. suff. *-ic*.]

Anat.: Of or pertaining to the diaphragm; as **diaphragmatic nerve**, &c.

di-á-phrāg-mā-tis, *s.* [Gr. *διάφραγμα* (*diaphragma*), genit. *διαφράγματος* (*diaphragmatis*), and Eng. suff. *-itis* (*Med.*).]

Med.: Inflammation of the diaphragm or of its peritoneal coats.

di-á-ph-thōr-ai-mā, *s.* [Gr. *διαφθεῖρω* (*diaphthēro*) = to destroy, and *αἷμα* (*haîma*) = blood.]

Med.: A generic term for blood contaminated, poisoned, or corrupted by any cause, so as to terminate fatally, if this result be not averted by medical treatment or by the efforts of nature.

di-á-ph-ý-sis, *s.* [Gr. *διάφυσσις* (*diaphusis*) = a growing through, a bursting of a bud; *διαφύω* (*diaphuō*) = to grow through; *διά* (*dia*) = through, and *φύω* (*phūō*) = to grow.]

I. Ord. Lang.: A growing between, an interstine.

II. Technically:

1. **Botany:**

(1) An abnormal extension of the centre of a flower, or of an inflorescence.

(2) The nod of grasses.

(3) The interstices or portions of the culm between the nod of grasses.

2. **Anat.:** The central portion of the long bones, from which the process of ossification commences, proceeding towards a secondary centre, epiphysis, situated at each extremity.

di-á-plās-tic, *s.* [Gr. *διαπλαστικός* (*diaplastikos*) = good at moulding or forming;

διαπλάσσω (*diaplassō*) = to mould, to set a linib.]

Med.: A medicine or preparation used in the treatment of fractured or dislocated limbs.

di-á-ph-nōt-ic, *s.* [Gr. *διαπνοή* (*diapnoē*) = evaporation.]

Med.: A remedy which operates by promoting a gentle or imperceptible perspiration.

di-á-ph-ýs-ic-al, *a.* [Eng. *diapophys(is)*; *-ical*.] Of or pertaining to a diapophys (q.v.).

di-á-phōp-ýs-is, *s.* [Gr. *διά* (*dia*) = through, and *ἀπόφυσις* (*apophusis*) = a growing, a growth.]

Anat.: The dorsal or tubercular portion of the transverse process of a vertebra.

di-á-pō-rē-sis, *s.* [Gr. *διαπορέω* (*diaporeō*) = to be in doubt.]

Rhet.: Doubt, or hesitation, as to which of two subjects to begin with.

***di-á-pred** (*pred* as *pērd*), *a.* [DIAPERED.]

***di-á-prý**, *a.* [Eng. *diaper*; *-y*.] Variegated, adorned, flowered.

"They lay nearer the diapry verge
Of tear-bridge Tigris swallow-swifter surge."
Sylvester: The Colonies, 428. (*Davies*.)

***di-ar-chý**, *s.* [Pref. *di* = twice, twofold, and *ἀρχή* (*archē*) = to rule.] A form of government in which the supreme power is in the hands of two persons.

***di-ār-i-al**, ***di-ār-i-an**, *a.* [Eng. *diary*; *-al*, *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to a diary or journal.

"Diarian sages greet their brother sage."
Crabbe: Newspaper.

di-á-ríst, *s.* [Eng. *diary*(y); *-ist*.] One who keeps a diary or journal.

di-á-rhōe-a, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *διάρροια* (*diarrhoia*) = a flowing through; *διάρρῶ* (*diarrhōō*) = to flow through; *διά* (*dia*) = through, and *ρῶ* (*rhōō*) = to flow.]

Med.: The excessive discharge of fluid alvine evacuations, generally arising from unwholesome diet, excess in food or drink, cold, wet, fatigue, or exposure, or from functional derangements of the biliary or gastro-intestinal organs; it is a chief symptom in cholera. Dr. Aitken mentions three forms of idiopathic diarrhoea: (1) Diarrhoea of irritation; (2) coagulation or inflammatory diarrhoea; (3) diarrhoea with discharges of unaltered ingesta.

"During his diarrhoea I healed up the fontanelle."—*Wiemann*.

di-á-rhōe-tic, **di-á-rhō-tic**, *a.* [Eng. *diarrhoea*, and adj. suff. *-etic*.] Causing or tending to cause diarrhoea.

"Millet is diarrhetic, cleansing, and useful in diseases of the kidneys."—*Arbuthnot*.

di-ar-thrō-dí-al, *a.* [Eng. *diarthrosis*(is); *-ial*.]

Anat.: Of or pertaining to diarthrosis; having free motion in the articulations of the joints.

diarthrodial cartilage, *s.*

Anat.: One which invests the articular extremities of bones.

di-ar-thrō-sis, *s.* [Gr., from *διαρθρώ* (*diarthrōō*) = to divide by joints; *διά* (*dia*) = between, asunder, and *ἄρθρον* (*arthrōn*) = to joint, to fasten; *ἄρθρον* (*arthron*) = a joint.]

Anat.: A movable articulation, the most common of all the joint-movements of the body. This class is divided into three genera: Arthrodia, carpal and tarsal bones; Ginglymus, elbow, wrist, knee, ankle; and Enarthrosis, hip and shoulder.

di-á-rý, *s. & a.* [Lat. *diarium* = (1) a daily allowance of food for a soldier, (2) a diary; *dies* = a day; Ital. *diario*.]

A. As subst.: An account of the transactions or occurrences of each day; a book in which the events of each day are registered; an almanack or calendar with blank spaces for notes, memoranda, &c.; a journal.

"Samuel Pepys, whose library and diary have kept his name fresh to our time."—*Macculley: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

B. As adj.: Daily; lasting but a day.

"The offer of a usurpation, though it was but as a diary agree."—*Bacon: Letters*, 83. (Trench: *On some Def. in our Eng. Dict.*, p. 21.)

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōl, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rūle, fūll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē. ey = ā. qu = kw,

di-a-schism, di-a-schis-ma, s. [Gr. διάσχιμα (*diastichisma*) = a division; διασχίζω (*diastichízō*) = to cleave.]

Music: An approximate half of a limma (q.v.).

di-a-spōre, s. [Gr. διασπορά (*diastpora*) = a scattering; διασπείρω (*diastpeirō*) = to scatter; in allusion to the usual decrepitation before the blow-pipe.]

Min.: An orthorhombic, massive, or sometimes stactalitic mineral of various colours, white to violet or plum-blue. It is very brittle and subtranslucent or translucent when thin. In a closed tube it decrepitates strongly, separating into pearly white scales. It is commonly found with corundum or emery in dolomite, chlorite schist, and other crystalline rocks. It occurs in the Urals, Switzerland, Asia Minor, and elsewhere. Hardness, 6.5–7; sp. gr. 3–3.5. (*Dana*.)

di-a-stāl-tic, a. [Gr. διασταλτικός (*diastaltikos*) = able to distinguish.]

Music: Dilated or extended; a term applied in Greek music to certain intervals, as a major third, major sixth, or major seventh.

di-a-stāse, **di-ās-tā-sis**, s. [Gr. = a separation; διά (*diao*) = between, apart, and στάσις (*stasis*) = a standing, a position; στα- (sta), root of ἵστημι (*histēmi*) = to stand.]

1. **Sur.** (Of the form diastasis): A forcible separation of two bones previously in contact, or of the pieces of a fractured bone.

2. **Chem.** (Of the form diastase): A peculiar nitrogenous substance produced during the malting of grain. Its effect is to act upon the starch of the grain, converting part of it into sugar and rendering it soluble.

di-ās-tā-tite, s. [Gr. διαστάτης (*diastatos*) = split up, disturbed, and Eng., &c., suff. -ite (q.v.).]

Min.: A black hornblende, from Nordmark, in Wermland. It is placed by Dana under his division, Aluminous Amphibole.

di-a-stēm, di-a-stē-ma, s. [Gr. διάστημα (*diastēma*), from διαστίναι (*diastēnai*) infn. of διαστίνω (*diastēnō*) = to separate, to stand at intervals.] [DIASTASIS.]

1. **Music** (Of the form diastem): An interval.

2. **Zool.** (Of the form diastema): The intervals between a series or range of teeth.

di-ās-tōl-ē, di-ās-tōl-y, s. [Gr. διαστολή (*diastolē*) = a drawing apart; διά (*diao*) = apart, and στέλλω (*stellō*) = to send, to place.]

1. **Ord. Lang. & Tech.**:

1. **Gram.**: The lengthening of a syllable which is naturally short; the figure by which a syllable naturally short is made long.

2. **Med.**: A dilatation of the heart and arteries. (Opposed to systole, q.v.)

"The systole seems to resemble the forcible bending of a spring, and the diastole its flying out again to its natural state."—Ray: *On the Creation*.

3. **Phys.**: The pulse.

* **II. Fig.**: A lengthening, a drawing out, a protracting.

"As in long-drawn systole and long-drawn diastole, must the period of faith alternate with the period of Doubt."—Carlyle: *Sartor Resartus*, bk. ii, ch. iii.

di-ās-tōl-ic, a. [Eng. *diastole*(e); -ic.] Pertaining to diastole, or the dilatation of the heart and arteries.

diastolic sound, s.

Phys.: The second sound of the heart, heard after the first sound, systolic (q.v.), which is coincident with the shock of the heart's apex forwards against the side. Diastolic, the second sound, is synchronous with the diastole of the ventricles, the recedence of the heart from the side, and the pulseless state, or systole, of the large arteries; because of maximum loudness at the upper part of the heart it is sometimes called the superior sound.

di-ās-tōp-ōr-a, s. [Gr. διαστο (diastō), in compos. = opened, put asunder, from διαστέλλω (*diastellō*) = to put asunder, to open, and πόρος (*poros*) = a passage.]

Zool.: A genus of Polyzoa, or Bryozoa, the typical one of the family Diastoporidae. The encrusting conecium is discoidal, and more or less eccentric in its mode of growth.

di-ās-tōp-ōr-i-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *diastopora*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Zool. & Palæont.: A genus of Polyzoa, or Bryozoa (two names for the same class). The tubular cells are not free in any part of their length. It ranges from the Silurian period till now.

di-a-style, s. [Gr. διαστύλιον (*diastulion*) = the space between columns; διά (*diao*) = between, and στύλος (*stulos*) = a pillar.]

Arch.: An arrangement of columns in Grecian and Roman architecture, in which the intercolumniation or space between them is equal to three or four diameters of the shaft.

di-a-sŷrm, s. [Gr. διασŷρμος (*diastŷmos*) = a tearing in pieces, mockery; διασŷρω (*diastŷro*) = to tear in pieces, to mock.]

Rhet.: A figure of speech expressing mockery and contempt, or by which reproof is conveyed in an ironical manner.

di-a-tēs-sa-rōn, s. [Gr. διά (*diao*) = between, through, apart, and τέσσαρα (*tessara*) = four.]

1. **Music**: An interval of a fourth; its proportion is as four to three, being composed of a greater tone, a lesser tone, and a greater semitone.

2. **Bib.**: A harmony of the four Gospels.

3. **Med.**: A medicine or preparation compounded of gentian, *Aristolochia rotunda*, bayberries, and honey, incorporated with extract of juniper.

di-a-thēr-mal, a. [Gr. διά (*diao*) = through, and θερμαίνω (*thermainō*) = to heat; θερμός (*thermos*) = heat.] Through which heat can freely permeate.

di-a-thēr-man-çŷ, s. [Gr. διαθερμαίνω (*diathermainō*) = to heat through; διά (*diao*) = through, and θερμαίνω (*thermainō*) = to heat; θερμός (*thermos*) = heat.] The quality of being diathermal; the property of transmitting radiating heat.

di-a-thēr-ma-nō-i-tŷ, s. [Gr. διαθερμαίνω (*diathermainō*)] The same as DIATHERMANCY (q.v.).

di-a-thēr-man-ism, s. [Gr. διαθερμαίνω (*diathermainō*), and Eng. suff. -ism.] The doctrine or phenomena of the transmission of radiant heat.

di-a-thēr-man-ōus, a. [Gr. διαθερμαίνω (*diathermainō*)] The same as DIATHERMAL (q.v.).

"A rough surface is more likely to cause increased emission of heat in the case of bodies that are very slightly diathermanous, in which therefore the total radiation is confined to a very small depth below the surface."—Academy, Oct. 22, 1870, p. 16.

di-a-thēr-mic, a. [Gr. διά (*diao*) = through, and θερμός (*thermos*) = heat.] Transmitting heat; allowing heat to pass through.

di-a-thēr-mōm-ē-tēr, s. [Gr. διά (*diao*) = through, and Eng., &c., thermometer.] An instrument for measuring the thermal resistance of a substance by noting the amount of heat which it transmits.

di-āth-ē-sis, s. [Greek, from διατίθημι (*diatithēmi*) = to place, to arrange.]

Med.: A certain natural state or constitution of body, by which a person is predisposed to certain particular diseases.

"There are medicines of which the effect is to correct the lithic diathesis, as it is called."—Watson: *Lectures on Physic*, lect. ixvi.

di-a-thŷ-ra, s. [Gr. διαθύρα (*diathura*)]

Arch.: The vestibule before the room of a Greek house, corresponding with the prothyra of the Romans.

di-a-tōm, s. [DIATOMA.]

Botany:

1. **Strictly**: A member of the genus *Diatoma* (q.v.).

2. **Loosely**: A member of the order Diatomaceæ (q.v.). [DIATOMACEAN.]

diatom-prism, s.

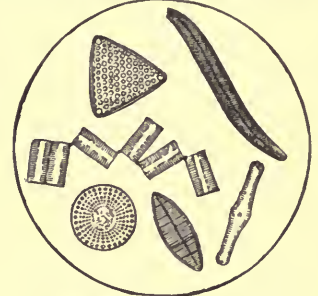
Optics: A triangular prism used for illuminating small objects in the field by oblique light.

di-āt-ōm-a, s. [Gr. διατομή (*diatomē*) = a cutting through; διά (*diao*) = through, and τομή (*tomē*) = . . . a cutting; τέμνω (*temnō*) = to cut.]

Bot.: A genus of Algae, the typical one of the order Diatomaceæ. The frustules are at first united with flat filaments, but afterwards separating so as to remain connected by the generally alternate angles only, thus forming a zigzag chain. About nine species are known.

di-a-tō-mā-çŷ-æ, di-a-tō-mā-çŷ-a, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *diatom(a)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -acea.]

1. **Bot.**: Brittleworts. An order of flowerless plants, alliance Algae. The species are crystalline fragmentary bodies, generally bounded by right lines, or more rarely by curved lines, flat, stiff, brittle, usually nestling in slime, uniting into various forms, and then separating again. They occur on the



DIATOMACEÆ (GREATLY MAGNIFIED).

surface of stones constantly moistened by water, on the glass of hothouses, on the face of rocks in the sea, or of walls where the sun never shines, or the hard paths in damp parts of gardens after rain. They multiply either by division or by conjugation. Many authorities consider that these organisms belong to the animal kingdom, and their exact position is not clearly defined. The green of the chlorophyll is masked by a brownish pigment. There is some power of motion, and some observers record a protrusion of protoplasm resembling pseudopodia.

2. **Palæo-botany**: Diatomaceæ occur fossil in such great abundance that they form hills, rocks, and such minerals as tripoli. Many of the species were formerly classed as animals, and ranked with the Infusoria.

di-a-tō-mā-çŷ-an, s. [Lat. *diatomaceæ*(e) (q.v.), and Eng. suff. -an.]

Bot.: A member of the order Diatomaceæ.

di-āt-ō-mā-ceous, a. [Mod. Lat. *diatomaceæ*(e); Eng. adj. suff. -ous.] Pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling diatoms.

di-a-tōm-ic, a. [Pref. di = twice twofold, and Eng. *atomic* (Chem.) (q.v.).]

Chem.: Dyad. A term given to an element which is incapable of directly combining with only two atoms of monatomic (monad) element; as with two atoms of hydrogen, chlorine, &c. [ATOMICITY.] Oxygen is a diatomic (dyad) element; it has its atomicity represented by two bonds, thus —O—; or by two dashes, as O".

diatomic acid, s.

Chem.: An organic acid derived from a diatomic alcohol. (Only primary alcohols can yield acids.) The acid is said to be monobasic, if one of the primary alcohol radicals (C₁H₂OH) is converted into an acid radical (COOH); if both primary alcohol radicals are converted into acid radicals then the acid is dibasic. Thus the diatomic alcohol glycol

diatomic alcohol, s.

Chem.: An alcohol derived from a hydrocarbon by the replacement of two atoms of hydrogen, respectively, by the monad radical (OH) hydroxyl. [GLYCOLS.]

di-āt-ō-mist, s. [Eng. *diatom*; -ist.] A microscopist devoted to the study of the diatomaceæ.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhlin, bench; go, çem; thin, çhis, sin, aç; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = ç -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhün; -ñion, -ñion = zhün. -cious, -tious, -sious = şhüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

di-át-ô-môis, a. [Gr. *διατομή* (*diatomē*) = a cutting through, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous*.]
Min.: Having crystals with one distinct diagonal cleavage.

di-át-ô-ni, s. pl. [Gr. *διάνοτος* (*diatonos*).]
Arch.: Angle-stones in a wall, wrought on two faces, and projecting between the general face of the wall. According to Vitruvius, the girders or band-stones formerly employed in constructing walls; corner-stones.

di-a-tôn'-ic, a. [Gr. *διατονικός* (*diatonikos*); *διάνοτος* (*diatonos*), from *διατείνω* (*diatēinō*) = to stretch.]

I. Greek Mus.: One of the three genera of music among the Greeks; the other two being the chromatic and the enharmonic.

II. Modern Music:

1. The major and minor scales.]

2. Chords, intervals, and melodic progressions, &c., belonging to one key-scale.

diatonic chord, s.

Music: A chord having no note chromatically altered.

diatonic interval, s.

Music: An interval formed by two notes of a diatonic scale unaltered by accidentals.

diatonic melody, s.

Music: A melody not including notes belonging to more than one scale.

diatonic modulation, s.

Music: A modulation by which a key is changed to another closely related to it. (*Stainer & Barrett*.)

di-a-tôn'-i-cal-ly, adv. [Eng. *diatonic*; *-ally*.] In a diatonic manner.

di-a-tribe, *di-a-trib'-ba, s. [Lat. *diatriba* = a place or school for disputations; Gr. *διatriβή* (*diatribē*) = (1) a wearing away, (2) a discussion; *διatriβω* (*diatribō*) = (1) to wear away, (2) to discuss.]

*1. Of both forms: A prolonged discussion, a treatise, an essay, a discourse.

"That excellent diatriba upon St. Mark."—*Washington: Preface to Models of Works*, p. 1.

2. Ultimately the word became naturalized in English as diatribe, with the meaning of an invective discourse; a strain of abuse and reviling.

***di-a-trib'-ist, s.** [Eng. *diatrib(e)*; *-ist*.]
 One who makes a prolonged discussion on anything; the maker or writer of a diatribe.

"The same I desire may introduce my address to this diatribist."—*Hammond: Works*, vol. II, pt. IV, p. 134.

di-a-try'-ma, s. [Gr. *διά* (*dia*) = through, and *τρυμα* (*truma*) = a hole.]

Palæont.: A genus of Cursorial Birds. *Diatryma gigantea* is twice as large as the Ostrich. It is described by Professor Cope from remains of it found in the Eocene of New Mexico. (*Nicholson*.)

***di-âu'-lôn, s.** [Gr. *διάνοτος* (*diatonos*).]

Greek Antiq.: A race-course, the circuit of which was two stadia, or 1,200 feet, whence it was used to signify a measure of two stadia.

***di-a-zēu'-tic, *di-a-zēuc'-tic, a.** [Gr. *διαζευκτικός* (*diazeuktikos*) = disjunctive; *διά* (*dia*) = between, apart, and *ζεύωμαι* (*zeugomai*) = to join.] Disjoining, disjunctive.

diatonic tone, s.

Music: A tone which lay between two tetrachords, as the modern F to G.

"They allowed to this diatonic tone, which is our La, Mi, the proportion of nine to eight."—*Harris*.

di-a-zēux'-is, s. [Gr. *διαζεύξις* (*diazeuxis*).]

Music: The separation of two tetrachords by a tone; opposed to *synaphē* (*synaphē*) or the overlapping of tetrachords. (*Stainer & Barrett*.)

di-áz-ô-, in compos. [Pref. *di* = twice, two-fold, and Eng. &c. *azo(e)* = nitrogen.]

Chem.: Diazo compounds are derived from aromatic hydrocarbons by the substitution of two atoms of nitrogen for two atoms of hydrogen, the two atoms of nitrogen being united to each other by two bonds, forming a dyad radical (—N=N—). One of the nitrogen atoms is directly united to an aromatic hydro-

carbon radical, and the other to an atom of a haloid element, as Cl, Br, or to an acid radical, as (NO₂), as diazo-benzene bromide, C₆H₅N=NBr; diazo-benzene nitrate, C₆H₅N=NNO₂. Diazo compounds are obtained by the action of the vapour of nitrous acid on the salts of aromatic amido compounds, or better, by dissolving the salt of the aromatic amido compound in dilute nitric acid and adding potassium nitrite, thus C₆H₅NH₂·HNO₃ + HNO₂ + KNO₂ = C₆H₅N=NNO₂ + 2H₂O + KNO₃. Diazo compounds are mostly crystalline, colourless substances, which turn brown when exposed to the air; they are soluble in water, and slightly in alcohol, and are precipitated from their alcoholic solution by ether; they explode violently when heated and on percussion. When boiled with water they are decomposed, yielding phenol, as C₆H₅N₂NO₂ + H₂O = C₆H₅OH + N₂ + HNO₃. When boiled with strong alcohol they yield hydrocarbons, the alcohol being oxidized into aldehyde, C₆H₅N₂NO₂ + C₂H₅OH = C₆H₆ + N₂ + H₂SO₄ + CH₃·CO·H.

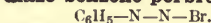
diazo-amido, in compos.

Chem.: Diazo-amido compounds are obtained by the action of the salts of diazo-compounds on primary and secondary amines, as C₆H₅N₂NO₂ + 2C₆H₅NH₂ = C₆H₅N=N·NH·C₆H₅ + C₆H₅NH₂·HNO₃. Also by the action of nitrous acid upon an amido aromatic compound dissolved in ether, as 2C₆H₅NH₂ + HNO₂ = C₆H₅N=N·NH·C₆H₅ + 2H₂O. The diazo-amido compounds are mostly neutral yellow bodies, which do not unite with acids; they are insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol, ether, and benzene. By the action of hydrobromic acid they are decomposed, C₆H₅N₂·NH·C₆H₅ + 2HBr = C₆H₅Br + N₂ + C₆H₅NH₂·HBr. Boiled with water they decompose thus, C₆H₅N₂·NH·C₆H₅ + H₂O = C₆H₅OH + N₂ + C₆H₅NH₂.

¶ Diazo-amido-benzene:

Chem.: Diazo-amido-benzene, C₆H₅N=N·NH·C₆H₅, is obtained by the action of nitrous acid on an alcoholic solution of aniline, also by mixing aniline with diazo-benzene nitrate. It crystallizes out of hot alcohol in golden yellow plates; it is insoluble in water, but melts and explodes when heated to 91°. It forms a double salt with platinum chloride, which crystallizes in red needles.

diazo-benzene perbromide, s.



Chem.:

Diazo-benzene

bromide, C₆H₅N=N·Br, unites directly with two atoms of bromine. Diazo-benzene perbromide is insoluble in water; it crystallizes out of cold alcohol in yellow plates. When boiled with strong alcohol it yields monobrom benzene, C₆H₅N₂Br₃ = C₆H₅Br + Br₂ + N₂.

diazo-benzenimide, s.



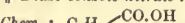
Chem.: C₆H₅N₃, or

Obtained

by the action of aqueous ammonia on diazo-benzene perbromide, C₆H₅N₂Br₃ + 4NH₃ = C₆H₅N₂N + 3NH₄Br; also by the action of dilute alkalis on the nitroso compound of phenyl-hydrazin, C₆H₅N(NO)NH₂. Diazo-benzenimide is a yellow oil, insoluble in water, soluble without alteration in sulphuric acid and in nitric acids. By the action of zinc and hydrochloric acid on a solution of it in alcohol, it is decomposed into ammonia and aniline, C₆H₅N₃ + 6H⁺ = C₆H₅NH₂ + 2NH₃.

diazo-benzoic, a.

¶ Diazo-benzoic nitrate:



Chem.: C₆H₄N₂·CO·OH·NO₂. Obtained by the action of nitrous acid on a solution of meta-amido-benzoic acid in dilute nitric acid. It is slightly soluble in cold water; it crystallizes in colourless prisms, which explode violently on being heated. Boiled with water it yields meta-oxy-benzoic acid.

diazo-phenol, s.

Chem.: The nitrate is obtained along with ortho and para-nitrophenol by passing nitrous acid into an ethereal solution of phenol, C₆H₅OH, cooled with ice. It crystallizes in light brown needles.

di-a-zôm'-a, s. [Gr. = a girdle, a cornice.]

1. *Arch.*: A term used for the landing and resting places, which encircled the amphi-

theatre at different heights, like so many bands.

2. *Zool.*: A genus of Ascidia, in which the species are disposed circularly or in rays, sometimes forming one or more stilliform systems, imbedded in a horizontal gelatinous mass.

dīb (1), dub, s. [Connected with *dip* (q.v.). Cf. Gael. *dubadh* = a pool, a pond.] A small pool of rain-water.

"He kens the loam from the crown of the causeway, as well as the duck does the midden from the adie dib."—*Agashire Legends*, p. 100.

dīb (2), s. [Etyim. doubtful.]

1. *Sing.*: One of the small bones in the leg of a sheep, a hucklebone. [See also *ASTRAGALUS*.]

2. *Plural*:

(1) A childish game, in which the players throw up the small bones described above, or pebbles, and catch them, first on the palm, and then on the back of the hand; called also Chuckies.

(2) Money. (*Slang*.)

dīb, dibbe, v.i. & t. [DIP.]

A. Intrans.: In angling, to dap or dip.

[DIP.]

"This kind of fishing we call dapling, dabbing, or dibbing; wherein you are always to have your line flying before you, up or down the river, as the wind serves, and to angle as near as you can to the bank of the same side whereon you stand."—*Walton: Angler*, p. II, ch. v.

* **B. Trans.**: To dip.

"He had thaim dīb their cuppes alie."

Metrical Homilies, p. 121.

dī-bās'-ic, a. [Pref. *dī* = twice, twofold, and Eng. basic (q.v.).] An acid is said to be dibasic when it contains two atoms of hydrogen, which can be replaced by other metals, as sulphuric acid, H₂SO₄. [BIBASIC ACID.]

dīb-bēr, s. [DIBBLE.]

1. One who dibs or angles for fish.

2. A dibble (q.v.).

dīb-ble, *deb-ylle, *dīb-ille, *dīb-le, s. [A dim. from *dīb* = dip.] A pointed implement with a spade-handle used to make a hole in the ground to receive seed.

"I'll not put

The dibble in earth to see one slip of them."

Shakspeare: Winter's Tale, iv. 4.

dīb-ble, v.t. & i. [DIBBLE, s.]

A. Transitive:

1. To make holes in with or with a dibble.

"A skipping deer,

With pointed hoof dibbling the glebe, prepared

The soft receptacle" *Cowper: Yardley Oak*.

2. To plant or set with a dibble.

"He's brought forth of foreign leeks,

An dibblet them in his yard."

Remains of Nicholas Song, p. 144.

B. Intrans.: To dip or dib in angling.

"This stone-ly, then we dape or dibble with, as with the drake."—*Walton: Angler*, pt. II, ch. vii.

dīb-blēr, s. [Eng. *dibbl(e)*; *-er*.]

1. One who dibles, or sets plants with a dibble.

2. A dibble or dibbling machine

3. One who dibles for fish.

dīb-blīng, pr. par. & s. [DIBBLE, v.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb).

B. As subst.: The act or process of setting or planting with a dibble.

dibbling-machine, s. One used for making holes in rows for potato sets, for beans, or other things which are planted isolated in rows.

dī-bēn'-zōyl, s. [Pref. *dī* = twice, twofold, and Eng. *benzoyl* (q.v.).]

Chem.: C₁₄H₁₀O₂ or C₆H₅CO·CO·C₆H₅. Benzile, a diketone obtained by the action of sodium amalgam on benzoyl chloride C₆H₅CO·Cl. It crystallizes in large six-sided prisms, melting at 90°. It is oxidized by chromic acid mixture in benzoic acid. When heated with PCl₅ to 200° it forms toluene tetrachloride.

dī-bēn'-zyl, s. [Pref. *dī* = twice, twofold, and Eng. *benzyl* (q.v.).]

Chem.: C₁₄H₁₄, or C₆H₅CH₂·CH₂·C₆H₅. An aromatic hydrocarbon obtained by the action of sodium on benzyl chloride C₆H₅CH₂Cl, or by heating stilbene, C₆H₅CH=CH·C₆H₅,

fāto, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīnc, pīt, sīrc, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rāle, fāl; vr̄y, S̄yrian. æ, œ = ē. ey = ā. qu = kw.

toban, $C_6H_5C \equiv C \cdot C_6H_5$, or desoxybenzoin $C_6H_5CO \cdot CH_2 \cdot C_6H_5$, with hydriodic acid; or by the action of aluminium chloride on benzene C_6H_6 , and ethylene chloride, $C_2H_4Cl_2$. Dibenzyl crystallizes in large colourless prisms which melt at 52° and boil at 284° . Heated to 500° it yields stilbene and toluene. It is oxidized by chromic acid mixture into benzoic acid.

dī-blas-tu-la (pl. **dī-blas-tu-læ**), *s.* [Pref. *di* = twice, twofold, and Eng. &c., *blastula* (q.v.).]

Biol.: Lankester's name for the two-layered sac developed from the single cells constituting the germs of the Enterozoa.

dī-bōth-rī-an, *a. & s.* [Mod. Lat. *dibothri(um)*; -an.]

A. As adj.: Pertaining to, or characteristic of, the Dibothriidae.

B. As subst.: Any individual of the Dibothriidae.

dī-bōth-rī-i-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *dibothri(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Zool.: A family of cestoid flat-worms, in which there are only two suckers on the head.

dī-bōth-rī-ūm, *s.* [Pref. *di* (*di*), and Gr. *βόθριον* (*bothron*) = a little pit.]

Zool.: The type-genus of Dibothriidae (q.v.).

dī-brān-chī-ā-ta, *s. pl.* [Pref. *di* = twice, twofold, and Gr. *βράγχια* (*brangchia*) = gills.]

1. Zool.: An order of Cephalopods characterized by the possession of two gills only, and by the fact that the shell, if external, as is rarely the case, is never chambered. It includes the Cuttle-fishes, Squids, and Paper Nautilus, as well as the extinct family of Belemnitidae. The order contains two sections, Octopoda and Decapoda.

2. Palæont.: [BELEMNITIDÆ.]

dī-brān-chī-ate, *a. & s.* [DIBRANCHIATA.]

A. As adj.: Having two gills; as the dibranchiate Cephalopods.

B. As subst.: A member of the order Dibranchiata (q.v.).

dī-brōm, **dī-brō-mō**, *in compos.* [Pref. *di* = twice, twofold, and Eng. &c. *brom(ine)* (q.v.).]

Chem.: A term applied to compounds in which two atoms of bromine have replaced two atoms of hydrogen, as dibrom-benzene, $C_6H_4Br_2$.

dī-brōm-ide, *s.* [Pref. *di* = twice, twofold, and Eng. &c., *bromide* (q.v.).]

Chem.: A compound in which two atoms of bromine are united to a dyad element or radical, as ethylene dibromide $C_2H_4Br_2$. Also called Dibromide.

dīb-stōne, *s.* [Eng. *dib* (2), *s.* and *stone* (q.v.).] A children's game, known also as dibs, chuckies, &c.

"I have seen little girls exercise whole hours together, and take abundance of pains, to be expert at *dibstones*."—Locke.

dī-bū-tyl, *s.* [Pref. *di* = twice, twofold, and Eng. &c., *butyl* (q.v.).]

Chem.: Normal octane, C_8H_{18} , or $C_4H_9 \cdot C_4H_9$. Obtained by the action of sodium and normal butyl iodide. It boils at 125° .

dī-bū-tyr-āl-dine, *s.* [Pref. *di* = twice, twofold; Eng. &c., *butyric*, *aldehyde*, and suff. -ine (Chem.) (q.v.).]

Chem.: A base formed by the union of two molecules of butyric aldehyde with one molecule of ammonia. It is obtained along with tetrabutylaldehyde by treating normal butyric aldehyde with alcoholic ammonia for two months at 30° or one day at 100° . By dry distillation it yields paraconine, an alkaloid having the properties of conine.

dī-cā-cious, *a.* [Lat. *dicax* (genit. *dicacis*) = talkative; *dico* = to say.] Talkative, saucy.

dī-cā-cious-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *dicacious*; -ness.] Talkativeness, pertness. (*Ash*.)

dī-cāc-ī-ty, *s.* [Lat. *dicacitas*, from *dicax*.] *1.* Talkativeness, fluency.

"To remit the freedom of inquiry after it for their *dicacity*."—Byron: *Enthusiasm* (Intro.).

2. Sauciness, pertness.

"This gave a sort of petulant *dicacity* to his remarks."—Graves: *Spiritual Quizote*, l. 2.

dī-cæ-ōl'-ō-gy, *s.* [Gr. *δίκαιος* (*dikaïos*) = just, and *λόγος* (*logos*) = a discourse.]

Rhet.: A figure of speech by which an orator endeavours to move an audience in his favour.

dī-car-bōn-ate, *s.* [Pref. *di* = twice, twofold, and Eng. *carbonate* (q.v.).]

Chem.: A term applied to a carbonate containing one atom of carbonic acid with two of the element with which it is combined.

dī-c'ast, *s.* [Gr. *δικαστής* (*dikastēs*) = a judge, or rather a juror; *δική* (*dikē*) = justice.]

Greek Antiq.: A juror.

dī-c'ās-tēr-y, *s.* [Gr. *δικαστήριον* (*dikastērion*).]

Greek Antiq.: A court of justice.

dīce, ***dees**, ***dis**, ***dies**, ***dyse**, *s. pl.* [DIE (2), *s.*]

1. [DIE, *s.*]

2. A game played with dice.

dice-box, *s.* The box or cylindrical case out of which dice are thrown.

"When the bottle or the dice-box was going round."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

dice-coal, *s.* The layers in a coal-seam of a glossy bituminous nature, which break up into cubical pieces.

dīce, ***dycyn**, *v. i. & t.* [DICE, *s.*]

A. Intrans.: To play at dice, to gamble.

"The Dick Talbot who had *diced* and revelled with Grammont."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

B. Transitive:

1. To sew a kind of waved or zigzag pattern round the edge of a dress.

2. To ornament with squares or diamonds by pressure. [DICING.]

**3.* To cut up in cubes or squares.

"*Dycyn*, as men do *brede*, or other lyke. *Quadro*."—Prompt. *Parv.*

dī-cēn-trā, *s.* [Gr. *δίκεντρος* (*dikentros*) = with two stings: *di* = *dis* (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and *κέντρος* (*kentros*) = a sting.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order Fumariaceæ, tribe Fumariæ. *Dicentra cucullaria* has been employed in America as a medicine to expel intestinal worms, and as an emmenagogue. It is a tree growing in Brazil and Guiana.

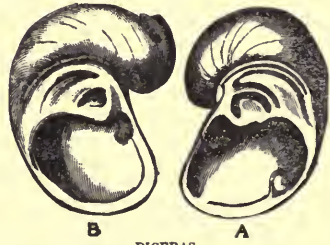
dī-cēph-ā-loūs, *a.* [Gr. *dis* (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and *κεφαλή* (*kephalē*) = a head.] Having two heads on one body; two-headed.

dī-cēr, ***dī-cour**, ***dī-sar**, ***dy-sar**, *s.* [Eng. *dic(e)*; -er.] One who plays at dice; a gambler.

"As false as *dic(e)*'s oaths."—Shaksp.: *Hamlet*, iii. 4.

dī-cēr-ās, *s.* [Pref. *di* = twice, twofold, and Gr. *κέρας* (*keras*) = a horn.]

Palæont.: A genus of massive bivalves of the Middle Oolites, belonging to the family



DICERAS.
Right Valve. A. Left Valve.

Chamidae or Clam-shells. The shell is sub-equivalve, attached by either ambo; beaks very prominent, spiral, furrowed externally by ligamental grooves; hinge very thick; teeth 2-1, prominent. The beaks are twisted backwards like rams' horns. (*Woodward*, &c.)

diceras limestone, *s.*

Geol.: A division of the Oolite in the Alps, in which the shells of the genus *Diceras* occur in great abundance.

***dich** (1), ***dichen**, *v. t.* [DIKE, *v.* DITCH.]

1. To dig.

2. To surround with a ditch.

"The white tounne the queene *Simyramus*

Leet dichen at about."

Chaucer: Leg. Good Women; Tesbe, &

***dich** (2), *v. i.* [A corruption of *do't* = do it.] May it do.

"Much good *dich* thy good heart, *Apemantus*."

Shaksp.: Timon of Athens, i. 2.

¶ Though this has the appearance of being a familiar and colloquial form, it has not been met with elsewhere. . . Nor is it known to be provincial. (*Nares*.)

***dich**, ***diche**, *s.* [DITCH, DIKE.]

dī-chəls, **dī-chals**, *s.* [Gael. *dioclha*.] *A* reproach, a correction, a beating.

dī-chās-tā-sis, *s.* [Gr. *διχάζω* (*dichazō*) = to part asunder; *δίχα* (*dicha*) = in two parts, apart.] Spontaneous subdivision.

dī-chās-tic, *a.* [DICHASTASIS.] Capable of spontaneous subdivision.

dī-chē-lēs-tī-i-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *dichelēsti(um)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Zool.: A family of Entomostreacans, order Parasita. The anterior segment has four antennæ, one pair is filiform, the others stout and furnished with a prehensile claw.

dī-chē-lōs-tī-ūm, *s.* [Prob. from Gr. *διχλος* (*dichēlos*) = two parted; *διχλον* (*dichēlon*) = forceps.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Dichelēstidae (q.v.). The species are parasitic upon fishes, &c.

dī-chens, *s. pl.* [Prob. connected with *dī-chēls* (q.v.).] A beating; a correction.

"They'll get their *dichens* for 't some day."—*Brownie of Bodsbeck*, ii. 127.

dī-chlām-yā-d-ōūs, *a.* [Pref. *di* = twice, twofold; Gr. *χλαμύς* (*chlamus*) = a cloak, and Eng. adj. suff. -ous.]

Bot.: Having two coverings, a corolla and a calyx.

dī-chlōr, **dī-chlōr-ō**, *in compos.* [Pref. *di* = twice, and Eng. &c., *chloro* (q.v.).]

Chem.: Applied to compounds in which two atoms of chlorine have replaced two atoms of hydrogen; as dichloroacetic acid.

dichloroacetic acid, *s.* [CHLOROACETIC ACID.]

dī-chlōr-hy-drin, *s.* [Pref. *di* = twice, twofold, and Eng. &c., *chlorhydrin* (q.v.).]

Chem.: $C_2H_5^{(OH)}(OH)Cl_2$. Dichlorhydrin exists in two modifications: (1) Symmetrical, $CH_2Cl \cdot OH(OH) \cdot CH_2Cl$. Obtained by saturating equal volumes of glycerin and glacial acetic acid with hydrochloric acid gas at 100° , neutralizing with sodium carbonate, and fractionating the resulting oil; or by shaking $CH_2 \cdot CH \cdot CH_2Cl$

epichlorhydrin, $\searrow /$ with concen-

trated hydrochloric acid. It is an ethereal-smelling liquid, boiling at 172° . Slightly soluble in water, easily soluble in alcohol and ether. Heated with hydriodic acid, HI, it is converted into isopropyl iodide; by sodium amalgam into isopropyl alcohol. By oxidation with chromic acid mixture it is oxidized into chloroacetic acid and β dichloroacetone, $CHCl \cdot CO \cdot CHCl$. (2) Unsymmetrical, $CH_2Cl \cdot CHCl \cdot CH_2(OH)$. Obtained by the addition of chlorine to allyl alcohol, or of hypochlorous acid to allyl chloride, $CH_2 = CH \cdot CH_2Cl$. It is a liquid, boiling at 182° ; is converted into allyl alcohol by sodium, and by fuming nitric acid it is oxidized into dichlor-propionic acid.

dī-chlōr-ide, *s.* [Pref. *di* = twice, twofold, and Eng. &c. *chloride* (q.v.).]

Chem.: A compound of two atoms of chlorine with an element or radical, as ethylene dichloride, $C_2H_4 \cdot Cl_2$. Dichlorides are often called bichlorides (q.v.).

dī-chō-bū-nē, *s.* [Gr. *δίχα* (*dicha*) = in two parts, a part, and *βουνός* (*boi nos*) = a height, a ridge.]

Palæont.: A genus of quadrupeds belonging to the family Anoplotheriidae, and found in the Middle Eocene formations. They form a kind of transition between the Swine and the true Ruminants. They are so called from the ridges in the upper molars.

bōil, **bōy**, **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çoll**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exie**. *ph* = *f*
-cian, **-tian** = **shan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shün**; **-tion**, **-sion** = **zhün**. **-tions**, **-sious**, **-cions** = **shüs**. **-ble**, **-cle**, &c. = **bpl**, **dpl**.

dī-chō-dōn, *s.* [Gr. *δίχα* (*dícha*) = two parts, apart, and *ὀδούς* (*odous*), genit. *ὀδόντος* (*odontos*) = a tooth.]

Palæont. : A genus of artiodactyle Mammals, found in the Middle Tertiary formations in Hampshire, and so called from the double crescent-shaped lines of enamel on the upper surface of the true molars. They are closely allied to the genus *Dichobune* (q.v.).

dī-chōg-ā-mōus, *a.* [Eng. *dichogamy* (y); -ous.]

Bot. : Characterized by dichogamy.

dī-chōg-ā-mý, *s.* [Gr. *δίχα* (*dícha*) = in two parts, apart, and *γάμος* (*gamos*) = a marriage.]

Bot. : A provision in hermaphrodite flowers to prevent self-fertilization, the stamens and pistils within the same flower not being matured at the same time.

dī-chō-gráp-sūs, *s.* [Gr. *δίχα* = apart, asunder, and *Mod. Lat.* *grapsus*, a modification of *graptolite* (q.v.).]

Palæont. : A genus of Fossil Hydrozoa, belonging to the sub-class Graptolidae (Graptolites). There are more than four (usually eight) simple monoprionid branches, arising from the same number of divisions of a non-celluliferous basal process.

dī-chōn-dra, *s.* [Gr. *δίς* (*dís*) = twice, twofold, and *χρόνος* (*chondros*) = corn, grain, in allusion to the form of the capsules.]

Bot. : A genus of Convolvulaceæ, tribe Dichondrea, of which it is the type.

dī-chōn-drē-ā, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *dichondra* (a), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -eæ.]

Bot. : A tribe of Convolvulaceæ, characterized by having the carpels distinct instead of consolidated.

dī-chord, *s.* [Gr. *δίς* (*dís*) = twice, twofold, and Eng. *chord* (q.v.).]

Music:

1. An instrument having two strings.

2. An instrument having two strings to each note.

dī-chōt-ōm-ic, *a.* [Eng. *dichotomy* (y); -ic.]

1. **Ord. Lang.** : Branching off or dividing into two parts, heads, or divisions; double.

"The Scriptural representation is as often *dichotomic* as it is *trichotomic*."—*British Quarterly Review*, vol. VIII, p. 301 (1873).

2. **Bot.** : The same as *DICHOTOMOUS* (q.v.).

dī-chōt-ō-mist, *s.* [Eng. *dichotomy* (y); -ist.] One who dichotomizes or divides things into two.

"He that will be a flat *dichotomist* . . .

Is in your judgment thought a learned man."

Martinez: Masseur at Paris, I, 1.

dī-chōt-ō-mize, *v. t. & i.* [Gr. *διχοτομέω* (*dichotomēō*), from *δίχα* (*dícha*) = in two, apart, and *τομή* (*tomē*) = a cutting; *τέμνω* (*temnō*) = to cut.]

A. Trans. : To cut into two parts; to divide or break up into pairs.

"That great city might well be *dichotomized* into cloisters and hospitals."—*Bishop Hall: Epist.*, I, 8.

B. Intrans. : To separate into two parts.

dī-chōt-ō-mized, *pa. par. & a.* [*DICHOTOMIZE*.]

A. As pa. par. : (See the verb).

B. As adjective:

Astron. : Half illuminated. An astronomical term, used especially with regard to the moon.

"This is a Greek expression, used to denote that state of the moon when it is *dichotomized*."—*Prof. Airy: Pop. Astronomy* (6th ed.), p. 167.

dī-chōt-ō-mōus, *a.* [Gr. *διχοτόμος* (*dichotomos*) = cut or divided into two parts or divisions.]

Bot. : Branching or dividing into twos or pairs.

"The divisions in this case always take place by two, or in a *dichotomous* manner."—*Balfour: Botany*, § 338.

dichotomous-corymbed, *a.*

Bot. : Composed of corymbs in which the pedicels are dichotomous.

dī-chōt-ō-mōus-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *dichotomous*; -ly.] In a dichotomous manner.

dī-chōt-ō-mý, **dī-chōt-ō-mie**, *s.* [Fr. *dichotomie*; Gr. *διχοτομία* (*dichotomia*) = a division into two parts or heads.]

* **I. Ordinary Language:**

1. A dividing or division; a separation.

"A general breach or *dichotomy* with their church."—*Brown*.

2. A distribution or division into pairs.

"Whatever doth not aptly fall within those *dichotomies*."—*Bacon: On Learning*, bk. vi., ch. II, § 1.

II. Technically:

1. **Logic:** A distribution or separation of ideas by pairs; the division of a class into two sub-classes opposed to each other by contradiction.

"Some persons have . . . abused their readers by an affectation of *dichotomies*, trichotomies, sevens, twelves, &c."—*Watts: Logic*.

2. **Bot.** : A term applied to that kind of branching by a constant furcation or division into two parts, as where the stem of a plant branches into two branchlets, each of which in its turn divides into others, and so on. Example, the mistletoe. The veins of various ferns thus branch dichotomously.

3. **Astron.** : That phase of the moon where it appears bisected or is only half illuminated, as at the quadratures.

dī-chrō-ic, *a.* [Gr. *δίχρους* (*dichroos*) = of two colours.] The same as *DICHROIC* (q.v.).

dī-chrō-ism, *s.* [Gr. *δίχροια* (*dichroia*) = double colour, from *δίς* = *dís* (*dís*) = twice, twofold, *χρᾶ* (*chra*), *χρῶς* (*chroia*) = colour, and Eng. suff. -ism.]

Optics: The property by which a crystallized body assumes two or more colours, according to the direction by which light is transmitted through it. Examples, iolite, mica, muriate of palladium, &c. Dichroism depends upon the absorption of some of the coloured rays of the polarized light in its passage through the crystal, this absorption varying with the different relative positions of the planes of primitive polarization of these rays to the axis of double refraction of the crystals, so that the two pencils formed by double refraction are differently coloured.

dī-chrō-ite, *s.* [Gr. *δίχροος* (*dichroos*) = of two colours, and Eng. suff. -ite (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min. : The same as *IOHITE* (q.v.).

dī-chrō-ít-ic, *a.* [Gr. *δίχροος* (*dichroos*) = of two colours.] Characterized by dichroism; exhibiting dichroism.

"In fact the agent, whatever it is, which sends us the light of the sky, exercises in so doing a *dichroitic* action."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3d ed.), ch. vii., pp. 141, 142.

dī-chrō-mate, *s.* [Gr. *δίς* (*dís*) = twice, twofold, and Eng. *chromate* (q.v.).]

Chem. : A double chromate. Potassium dichromate has the formula $K_2Cr_2O_7$, or $K_2CrO_4 \cdot CrO_3$. [*CHROMATE*.]

dī-chrō-mát-ic, *a.* [Gr. *δίς* (*dís*) = twice, twofold, and Eng. *chromatic* (q.v.).]

Characterized by or producing two colours.

dī-chrō-ous, *a.* [Gr. *δίχρους* (*dichroos*).]

The same as *DICHROIC* (q.v.).

dī-chrō-scōpe, *s.* [Gr. *δίχροια* (*dichroia*) = double colour, and *σκοπεῖν* (*skopeō*) = to see.]

Optics: An instrument to exhibit the two complementary colours of polarized light. The quality called the dichroism of crystals consists in transmitting different colours when viewed in different directions. There are several varieties of this apparatus invented by Arago and Brewster. As constructed by Brewster, it consists of a tube about two inches long, blackened on the interior, and attached to a ball and socket. The ball contains two prisms of calcareous spar, separated by a film of sulphate of lime, so placed that each pair of the four images is tinged with the complementary colours. A lens is arranged upon or near the prisms either at front or back. On viewing the sky or any luminous object, four brilliantly coloured images of the aperture will be seen, the colour of the two middle ones being complementary to that of the outer ones. By moving the ball in the socket the colours will constantly change, and the images will sometimes overlap and sometimes separate, exhibiting a great variety of hues, pleasing the eye by their combinations and by the soft harmony of their contrasts. Many beautiful variations may be obtained by using several films of sulphate of lime having their axes variously inclined to one another. (*Knight*.)

dī-chrō-scōp-ic, *a.* [Eng. *dichroscop(e)*; -ic.] Of or pertaining to dichroism, or the use of the dichroscope.

* **dicht**, * **dycht**, *v. t.* [*DIGHT*.]

dīc-īng, * **dys-yng**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [*DICE*, v.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.* : (See the verb).

C. As substantive:

1. The act of gambling or playing with dice.

"What comms of *dysing* I pray you hark."—*Towneley Myst.*, p. 248.

2. A mode of ornamenting leather in squares or diamonds by pressure, either of a blunt awl or an edging-tool, or in a machine by pressure between dies.

dicing-house, *s.* A gambling-house; a hell.

"There is such *dicing-houses* also, they say, as had not been wont to be."—*Lutwyche: Sermon*, v.

dī-çin-na-mēne, *s.* [*Pref. di* = twice, twofold, and Eng. *cinnamene* (q.v.).]

Chem. : $C_{16}H_{16}$. Distyrol, distyrolene. A hydrocarbon formed by heating cinnamene, $C_{15}H_{16}$, with hydrochloric acid to 170°. It is an oily liquid.

* **dick**, *s.* [A corruption of *Richard*.] Apparently, a worthless fellow.

"O, he, sir, he's a desperate *Dick*, indeed. Bar him your house."—*London Prodigal*, I, 2.

dick-ēng, *interj.* [*Prob.* a corruption of *devils* or *devils*.] The devil, the deuce.

"I cannot tell what the *dickens* his name is."—*Shakespeare: Merry Wives*, III, 2.

dick-ēr, *s.* [*L. Ger. & Sw. deker*; Ger. *decker* = ten hides or skins; Low Lat. *dacra*, *decaria*, from Lat. *decaria* = the number of ten; *decem* = ten.] [*DAKER*.] A number or quantity of ten of any commodity, as a *decker* of hides or skins = ten hides or skins; a bundle.

"Behold," said Pas, "a whole *dicker* of wit!"—*Sidney: Arcadia*.

dick-ēr, *v. t. & i.* [*Prob.* from *DICKER*, *s.*]

A. Trans. : To barter, to exchange, to deal in. (*American*.)

B. Intrans. : To barter, to chaffer, to haggle, to drive a bargain.

"I had acquired quite a reputation in *dickering* with the thievish Italian landlords and vetturinali."—*Headley: Letters from Italy* (1849), p. 99.

dick-ēy (1), **dick-ē-y** (1), *s.* [*Perhaps* from Dut. *dekken*, Ger. *decken* = to cover; A.S. *theccan* = to thatch, to cover; Icel. *thekja*; Dan. *dække*.] [*THATCH*, v.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A child's pinafore or bib; or a leathern apron.

2. A linen shirt-front.

II. Vehicles: A seat behind the body of a carriage for servants. In the old-fashioned English stage-coach it was occupied by the guard and some passengers.

"Mr. Bob Sawyer was seated, not in the *dickie*, but on the roof of the chaise."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. I.

dick-ēy (2), **dick-ē-y** (2), *s.* [*A dimin.* from *Richard*.] An ass, a donkey.

"Time to begin the *Dicky* races, More famed for laughter than for speed."—*Bloomfield: Richard & Kate*. (*Darley*.)

dickey-bird, *s.* A pet name for a little bird.

"The dear little *dicky-birds* carol away."—*Darham: Knight & Lady*.

dicky-daisy, *s.*

Bot. : *Bellis perennis*.

¶ *Large dicky-daisy* : *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*.

dicky-delver, *s.*

Bot. : *Vinca major* or *minor*.

dick-sō-nī-a, *s.* [*Named* after Mr. James Dickson, an eminent cryptogamic botanist.]

Bot. : A genus of Polypodiaceæ, the type of the section *Dicksonia*. The species are mostly arborescent ferns from the Southern Hemisphere. The tree-fern of St. Helena is *Dicksonia arborescens*. It has more than once been brought to this country, but has died in a few months. Other species of the genus have also been introduced. Of these *D. Antarctica* is very beautiful, and is often seen in greenhouses.

fate, fāt, fare, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wō, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, wāl, sāl; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fāl; trīv. Svīrlan. æ, œ = ē. ey = ā. qu = kw.

dick-sô-nî-ê-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *dicksonia*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*æ*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Polypodiaceæ.

dick-ÿ, *a.* [Etyim. doubtful.] Not in a perfectly sound or safe state; doubtful, questionable. (*Slang*.)

"It [meat] couldn't do any one much harm if it was ever so *dicky*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 3rd, 1892.

dî-clê-ÿi-ûm, *s.* [Gr. *δικλῆς* (*diklêis*) = folding two ways.]

Bot.: A small, dry, indehiscent pericarp, having the indurated perianth adherent to the sepals, and forming part of the shell, as in *Marvel* of Peru.

dî-clîn-âte, **dî-clîn-ÿc**, *a.* [Gr. *δῖς* (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and *κλίνω* (*klînô*) = to bend, to incline.]

Crystallog.: A term applied to crystals in which two of the axes are obliquely inclined, as in the oblique rectangular prism.

dî-clîn-ôûs, *a.* [Gr. *δῖς* (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and *κλίνω* (*klînô*) = to bend, to incline.]

1. *Bot.*: A term given to plants which have the stamens in one flower and the pistils in another.

2. *Crystallog.*: The same as **DICLINIC** (q.v.).

dî-clîp-têr-â, *s.* [Gr. *δῖς* (*dis*) = twice, twofold; *κλείω* (*kleîô*) = to shut, and *πτερόν* (*ptêron*) = a wing. So named because the fruit is two-valved.]

Bot.: A genus of Acanthaceæ, tribe *Dicliptereæ*, of which it is the type. The sepals are five, the corolla two-lipped, its tube twisted, the stamens two. About seventy species are known from the tropics of both hemispheres.

dî-clîp-têr-ÿ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *diclipter(a)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*idæ*.]

Bot.: A family or tribe of Acanthaceæ.

dî-côn-ôûs, *a.* [Gr. *δίκκος* (*dikokkos*), from *δῖς* (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and *κόκος* (*kokkos*) = a berry.]

Bot.: Two-grained; consisting of two cohering grains or cells, with one seed in each.

dî-çô-lôûs, *a.* [Gr. *δῖς* (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and *κοῖλος* (*koîlos*) = hollow.] Having two cavities. Used chiefly of the heart in animals.

dî-côn-ÿc, *a.* [Gr. *δῖς* = twice, twofold, and Eng (*aconit*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: A term occurring only in the following compound.

diconic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_6H_{10}O_6$. Obtained by heating citric acid to 190° to 200° with concentrated hydrochloric acid. At 140°, acetic acid is formed, along with a syrupy variety of citric acid called *dicitric acid*; on further heating the mixture *diconic acid* is formed; also by heating acetic acid with fuming hydrochloric acid. It crystallizes in small crystals, which melt at 200°, and are soluble in water, alcohol, and ether. (*Watts*: *Dict. Chem.*)

dî-côt-ÿ-lê-dôn (pl. **dî-côt-ÿ-lê-dông**, **dî-côt-ÿ-lê-dôn-êg**, *s.* [Gr. pref. *δῖς* (*dis*) = twice, and *κοτυλῶν* (*kotulêôn*) = any cup-shaped hollow or cavity.]

Botany:

1. (*Sing.*): A plant having two cotyledons or seed-leaves, that is, primordial leaves, contained in the embryo. The majority of flowering plants have this structure. When therefore seed is sown, in most cases the future plant first appears above the ground as a tiny two-leaved existence, and in certain cases the next pair of leaves which appear, and all the future ones, are of a different structure from the first. The primordial pair of leaves are the two cotyledons. Their use in the economy of nature is to shelter the ordinary leaves situated inside.

2. (*Pl.*): The highest class of the vegetable kingdom, containing orders of plants with the structure of seed described under 1. It is a natural division and has other characteristics than that now mentioned; specially, new wood is added to the old externally, whence these plants are very often termed *Exogens* (q.v.). The Dicotyledons comprise at least two-thirds of all known plants.

dî-côt-ÿ-lê-dôn-ôûs, *a.* [Mod. Lat., &c. *dicotyledon*, and Eng., &c. suff. -*ous*.]

Bot.: Having two cotyledons; pertaining to the class Dicotyledones.

"The arrangement of the cotyledons follows the same laws as that of the leaves in *dicotyledonous* or *exogenous* plants, being opposite or verticillate, according to the mode of formation of the axis."—*Balfour*: *Botany*, § 598.

dî-côt-ÿl-êg, *s.* [Gr. *δῖς* (*dis*) = twice, and *κοτύλη* (*kotulê*) = a cavity.] [PECCARY.]

Zool.: A genus of Swine [SUIDÆ (q.v.)], familiarly known as Peccaries, confined to the American continent and ranging from Paraguay as far north as Texas and Arkansas. The Dicotyles differ from other swine in the number and shape of the teeth, in having only three toes on each hind foot, and in possessing a glandular opening in the loins, secreting a fetid humour; for the rest they are not unlike small pigs, either in appearance or habits, and are gregarious, generally occurring in small flocks. Two species of Peccary are known—the Common, or Collared Peccary (*Dicotyles torquatus*), and the White-Lipped Peccary (*D. labiatus*). The latter, which is the larger and more ferocious of the two, is confined to the forests of South America.

dî-crân-â-çê-ôûs, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *dicran-(um)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*acêûs*.]

Bot.: A family of apocarpous operculate Mosses, branching by innovations, or with the tops of the fertile branches several times divided. The leaves are lanceolate or subulate; cells proscymmatous, rarely papillose; capsule oval or cylindrical, arched or straight. There are two British genera.

dî-crân-ôg-êr-ûs, *s.* [Gr. *δίκρανος* (*dikranos*) = two-headed, forked, and *κέρας* (*keras*) = a horn.]

Zool.: A genus of quadrupeds belonging to the Antelope family, in which the horns are greatly compressed, rough, with an anterior process; tail very short, facial line convex; structure cervine.

dî-crân-ô-grâp-ûs, *s.* [Gr. *δίκρανος* (*dikranos*) = two-headed, forked, and Mod. Lat. *grapus* = a modif. of *graptolite* (q.v.).]

Paleont.: A genus of fossil Hydrozoa, belonging to the sub-class Graptolitiæ (Graptolites); exclusively Lower Silurian. Polypary is at first diprionidial, but soon splits into two monopronidial branches, which carry the cellulæ along their outer margins. (*Nicholson*.)

dî-crâ-nûm, *s.* [Gr. *δίκρανος* (*dikranos*) = two-headed, forked.]

Bot.: A genus of Mosses, the typical one of the family Dicranaceæ. It includes numerous British species, very varied in size and habit; some, like *D. scoparium*, very common. (*Griffith & Henfrey*.)

dî-crôt-ÿc, *a.* [Gr. *δῖς* (*dis*) = twice, twofold; and *κροτέω* (*krotêô*) = to make to rattle, to knock, to strike; *κρότος* (*krotos*) = a striking or rattling together.]

Pathol.: An epithet applied to the pulse, when the artery, when felt, conveys the sensation of a double pulsation.

dî-crôt-ÿsm, *s.* [From the same elements as *dicrotic* (q.v.), and Eng suff. -*ism*.]

Physiol.: The double beating of the pulse.

dî-crôt-ôûs, *a.* [Gr. *δίκροτος* (*dikrotos*).]

Med.: Beating twice as fast as usual (applied to the pulse).

dî-crôt-ûm, *s.* [Gr. *δίκροτος* (*dikrotos*) = double-beating pace, with two ranks of oars: *δῖς* (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and *κροτέω* (*krotêô*) = to make to rattle, to strike.] A boat with two oars, or with two banks of oars on each side.

dî-crûr-ÿ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *dicurus*], and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*idæ*.]

Ornith.: A family of Dentirotal birds, order Passeres, which by its founder, G. R. Gray, was classed with the family *Amphelidæ*. The *Dicuridæ* (King-crows or Drongo-shrikes) resemble the Flycatchers (*Muscicapidæ*), to which they are allied, especially in having the nostrils entirely hidden by bristles. They have, however, only ten tail-feathers. The feet are essentially constructed for grasping, which, with the lengthened tail, renders walking difficult. All the species feed on insects,

which they capture on the wing, returning again immediately to the perch they have just quitted or some adjoining place of rest. The members of this family range through the Ethiopian and Indian regions and the Austro-Panibus, including the Moluccas.

dî-crû-rî-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *dicurus*], and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*inæ*.]

Ornith.: A subfamily of the *Dicuridæ* (q.v.).

dî-crû-rûs, **dî-crou-rûs**, *s.* [Gr. *δίκροος* (*dikroos*) = forked, and *οὔρα* (*oura*) = a tail.]

Ornith.: A genus of birds, the typical one of the sub-family *Dicrurinae*. There are several species, amongst which may be named the *Dicurus macrocerus*, the King of the Crows, of Bengal, and *D. musicus*, whose notes have been compared to those of the thrush and nightingale.

***dict**, *s.* [Lat. *dictum*.] A saying.

"The old dict was true after all."—*C. Reads*: *Cloister & Hearth*, ch. xxxvi.

dic-ta, *s. pl.* [DICTUM.]

***dic-tâ-mên**, *s.* [Low Lat., from *dicto* = to dictate; Fr. *dictamen* = inward consciousness.] A dictate, a precept, an injunction.

"The dictamen of a higher understanding."—*Lord Falkland*, in *Hammond's Works*, vol. ii., pt. 1, p. 600.

***dic-tâ-mént**, *s.* [Low Lat. *dictamen*, from *dicto* = to dictate.] A dictate.

"If any followed ... the dictaments of right reason."—*Sir K. Digby*: *Observe*, on *Broune's Religio Medici*.

***dic-tamne**, *s.* [DICTAMNUS.] The herb dittany (q.v.).

"Whilst I seek for dictamne to cure his scarre."—*Stirling*: *Aurora*, st. 5.

dic-tâm-nô-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *dictamnus*], and fem. pl. adj. suff. -*æ*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Rutaceæ.

dic-tâm-nûs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *δίκταμνος* (*dictamnus*) = dittany, from Mount Dictæ in Crete, where the plant grows in great abundance.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, belonging to the order Rutaceæ, and found in Southern Europe, Asia Minor, &c. *Dictamnus Frazinella*, False



DICTAMNUS, ROOT, LEAF, AND BLOSSOM.

Dittany, abounds in volatile oil to such a degree that the atmosphere around it becomes inflammable in hot, dry, and calm weather. [DITTANY.]

dic-tâ-te, *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *dictatus*, pa. par. of *dicto* = to dictate, a frequent. from *dicto* = to say; Fr. *dicter*; Sp. *diclar*; Ital. *diclare*, *deltare*.]

A. Transitive:

* 1. To say frequently, to repeat.

"Such, and not nobler, in the realms above,
My wonder dictates is the dome of Jove."
Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, iv. 89, 90.

2. To tell, deliver, or declare to another with authority; to state, prescribe, or deliver as a command, order, or direction.

"Whatever is dictated to us by God himself must be believed with full assurance."—*Watts*.

3. To repeat or declare to a subordinate words to be written or repeated by another.

"... pages dictated by the Holy Spirit."—*Macaulay Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

4. To lay down the terms or conditions of; to impose.

"She had dictated treatises."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

* 5. To instigate, to urge, to encourage.

"Or led by hopes, or dictat'd from heaven."
Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, vi. 587.

bôil, **bôy**; **pôut**, **jôwl**; **eat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **chin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**.
-cian, **-tlan** = **shan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shûn**; **-tion**, **-sion** = **zhûn**. **-cious**, **-tious**, **-sious** = **shûs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bêl**, **dêl**.

6. To suggest, to prompt, to instigate.

"... attached to the policy which had dictated the Triple Alliance."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. II.

B. Intransitive:

1. To give orders, to propose or impose terms.

"... who presumed to dictate to the sovereign."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. II.

2. To utter words to be written or repeated by another.

"Sylla could not skill of letters, and therefore knew not how to dictate."—*Bacon: Advancement of Learning*, I, vii, 29.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to dictate and to prescribe: "To dictate amounts even to more than to command; it signifies commanding with a tone of unwarrantable authority, or still oftener a species of commanding by those who have no right to command; it is therefore mostly taken in a bad sense. To prescribe partakes altogether of the nature of counsel, and nothing of command; it serves as a rule to the person prescribed; and is justified by the superior wisdom and knowledge of the person prescribing; it is therefore always taken in an indifferent or a good sense. He who dictates speaks with an adventitious authority; he who prescribes has the sanction of reason. To dictate implies an entire subversy in the person dictated to; to prescribe carries its own weight with it in the nature of the thing prescribed." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

dic-tā-te, s. [Lat. *dictatum*, neut. sing. of *dictatus*, pa. par. of *dicto* = to dictate; Sp. & Port. *dictado*; Ital. *dictato*, *detto*.]

1. An order, command, injunction, or prescription.

"My sons! the dictates of your sire fulfil."

Rope: Homer's Odyssey, III, 531.

2. A suggestion, rule, or direction of the mind.

"How slow to learn the dictates of His love."

Cowper: Epistle to a Lady in France.

* 3. A precept, rule, or maxim.

"I credit what the Grecian dictates say." *Prior*.

¶ *Dictates of Hildebrand, Dictate of Hildebrand*:

Literature & Ch. Hist.: Twenty-six short propositions relating to the supreme power of the Roman pontiffs over the whole church, as well as over states. (*Murdoch*.)

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between dictate and suggestion: "The dictate comes from the conscience, the reason, or the passion; suggestions spring from the mind, the will, or the desire. Dictate is taken either in a good or bad sense: suggestion mostly in a bad sense. It is the part of a Christian at all times to listen to the dictates of conscience: it is the characteristic of a weak mind to follow the suggestions of envy. A man renounces the character of a rational being who yields to the dictates of passion: whoever does not resist the suggestions of his own evil mind is very far gone in corruption, and never will be able to bear up long against temptation. Dictate is employed only for what passes inwardly; suggestion may be used for any action on the mind by external objects. No man will err essentially in the ordinary affairs of life who is guided by the dictates of plain sense. It is the lot of sinful mortals to be drawn to evil by the suggestions of Satan as well as their own evil inclinations." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

dic-tāt-ēd, pa. par. or a. [DICTATE, v.]

dic-tāt-ing, pr. par., a., & s. [DICTATE, v.]

A, B, & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The act of ordering, commanding, or suggesting; dictation.

dic-tā-tion, s. & a. [Lat. *dictatio*, from *dictatus*, pa. par. of *dicto* = to dictate.]

A. As substantive:

1. The act of dictating, ordering, or enjoining.

"A nature on which dictation and contradiction acted as philtres."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

2. The act of giving out verbally words to be written or repeated by another.

"Giving from dictation common words which illustrate the same or analogous forms and combinations."—*Pearton: School Inspection* (1876), p. 37.

3. Words or a passage written out after the dictation of another.

B. As adj.: Dictated, given from dictation; as, dictation exercise.

dic-tā-tōr, * **dic-ta-tour**, s. [Lat., from *dicto* = to dictate; Fr. *dictateur*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who dictates, orders, or commands; one who is invested with supreme power.

"Their great dictator, whose attempt at first against mankind so well had thrived."

Milton: P. A., l. 113, 114.

2. One who has authority to determine or decide on any point or question.

"Did they appeal to St. Peter, as the supreme dictator and judge of controversies?"—*Barrow: On the Pope's Supremacy*.

II. Rom. Antiq.: A magistrate created in times of great emergency, distress, or danger, and invested, during the term of his office, with absolute and unlimited power. The name given to this magistrate was originally *Magister Populi*, but subsequently he was styled Dictator, a name already familiar to the Latin States. The office was probably first created in b.c. 501, and the first Dictator was Titus Lucius. The Dictator was nominated by one of the Consuls in pursuance of a decree of the Senate, whence the name, from the technical phrase, *Dicere dictatorem*. The nomenclator performed his duty at dead of night. Originally only one who had held the office of Consul could be named Dictator, but subsequently the office was thrown open to all, the first plebeian Dictator being C. Marius Rutilius, in b.c. 356. The Dictator was named for six months only, but he seldom retained the office after the object for which he had been appointed was fulfilled. The office was abolished by law after the death of Cæsar.

"Without a dictator she would probably have succumbed to a powerful foe in some moment of weakness."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ch. xii., pt. 1, § 13.

dic-ta-tō-rī-al, a. [Eng. dictator; -ial.]

1. Of or pertaining to a dictator; absolute, unlimited, uncontrolled.

"... entrusted with dictatorial power in the hour of peril."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

2. Imperious, overbearing, dogmatical.

"A young academic often dwells upon a journal in a dictatorial style, and is lavish in the praise of the author."—*Watts*.

dic-ta-tō-rī-al-ly, adv. [Eng. dictatorial; -ly.] In a dictatorial, imperious, or dogmatical manner.

dic-ta-tō-rī-an, a. [Lat. *dictatorius*.] Dictatorial, absolute, unlimited.

"You will have a dictatorial power over all times and laws past."—*State Trials: Col. Lillburne* (an. 1649).

dic-tā-tōr-ship, s. [Eng. dictator; -ship.]

I. Literally:

1. The office of a dictator.

"A still stronger proof was his laying down the dictatorship."—*Langhorne: Plutarch; Sylla*.

2. The period during which a dictator held office.

II. Figuratively:

1. Supreme or absolute authority or power.

"This being a kind of dictatorship."—*Wotton*.

* 2. Imperious or dogmatic conduct or assertion.

"This is that perpetual dictatorship which is exercised by Lucretius."—*Jorden*.

dic-ta-tōr-ŷ, a. [Lat. *dictatorius*.] Dictatorial, dogmatical.

"Our English will not easily find servile letters enough to spell such a dictatorial presumption."—*Milton: Areopagitica*.

dic-tā-trēss (Eng.), * **dic-tā-trix** (Lat.), s. [Lat. *dictatrix*.] A female dictator; a woman who gives orders or lays down rules dogmatically and imperiously.

"Earth's chief dictress, ocean's mighty queen."

Byron: English Bards & Scotch R. siewers.

* **dic-tāt-ūre**, s. [Fr., from Lat. *dictatura*.]

1. The office of a dictator; dictatorship.

2. Supreme authority.

"The very same authors, who have usurped a kind of dictature in sciences."—*Bacon: On Learning* (Pref.), p. 9.

* **dic-tēr-ŷ**, s. [Fr. *dicter* = to dictate.] A saying, a maxim.

"I did heap up all the dicteries I could against women, but now repent."—*Burton: Anat. of Metaph.*, p. 584. (*Darley*.)

dic-tion, s. [Fr., from Lat. *dictio*, from *dicto* = to speak.]

* 1. A word.

"Two sondrie wordes, albeit by reason of the figure called Synalphe it seemeth no more but one diction."

—*Udall: Apophtheg. of Erasmus*, p. 13 (ed. 1876).

* 2. The act of speaking of, naming, or describing.

"To make true dictio of him, his semblable is his mirror."—*Shakspeare: Hamlet*, v. 2.

3. Style; manner of expressing oneself in writing or speaking; language.

"Mr. Treuchard and Dr. Davenant were political writers of great abilities in dictio."—*Goldsmith: The Bee*, No. viii.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between dictio, style, phrase, and phraseology: "Dictio expresses much less than style: the former is applicable to the first efforts of learners in composition; the latter only to the original productions of a matured mind. Errors in grammar, false construction, a confused disposition of words, or an improper application of them, constitute bad dictio; but the niceties, the elegancies, the peculiarities, and the beauties of composition, which mark the genius and talent of the writer, are what is comprehended under the name of style. . . . As dictio is a term of inferior import, it is of course mostly confined to ordinary subjects, and style to the productions of authors. We should speak of a person's dictio in his private correspondence, but of his style in his literary works. Dictio requires only to be pure and neat: style may likewise be neat, elegant, florid, poetic, sober, and the like. Dictio is said mostly in regard of what is written; phrase and phraseology are said as often of what is spoken as of what is written. He has adopted a strange phrase or phraseology: the former respects single words, the latter comprehends a succession of phrases." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

* **dic-tion-ā-rī-an**, s. [Eng. dictionary; -an.] A compiler of a dictionary, a lexicographer.

dic-tion-ar-ŷ, s. & a. [Fr. *dictionnaire*; Sp. *diccionario*; Ital. *diccionario*, from Low Lat. *diccionarium*, from Lat. *dictio*=a saying.]

A. As substantive:

1. A word-book; a book containing the words of any language in alphabetical order, with their definitions; a vocabulary. In addition to the definition, most dictionaries give also the pronunciation, etymology, and various spellings of each word, and frequently add to these quotations from authors, illustrating the several uses or shades of meaning of each, and giving in some cases engravings or diagrams of the objects defined or described.

"Dictionary writing was at that time much in fashion."—*Goldsmith: On Politic Learning*, ch. III.

2. A work intended to furnish information on any subject, branch of science, &c., under words or heads arranged alphabetically; as, a dictionary of medicine, a dictionary of biography, &c.

B. As adj.: Of or pertaining to a dictionary; contained or given in a dictionary.

"The late dictionary explanations of it . . . are mere guesses."—*F. J. Furnivall, in Notes and Queries*, Nov. 4, 1882.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between dictionary and encyclopædia: "The definition of words, with their various changes, modifications, uses, acceptations, and applications, are the proper subjects of a dictionary; the nature and property of things, with their construction, uses, powers, &c., are the proper subjects of an encyclopædia. A general acquaintance with all arts and sciences as far as respects the use of technical terms, and a perfect acquaintance with the classical writers in the language, are essential for the composition of a dictionary; an entire acquaintance with all the minutiae of every art and science is requisite for the composition of an encyclopædia. A single individual may qualify himself for the task of writing a dictionary; but the universality and diversity of knowledge contained in an encyclopædia render it necessarily the work of many. A dictionary has been extended in its application to any work alphabetically arranged, as biographical, medical, botanical dictionaries, and the like, but still preserving this distinction, that the dictionary always contains only a general or partial illustration of the subject proposed, whilst the encyclopædia embraces the whole circuit of science."

(2) He thus discriminates between dictionary, lexicon, vocabulary, glossary, and nomenclature: "Lexicon is a species of dictionary appropriately applied to the dead languages. A Greek or Hebrew lexicon is distinguished from a dictionary of the French or English. A vocabulary is a partial kind of dictionary."

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sire, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

which may comprehend a simple list of words, with or without explanation, arranged in order or otherwise. A *glossary* is an explanatory *vocabulary*, which commonly serves to explain the obsolete terms employed in any old author. A *nomenclature* is properly a list of names, and in particular reference to proper names." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

¶ *Dictionary. Encyclopædic:* [ENCYCLOPÆDIC].

dictionary-maker, s. The compiler of a dictionary; a lexicographer.

"Of course if Bengali dictionary-makers or pandits would only let us see that language as it really is, . . ."

—*Burnet: Comp. Gram.*

¶ This word is occasionally used in a contemptuous sense, implying a mere compiler. (Compare BOOKMAKER, 1.)

* **dic-tit-āte, v. t.** [Lat. *dictito*, freq. of *dicto* = to say.] To say or repeat frequently.

* **dic-tōur, s.** [Prov. *dictayre*, *dictator*, from Lat. *dictator*.] A ruler, judge, or guardian.

"Mordred . . . saile be thy dictour."
—*Morte Arthure*, 708.

dict-ūm, s. [Lat., neut. sing. of *dictus*, pa. par. of *dicto* = to say.]

1. A positive or dogmatic assertion.

"There are Anglo-Saxon communities where this dictum may have a meaning counterpart."—*Standard*, Feb. 2, 1883.

2. The award, sentence, or arbitrament of an arbitrator.

dic-tū-ō-lī-tēs, s. [Gr. *δίκτυον* (*diktūon*) = a net, and *λίθος* (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Palæont.: A genus of fossil Fucoids found in the Upper Silurian rocks.

dic-tūd-i-ūm, s. [Gr. *δίκτυδον* (*diktūdon*), dimin. of *δίκτυον* (*diktūon*) = a net.]

Bot.: A genus of Myxogastres (Gasteromycetous Fungi). They are exceedingly elegant little plants, growing upon rotten wood. When the spores are expelled the transparent case appears like a cage, formed of the veins alone. One species, *Dictydium umbilicatum*, is British; it is of a brownish-purple colour until the spores are discharged, then hyaline. It is gregarious. (*Griffith & Henfrey*.)

dic-tū-ō-gēn, s. [Gr. *δίκτυον* (*diktūon*) = a net, and *γεννάω* (*gennāō*) = to produce.]

Bot.: A member of the sub-class Dictyogenæ (q.v.).

dic-tū-ōg-ēn-æ, s. pl. [DICTYGEN.]

Bot.: A sub-class of monocotyledonous plants with leaves reticulated, often articulated with the stem; branches with the usual structure of Endogens, but the rhizomes or underground stems have the woody matter disposed in a compact circle, or in wedges containing central cellular tissue, and often showing medullary processes. It comprises three orders, Dioscoreaceæ, or Yam tribe; Smilacæ, or the Sarsaparilla family; and Trilliacæ, or the Trillium family.

dic-tū-ōg-ēn-ōus, a. [Eng. *dictyogen*; -ous.]

Bot.: Having or presenting the characteristics or features of a Dictyogen; an epithet applied to certain monocotyledonous plants, the leaves of which present a reticulated appearance.

dic-tū-ō-nē-ma, s. [Gr. *δίκτυον* (*diktūon*) = a net, and *νῆμα* (*nēma*) = a thread.]

Palæont.: A genus of fossil Hydrozoa, having a frond branched and plant-like, and fan-shaped or funnel-shaped in form. It has no footstalk. The branches radiate from the base, running nearly parallel with each other, and often bifurcating. The genus ranges from the Upper Cambrian to the Middle Devonian. (*Nicholson*.)

dic-tū-ōph-ŷi-lūm, s. [Gr. *δίκτυον* (*diktūon*) = a net, and *φύλλον* (*phūllon*) = a leaf.]

Bot.: A provisional genus erected for the reception of all unknown fossil dicotyledonous plants which exhibit the common reticulated structure. Dictyophylla have been found as low as the Trias and Permian. (Page.)

dic-tū-ōp-tēr-a, s. pl. [Gr. *δίκτυον* (*diktūon*) = a fishing-net, and *πτερά* (*ptera*), pl. of *πτερόν* (*pteron*) = . . . a wing.]

Entom.: A sub-order of Orthoptera. It was introduced by Burneister. The larvæ and pupæ closely resemble the perfect insect. It contains the Blattidæ or Cockroaches, in

some other classifications arranged as Blattina, a tribe of the order Orthoptera.

dic-tū-ōp-tēr-is, s. [Gr. *δίκτυον* (*diktūon*) = a net, and *πτερίς* (*ptēris*) = a kind of fern.]

Palæobotany.: A genus of culmiferous ferns established by Guttier for those forms possessing the general habit of Neuropteris, but differing from it in having a somewhat radiate-reticulate venation, and no distinct midrib. (Page.)

dic-tū-ō-pŷ-gō, s. [Gr. *δίκτυον* (*diktūon*) = a net, and *πυγή* (*pygē*) = the buttocks.]

Palæont.: A genus of Ganoid fishes from the Triassic coal-fields of Virginia, and so named by Sir P. Egerton from the net-like appearance of the large anal fin. The scales are smooth rhomboidal, the tail heterocercal, and the fins broad and fanning. The species vary from four to six or eight inches in length.

dic-tū-ō-ta, s. [Gr. *δίκτυωτός* (*diktūōtōs*) = made in net fashion.]

Bot.: A genus of Algae, the typical one of the family Dictyotidæ (q.v.). *Dictyota dichotoma* is very common on the coasts of Britain.

dic-tū-ō-tē-æ, s. pl. [Gr. *δίκτυωτός* (*diktūōtōs*) = net-like, reticulated; *δίκτυός* (*diktūōs*) = to weave like a net; *δίκτυον* (*diktūon*) = a net.]

Bot.: An order of Algæ, with dark seeds, superficial spores, or cysts, arranged in spots or lines, fronds flat or thread-like.

dic-tū-ō-tī-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *dictyotha*], and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Bot.: A family of Algae, order Fuaceæ, tribe Halysereæ. The frond is continuous, membranous; the vesicles supported by floccs collected in heaps or scattered over the upper surface of the frond. (*Lindley*.) [DICTYOTÆ.]

dī-gŷ-ān, dī-gŷ-an-ō, in compos. [Pref. *dī* = twice, twofold, and *cyan-*, *cyano-* (q.v.).]

Chem.: Compounds in which the radical cyanogen, (CN), is contained twice, having replaced two atoms of hydrogen, chlorine, &c.

dicyano-diamide, s.

Chem.: Param, $C_2N_4H_4$, or $HN=C\begin{smallmatrix} NH \\ NH \end{smallmatrix}C=NH$. A polymeride of cyanamide. It is obtained by heating cyanamide to 150°, or by boiling it with water, or with aqueous alkalis. It crystallizes out of water or alcohol in plates, which melt at 207°; it is insoluble in ether. When heated strongly it gives off NH_3 , and leaves a yellow residue of metamine, $C_2H_6N_6$. By boiling dicyanodiamide with baryta-water amido-di-isocyanic acid is formed, which crystallizes in needles, and by warming with sulphuric acid is converted into biuret.

dicyano-diamidine, s.

Chem.: A compound which contains the monad radical $-C\begin{smallmatrix} NH \\ NH \end{smallmatrix}$, in which the hydrogen atoms can be replaced by hydrocarbon radicals. They are obtained by the action of ammonia, or amines, on imide chlorides, and on thio-amides. Also by heating nitrils with the hydrochlorates of ammonia, or of amines. Dicyano-diamidine ($C_2N_4H_4O$, or $HN=C\begin{smallmatrix} NH_2 \\ NH \end{smallmatrix}CO\begin{smallmatrix} NH_2 \\ NH \end{smallmatrix}$) is a base formed by the action of dilute acids on dicyano-diamide; or by fusing a salt of guanidine, $HN=C\begin{smallmatrix} NH_2 \\ NH \end{smallmatrix}$, with urea, $CO\begin{smallmatrix} NH_2 \\ NH \end{smallmatrix}$, ammonia being also formed, and washing the fused substance with water, and precipitating the dicyano-diamidine with cupric sulphate, the rose-coloured precipitate is decomposed by H_2S . The free base is strongly alkaline; its crystals absorb CO_2 from the air. It forms crystalline salts. When the sulphate is boiled with excess of baryta-water it evolves ammonia, and the filtered solution on evaporation yields urea.

dī-gŷ-a-nīde, s. [Pref. *dī* = twice, twofold, and Eng., &c. *cyanide* (q.v.).]

Chem.: A compound which contains the radical cyanogen (CN) twice, the (CN) being united to another element, or dyad radical, as $Hg(CN)_2$, mercuric dicyanide. The prefix *dī* is often omitted in the case of metallic cyanides, the atomicity of the metal indicating the number of (CN) contained in it.

dī-gŷn-ō-dōn, s. [Gr. *δις* (*dis*) = twice, twofold; *κύων* (*kuōn*) = a dog, and *δόσος* (*odos*), genit. *δόσους* (*odontos*) = a tooth.]

Palæont.: A genus of fossil reptiles, occurring in a sandstone, supposed to be of Triassic age, in Southern Africa and India. The principal remains yet found, the bones of the head, indicate a gigantic type between the Lizards and Turtles. The anterior portions of the jaws appear to have been altogether toothless, and they form a kind of beak, which was probably sheathed in horn. The lower jaw has no teeth; but each superior maxilla carries an enormous tusk-like tooth, growing from a persistent pulp. Eye orbits very large, cranium flat, with nostrils divided as in Lizards. Order, Anomodontia.

dī-gŷn-ō-dōn-tī-a (tī as shī), s. pl. [Gr. *δις* (*dis*) = twice, twofold; *κύων* (*kuōn*) = a dog; *δόσος* (*odos*), genit. *δόσους* (*odontos*) = a tooth, and Lat. adj. pl. suff. -ia.]

Zool.: In Prof. Owen's classification, the first family of Anomodontia, the fifth order of the class Reptilia, or Reptiles. (*Prof. Owen: Palæontology*, 1860.) Prof. Huxley makes the Dicotylia an order equivalent to Prof. Owen's Anomodontia. They have long canine fangs, projecting downwards from the upper jaw, whence their name. Genera, Dicotylodon, Oudenodon, and perhaps Rhynchosauros, which last, however, Prof. Huxley considers to belong to the Lacertilia.

dī-gŷ-pēl-lī-ūm, s. [Gr. *δις* (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and dimin. of *κύπελλον* (*kupellon*) = a goblet, a cup.]

Bot.: A genus of Lauracæ. The bark of *Dicypellium caryophyllatum* is the clove cassia of Brazil.

dī-gŷs-tīd-ē-a, s. pl. [Gr. *δις* (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and *κυστίς* (*kustis*) = a bladder.]

Zool.: A division of Gregarina, in which the body is composed of two cysts.

dīd, pret. of v. [Do.]

1. As the simple pret. of the verb to do.

"He did it unconstrained."
—*Shakspeare: 1 Henry VI.*, l. 1.

2. As a substituted verb.

"... and prayed and gave thanks before his God as he did aforetime."—*Dan.* vi. 10.

3. As auxiliary of the past tense.

"The mountain did burn with fire."—*Deut.* v. 23.

4. Used to convey emphasis.

¶ *Did* is the only surviving instance in English of the oldest mode of indicating past time—viz., by reduplication, as commonly found in Greek and occasionally in Latin. In O. Eng. the suffix of the pret. of weak verbs was *de*, in Goth. and O. S. *da*; thus in O. Eng. the pret. of *do* was *dī-de*, in A. S. *dyde*, in O. S. *deda*. In Mod. Eng. the suffix of the pret. of weak verbs is *ed*, *e* is a connecting vowel, and *d* a contracted form of *did*; thus we *loved* really represents we *love did*, or as we now say, we *did love*. [Do, -ed.]

dī-dāc-tīc, dī-dāc-tīc-al, a. & s. [Gr. *διδάκτικος* (*dīdaktikos*), from *διδάσκω* (*dīdaskō*) = to teach; cogn. with Lat. *docere*; Fr. *didactique*.]

A. As adj. (*Of both forms*): Adapted or tending to teach or convey instruction; containing precepts, rules, or doctrines.

"Didactic poetry openly expresses its intention of conveying knowledge or instruction."—*Blair: Lect.* xl.

B. As subst. (*Of the form didactic*):

1. (*Sing.*): A treatise on education.

2. (*Pl.*): The art or science of teaching.

dī-dāc-tīc-al-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *didactical*; -ly.] In a didactic manner, so as to convey instruction.

"Points best resolved by the books of the Fathers, written dogmatically or didactically."—*Ep. Andreæ: Answer to Cardinal Perron*, p. 50.

dī-dāc-tīcs, s. pl. [DIDACTIC.]

dī-dāc-tŷl, dī-dāc-tŷle, a. & s. [Fr. *didactyle*, from Gr. *διδάκτυλος* (*dīdaktulos*): *δις* (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and *δάκτυλος* (*daktulos*) = a finger.]

A. As adj.: Having only two toes or fingers.

B. As subst.: An animal which has only two toes.

dī-dāc-tŷl-ōūs, a. [Gr. *διδάκτυλος* (*dīdaktulos*).] Having two fingers or toes; didactyle.

bōll, bōŷ; pōūt, jōwł; cat, çell, chorus, çhīn, bench; go, gem; thīn, thīs; sin, aș; expect, Xēnophon, exist. ph = f. -clan, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -fion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

***di-dall**, *s.* [Etyim. doubtful.] A kind of triangular spade used for cutting and banking up ditches.

"A sickle to cut with, a *didall* and crome.
For draining of ditches, that noies thee at home."
Pussie: *Husbandrie*, xv. 19.

did-áp-për, ***dyd-op-per**, ***dive-dapper**, *s.* [A contraction of *dive*, and *dapper* or *dopper* = one who dips or dives.]

Ornith.: The Little Grebe or Dabchick, *Podiceps minor*.

***di-dás-cal-ar**, ***di-dás-cál-ic**, ***di-dás-cál-ick**, *a.* [Gr. διδασκαλός (*didaskalos*), from διδάσκω (*didaskō*) = to teach.] Didactic, preceptive.

"Whether *didus-atic* or heroic, I leave to the judgment of the critics."—Prior: *Solomon* (Pref.).

did-dër, ***dyd-der**, ***dyd-er-in**, *v.i.* [Etyim. doubtful. Cf. Ger. *zittern* = to tremble.] To shiver as with cold. [DADÉ, DADIR, DOTEK.]

"Didering and shivering his chaps."—*Urquhart*: *Rabelais*, bk. iii., ch. xx.

didder-grass, *s.* *Briza media*.

did-dër-íng, ***dyd-er-inge**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DIDDER.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. As *subst.*: A shivering or shaking as with cold.

"Dyteringe. *Frigitus*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

did-dle, *v.i. & t.* [Perhaps a freq. of *dade* (q.v.). *A. S.* *dyderian* = to deceive; originally, probably, to deceive by rapid motions. (*Wedgwood*.)]

A. Intransitive:

1. To totter, to walk unsteadily, as a child.
"To see him *didde* up and down the room!"
Quarles: *Devine Fancies*, l. 4.

2. To jog; to move backwards and forwards.

B. Transitive:

1. To move rapidly backwards and forwards; to jog.

"In his profession he had right good luck
At bridals his elbow to *didde*."
A. Scott: *Poems* (1811), p. 34.

2. To cheat.

did-dle, *s.* [DIDDLE, *v.*] A jingle of music.

"In their ears it is a *didde*,
Like the sounding of a fiddle."
Train: *Poet. Rev.*

diddle-daddle, *s.* Nonsense.

"Let us have done now with all this *didde-daddla*!"
—*Mad. D'Arblay*: *Diary*, l. 108. (*Davies*.)

***did-dle-dóm**, ***did-dle-dome**, *s.* [Eng. *didde*; *-dom*.] A trifle; kickshaws.

"Feede him with a dish of *didde-domes*."—*Breton*: *Dreams of strange Effect*, p. 17. (*Davies*.)

did-dlër, *s.* [Eng. *didde*(*e*); *-er*.] A cheat, a swindler.

di-dëc-a-hë-dral, *a.* [Gr. δι = δις (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and Eng. *decahedral* (q.v.).]

Crystallog.: Having the form of a decahedral prism, with pentahedral summits.

di-dël-phî-a, *s. pl.* [Gr. δι = δις (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and δελφός (*delphus*) = a womb.]

Zool.: One of the three primary divisions into which the class Mammalia is divided, when the structure of the reproductive organs is taken as a basis for classification; the other two being the Ornithodelphia (Monotremata) and the Monodelphia. Didelphia comprises the Marsupialia (q.v.), or those non-placental Mammals in which the uterine dilations of the oviducts continue distinct throughout life, opening into two separate vaginæ, which in turn open into a urogenital canal, distinct from the rectum, though embraced by the same sphincter muscle. The young of this sub-class are born imperfect, or, as it were, prematurely, and are carried in the pouch or second womb till perfect.

di-dël-phî-an, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *didelphus*(*a*), and Eng. adj. suff. *-an*.] Of or belonging to the Didelphia (q.v.).

di-dël-phîc, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *didelphus*(*a*), and Eng. adj. suff. *-ic*.] The same as DIDELPHIAN (q.v.).

di-dël-phîd, *a. & s.* [Mod. Lat. *didelphus*(*a*), and Eng. adj. suff. *-id*.]

A. Asadj.: The same as DIDELPHIAN (q.v.).

B. As subst.: A member of the group Didelph, *hîa* (q.v.).

di-dël-phî-i-dæ, **di-dël-phî-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *didelphus*(*a*), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

1. *Zool.*: One of the families of the order Marsupialia, and the only one found out of Australia. The Didelphyidae or Opossums inhabit North and South America, are arboreal in their habits, and carnivorous, feeding upon small quadrupeds and birds; but they will also eat insects and even fruit. The great toe of the hind foot has no nail, and is opposable to the other toes, enabling the creature to grasp; the tail also is prehensile. The marsupium or pouch in some species is but slightly developed, and in others absent. Their detention is remarkable for the number of incisors.

2. *Palæont.*: Remains of a small Opossum Dryolestes, referable to the Didelphyidae, have been found in beds of Upper Jurassic age in North America. Species closely resembling existing forms are met with in the Eocene Tertiaries of the Paris Basin; whilst the Post Pliocene deposits of America yield the bones of existing genera.

di-dël-phîs, *s.* [Gr. δι = δις (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and δελφός (*delphus*) = womb.]

1. *Zool.*: A genus of Opossums (Didelphyidae) (q.v.). These animals are confined to the American continents, and are arboreal and nocturnal in their habits. They are carnivorous, preying upon small quadrupeds, and birds, but will also eat insects and even fruit. One species, *Didelphys carniwora*, subsists chiefly on crabs. The marsupial pouch is not always present, and in *D. dorsigera* is merely represented by folds of the skin concealing the nipples. The female of this species carries her young about on her back whilst they cling to her by twining their tails round hers.

2. *Palæont.*: Remains of Didelphys are found in the Post-Pliocene deposits of America.

* **did'-en**, *pret. pl. of v.* [Do.]

di-dër-ma, *s.* [Gr. δι (di) = δις (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and δερμα (*derma*) = a skin.]

Bot.: A genus of Gasteromycetous Fungi, consisting of minute epiphytic plants. The peculiar character resides in the double layer of the peridium, the outer being smooth and crust-like, fragile and dehiscient, while the inner is very delicate and evanescent. A dozen species are recorded as British. (*Griffith & Henfrey*.)

di-dî-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *didus*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Ornith.: A family of birds, of which *Didus* is the type.

di'dô, *s.* A prank or trick, so called from the trick said to have been played by Dido, the legendary Queen of Carthage, in securing as much ground as might be covered by a bull's hide and then cutting the latter into strips to enclose a larger tract.

di-dô-dëc-a-hë-dral, *a.* [Gr. δι = δις (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and Eng. *decahedral* (q.v.).]

Crystallog.: Having the form of a dodecahedral prism, with hexahedral summits.

di'-drächm (*ch* silent), **di-dräch'-ma**, *s.* [Gr. δίδραχμον (*didrachmon*) = a double drachma (q.v.).]

Greek Numis.: A coin, the fourth part of an ounce of silver.

"A *didrachm*, the fourth part of an ounce of silver, which was the tribute."—*Bishop Taylor*: *Life of Christ*, iii. § 14.

di-drîm'-ite, *s.* [DIDYMITE.]

didst, 2nd pers. sing. pa. t. of *v.* [Do.]

* **di-düç'-ment**, *s.* [Lat. *diduco* = to draw apart; Lat. *di* = *dis* = apart; and *duco* = to draw; Eng. suff. *-ment*.] The act of dividing or separating into distinct parts.

* **di-düç'-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *diductio*, from *diduco* = to draw apart.] The act of separating by withdrawing one part from the other.

"He ought to show what kind of strings they are, which, though strongly fastened to the inside of the receiver and superficies of the bladder, must draw as forcibly one as another, in comparison of those that within the bladder draw so as to hinder the *diduction* of its sides."—*Boyle*.

* **di-düç'-tîve**, *a.* [Lat. *diductus*(*us*), *pa. par.* of *diduco*, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ive*.] Separating or tending to separate; disjunctive.

* **di-düç'-tîve-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *diductive*; *-ly*.] By deduction or deduction.

"Either directly expressed or *diductively* contained in this work."—*Brown*: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. i., ch. viii.

di-dün-cü-lî-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *didunculus*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Ornith.: A family of Columbæ (Pigeons), which they connect with the extinct Dodo.

di-dün'-cû-lûs, *s.* [Lat. dimin. of *didus* (q.v.).]

Ornith.: The typical genus of the family Didunculidae. *Didunculus strigirostris* inhabits the Navigators' Isles.

di'-dûs, *s.* [Mod. Lat.]

Ornith.: A genus of Rasores, sub-order Columbæ (Pigeons). *Didus ineptus* is the Dodo (q.v.).

di-dým'-ite, *s.* [Gr. διδυμος (*didymos*) = a twin, and Eng. suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A schist from the Tyrol, closely approaching Muscovite in its composition. It is a feeble purple or greyish-white in colour. Hardness, 1.5–2; sp. gr., 2.75. (*Dana*.) Sometimes incorrectly written *didimite*.

di-dým'-î-üm, *s.* [Gr. διδυμος (*didymos*) = a twin.]

1. *Chem.*: A metallic triad element, symbol *Di*, atomic weight 144. It occurs along with cerium (q.v.) and lanthanum in the mineral cerite. It is separated from cerium by igniting the oxalates, and treating the resulting oxides with very dilute nitric acid, which does not dissolve the cerium oxide. The filtered solution is mixed with sulphuric acid, concentrated by evaporation, and then a hot solution of potassium sulphate is added, which precipitates the lanthanum and didymium as double sulphates. Didymium can be separated from lanthanum by precipitating half the oxide with ammonia, and leaving the precipitate in contact with the solution; the lanthanum, being the stronger base, then passes into solution in predominant quantity. By repeating the process, the oxides being again dissolved and precipitated, the didymium oxide is obtained nearly pure. Didymium is a white metal with a tinge of yellow; sp. gr. 6.5. It tarnishes in dry air; it burns with great brilliancy when thrown into a flame. Its oxide, *Di*₂O₃, is a dirty bluish colour; the nitrate is obtained in large violet crystals by dissolving the oxide in nitric acid. The sulphate, *Di*(SO₄)₃·6H₂O, forms rose-red crystals. The oxalate is a crystalline powder. The spectrum of a solution of a salt of didymium contains characteristic dark bands. (*Watts*: *Dict. Chem.*, &c.)

2. *Bot.*: A genus of Gasteromycetous Fungi, consisting of minute plants growing upon leaves, bark, rotten wood, &c., distinguished by its double peridium. Sixteen species are recorded as British, several of which are not uncommon. (*Griffith & Henfrey*.)

di-dým-ô-car'-pë-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *didymocarpeus*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*.]

Bot.: A sub-order of plants belonging to the order Bignoniaceæ. Fruit succulent or capsular, or siliqueous and two-valved; seeds small, ovate, or cylindrical, suspended apterous, sometimes comose.

di-dým-ô-car'-pûs, *s.* [Gr. διδυμος (*didymos*) = twin, and καρπός (*karpos*) = fruit.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, the typical one of the sub-order Didymocarpeæ.

di-dým-ô-gráp'-sûs, *s.* [Gr. διδυμος (*didymos*) = twin, and Mod. Lat. *graptolus*, a modification of *graptolite* (q.v.).]

Palæont.: The twin Graptolite; a genus of fossil llydrozoa, belonging to the sub-class Graptolitiidæ (Graptolites), in which the polypary consists of two simple monoprionidial branches, springing from a common point. The cells are arranged in single rows, as in the common Graptolite, but the axes are in twines, or two-branched. The genus is commonest in the Upper Cambrian and the Lower Silurian of Wales.

di-dým-ô-hë'-lîx, *s.* [Gr. διδυμος (*didymos*) = twin, and ἑλῆξ (*helix*) = a screw, a spiral.]

fäte, **fât**, **färe**, amidst, **whât**, **fäll**, father; **wë**, **wët**, **hëre**, camel, **hër**, **thëre**; **pinë**, **pît**, **sîre**, sir, marine; **gô**, **pôt**, or, **wörë**, **wôlf**, **wörk**, **whô**, **sôn**; **müte**, **cüb**, **cüre**, unto, **cür**, **rüle**, **fäll**; **trÿ**, **Sÿrian**. æ, œ = ē. ey = ā. qu = kw.

Bot. : A genus of Confervoid Algae, with the threads consisting of pairs of microscopic, interlacing, spiral filaments. They ordinarily occur in ferruginous bog-water. (*Griffith & Henfrey.*)

did-ŷm-öp-ri-ŷm, s. [Gr. *didymos* (*didymos*) = twin, and *πρίον* (*prion*) = a saw.]

Bot. : A genus of Desmidiaceae, differing from Desmidium in having only two processes, and not being angular, and in the number of rays of the endochrome in the side view not depending upon the number of angles. (*Griffith & Henfrey.*)

did-ŷ-moušs, a. [Gr. *didymos* (*didymos*) = twin.]

Bot. : Twin, growing double. A didymous fruit is composed of two carpels united laterally by their sutures. Example, the fruit in the Galium. A didymous anther is the result of two lobes united by a very short connective, as the anther in the genus *Euphorbia*.

did-ŷ-nām, s. [DIDYNAMIA.]

Bot. : A didynamous plant.

did-ŷ-nā-mī-a, s. pl. [Gr. *δις* (*dis*) = twice, *δύναμις* (*dunamis*) = power, and Lat. pl. suff. -ia.]

Bot. : In the Linnean system of plants the fourteenth class, consisting of those which have four stamens, two long and two short. It contains two orders, Gymnospermia and Angiospermia (q.v.).

did-ŷ-nā-mī-an, **did-ŷn'-a-moušs**, **did-ŷ-nām-ic**, a. [Lat. *didynamia* (a); Eng. suff. -ian, -ous, -ic.]

Bot. : An epithet applied to a flower containing four stamens, two of which are shorter than the others, as in the Scrophulariaceae.

"Some flowers are *didynamous*, having only four out of five stamens developed, and the two corresponding to the upper part of the flower longer than the two lateral ones."—*Bulfour: Botany*, § 419.

die (1), ***de**, ***dee**, ***doghe**, ***deghen**, ***dele**, ***deien**, ***deighe**, ***deigen**, ***deighon**, ***dey**, ***dieghe**, ***dye**, ***dyghe**, v.i. [From Icel. *deyja*; cogn. with Sw. *dö*, Dan. *döe*, O. Sax. *döian*, Goth. *döian*, O. H. Ger. *döwan*, M. H. Ger. *töuwen*; all = to die; O. Fris. *deia*, *deja* = to kill.]

A. Ordinary Language :

I. Literally :

1. To lose life, to expire; to become dead; to leave this world.

¶ It is followed :

(1) By of before the cause of death.

"... have been infected with disease, and have died of it."—*Wiseman*.

(2) By by before the instrument of death.

"Their young men shall die by the sword: their sons and daughters shall die by famine."—*Jer.* xl. 22.

(3) By for before the cause of death, when that cause is the privation—expressed or implied—of anything. [C. (1).]

"And loath the wat'ry glass wherein she gaz'd,
And shuns it still, altho' for thirst she die."
Darwin.

2. To depart this life; to meet death.

"There taught us how to live: and (oh, too high
The price for knowledge), taught us how to die."
Tickell: On the Death of Addison.

3. To perish by violence.

"God forbid; thou shalt not die."—*1 Sam.* xx. 2.

4. To be punished with death; to suffer capital punishment.

"If I die for it, as no less is threatened me, the king, my old master, must be relieved."—*Shakesp.: King Lear*, iii. 3.

5. To lose vegetable life; to wither away, to become dead.

"Except a corn of wheat fall into the ground, and die, it abideth alone."—*John* xii. 24.

II. Figuratively :

1. To perish, to come to nought, to be lost, to cease to exist.

"This day all quarrels die."—*Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus*, i. 2.

2. To become useless or powerless; to fail.

"His project dies."—*Shakesp.: Tempest*, ii. 1.

3. To lose or be deprived of the principal quality or property; to become useless for any purpose.

"A dying coal." *Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis*, 338.

4. To become gradually less strong or distinct; to cease or pass away gradually; to vanish; as, The sound died away in the distance.

"When dying clouds contend with growing light."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., ii. 3.

5. To pass from memory; to become forgotten.

"Dedes that wolde dele, storye kepeth hem evermore."—*Previsa*, l. 7.

6. To sink, to faint.

"His heart died within him, and he became as a stone."—*1 Sam.* xxv. 37.

7. To languish with affection; to pine.

"The young men acknowledged, in love letters, that they died for Rebecca."—*Tatler*.

* 8. To lose strength and life; to become vivid and spiritless; (applied to liquors). [DEAD, A. I. 1 (8).]

* 9. To become indifferent to; to cease to be under the power of; as, To die to the world, To die to sin.

* 10. To endure great hardship or affliction.

"I die daily."—*Cor.* xv. 31.

B. Theol. : To perish everlastingly.

"So long as God shall live, so long shall the damned die."—*Bakewell: On Providence*.

C. Special phrases :

(1) To die for something :

(a) To lose life through something. [DIE I., ¶ (3).]

(2) To pine.

"And in despite of all [she] dies for him."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado about Nothing*, iii. 2.

(2) To die away: To become gradually less distinct.

(3) To die out: To become gradually extinct.

(4) To die in the pain: To die in the attempt to do a thing.

"Amongst whom were a v. M. women, wholly bent to revenge the villainies done to their persons by the Romans, or to die in the payne."—*Boisind* (1577).

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to die and to expire: "There are beings, such as trees and plants, which are said to live, although they have not breath: these die, but do not expire. There are other things which absorb and emit air, but do not live: such as the flame of a lamp, which does not die, but it expires. By a natural metaphor, the time of being is put for the life of objects; and hence we speak of the date expiring, and the like: and as life is applied figuratively to moral objects, so may death to objects not having physical life." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

die-back, s. A disease affecting orange-trees, causing them to die away at the top

die-earth, s.

Min. : A local term at Coalbrook Dale for the Wenlock shale, because this stratum lies beneath all the mining-ground of the district, the minerals dying out, as it were, at this stage of descent. (*Page*).

* **die** (2), v.t. [DYE, v.]

* **die** (1), s. [DYE, s.]

* **die** (2) (pl. *dies*, *dice*, *dees*, *dis*, *dysse*), s. [O. Fr. *det*, *dé* (pl. *dez*) = a die; Prov. *dat*; Ital. *dado* (pl. *dadi*) = a cube, a pedestal; Sp. *dado* (pl. *dados*); Low Lat. *dadus* = a die. *Dadus* = Lat. *datus* (sc. *tatus* = a die) = given, pa. par. of *do* = to give, to throw. (*Skeat*.)] [DICE.]

A. Ordinary Language :

I. Literally :

1. In the same sense as B. 2.

"No die, but an ace, for him: for he is but one."—*Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream*, v. 1.

2. In the same sense as B. 3.

3. A small square or cubic body.

"Young creatures have learned spelling of words by having them pasted upon little flat tablets or dies."—*Watts*.

II. Fig. : Hazard, chance, lot, fortune.

"Th' equal die of warre he well did know."

Spenser: F. Q., ii. v. 13.

B. Technically :

1. **Arch.** : The cube or dado of a pedestal.

2. **Games** : A cube marked with figures on its respective sides and used in games of chance. The Greek dice were cubes, and were numbered like our own, 6-1, 5-2, 4-3, so that the opposite faces should add 7. They usually threw three dice. The original dice are supposed to have been knuckle-bones, and they still maintained their popularity after the more perfect numbered cube had been introduced. The bones were called *tali*, and were used five in number. The *astragali* were probably cubes without numbers, and played like the knuckle-bones; they were made of bone, stone, metal, ivory, or glass. The number of pieces used was similar to the number of the lines on the Greek abacus, or the digits

of the hand. [ABACUS.] The game of *astragali* is represented in ancient sculpture and in a painting in Herculaneum. Pliny mentions a group in bronze by Polyctetus of two naked boys at play, then in the Atrium of Titus. The same subject in stone is in the British Museum. In the game of *duodecim scripta* the moves were determined by dice; the games of *tali* and *lessera* were played with dice. Dice similar to ours were found at Herculaneum, and the destruction which overwhelmed Pompeii surprised a hazard-party at their amusement; 1800 years afterward the dice were found in their bony hands, and the game yet unsettled. The dice-box of the ancients (*frutillus*) was of a cylindrical form, and had parallel indentations to turn the dice as they were shaken. (*Knight*).

¶ In this sense the form *die* alone is used in the plural: in all others, with the exception of A. I. 3, the form used is *dies*.

3. **Metal :**

(1) In punching-machines, a bed-piece which has an opening the size of the punch, and through which the piece is driven. This piece may be a planchet or blank, or it may be merely a plug driven out of the object to form a bolt or rivet hole. In nut-machines the nut-blanks may be made by one die and punched by another.

(2) **Forging** : A device consisting of two parts which coact to give to the piece swaged between them the desired form.

(3) **Sheet-metal** : A former and punch or a cameo and intaglio die between which a piece of sheet-metal is pressed into shape by a blow or simple pressure. [DROPPRESS.]

(4) **Coining** : Both dies are intaglio, so as to make a cameo or raised impression upon each face of the planchet. The upper die has the obverse, the face, which is often the bust of the sovereign or national emblem. The lower die has the reverse, with an effigy, legend, value, escutcheon, as the case may be. Owing to the random way in which ornaments are disposed on coins, any general definition will no longer meet all cases. A die for coining, mechanically considered, is made by the following process:—A piece of softened steel called a hub is prepared, and upon its end the design is cut. The steel is then hardened, and is used to make a matrix, in which the impression is intaglio, that is, sunken. A plug of softened steel a little larger than its ultimate size, and with the centre a little raised, is placed on the bed of a screw-press, and the hardened matrix being placed upon it, pressure is brought to bear on the matrix, which delivers its impression on the face of the plug. The result is a salient impression, and forms the punch. In all cases where metal is condensed it becomes heated and hardened, and in this case it becomes necessary to withdraw the imperfect punch and anneal it, after which it receives another pressure from the matrix. This is repeated until the impression is fully developed. The punch, by a similar operation, is then employed to make a die. The die is then hardened, and may be used for coining or for making a new hub if the former should become injured. The first perfect die is generally retained for the purpose last mentioned. The date is put by hand into the dies to be used in coining, as it requires to be changed; and the first die and the hub may be preserved for many years and may make hundreds of dies. For the application of the dies, see COINING. A mode of procedure which saves one step in the above process is to engrave the design in intaglio in the first place. This, when hardened, forms a matrix, from which the punch is made; the punch being used to form the die for coining. A die will sometimes deliver 250,000 impressions before it is necessary to remove it from the coining-press; and sometimes a die will crack at the first impression. (*Knight*).

"Such variety of dies made use of by Wood in stamping his money makes the discovery of counterfeiters more difficult."—*Sweft*.

(5) **Engraving** : An engraved plate or small roller of steel, subsequently hardened and used to deliver an impression upon the surface of a soft steel roller, which in turn is hardened and forms a mill. The die is intaglio, and the mill is cameo. The latter is used to impress a plate or a roller to be used for bank-note printing or calico-printing respectively. [TRANSFERRING-MACHINE; CLAMMING-MACHINE.]

(6) One of the pieces which combine to form a hollow screw for cutting threads on bolts

boil, **boy**; **pout**, **jowl**; **cat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **chin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**
-**clan**, -**tian** = **shan**. -**tion**, -**sion** = **shün**; -**tion**, -**sion** = **thün**. -**cious**, -**tious**, -**sious** = **shüs**. -**ble**, -**dle**, &c. = **bpl**, **dpl**.

and such like. The two portions are fitted in a stock. In some, the dies are set up by screws, in others by scrolls. (*Knight*) [CLOCKS, DIES.]

4. *Min.*: A piece of hard iron placed in the pan to receive the friction of the muller. Between the die and the muller the ore is crushed.

¶ *To cast the die*:

(1) *Lit.*: To throw dice from the dice-box.

(2) *Fig.*: To run a risk or hazard.

die-sinker, *s.*

Engraving: One who cuts or engraves dies for coins, medals, &c.

die-sinking, *s.*

Engraving: The art of making dies for coins, medals, &c. It is a branch of engraving, but involves turning, tempering, and the use of other tools besides the graver. (*Knight*)

die-stock, *s.*

Metal-working: A frame to hold the dies for cutting external screw-threads. The dies are detached pieces of steel, containing the thread on their inner curved surfaces, and these fit into grooves or upon ridges in the slot of the die-stock, being closed upon the bolt to be threaded by means of a set screw. Plier die-stocks are made by setting removable dies in the jaws of pliers.

die-weed, *s.* [DYE-WEED.]

diëb, *s.* [A native term.]

Zool.: A species of wild dog (*Canis anthus*) found in North Africa.

di-ë-çī-an, *s.* [DIECIAN.]

di-ë-clous, *a.* [DIECIOUS.]

di-ë-dral, *a.* [DIHEDRAL.]

diëf-fën-bäch-ī-a, *s.* [Named after H. Dieffenbach, a German botanist.]

Bot.: A genus of Araceæ, tribe Anaporceæ. *Dieffenbachia seguina* is the Dumb-cane (q.v.).

di-ë-gō-sis, *s.* [Gr., from διαγόμεαι (*diageomai*) = to set out in detail, to narrate.] A description, narrative, history, or recital.

di-ëk-ta-sis, *s.* [Gr. = a stretching out.] A lengthening or drawing out of a short syllable.

di-ë-léc'-tríc, *a. & s.* [Gr. διά (*dia*) = through, across, and Eng. *electric* (q.v.).]

A. s. adj.: Non-conducting; that transmits electric effects, without conduction.

B. s. subst.: A non-conductor separating a body electrified by conduction from the electrifying body.

* **di-ër**, *s.* [DYER.]

di-ër-ë-sis, *s.* [DIERESIS.]

di-ër-vil'-la, *s.* [Named after M. Dierville, the discoverer.]

Bot.: A genus of erect shrubs, belonging to the order Caprifoliaceæ. They are natives of North America, China, and Japan. *DierVilla Canadensis* is a hardy shrub with yellow flowers.

di-ös, *s.* [Lat.] A day.

dies iræ, *s.* [Lat.] Day of Wrath; a famous Latin hymn beginning with these words.

dies non. [Lat.]

Law: A day when the courts do not sit, as a Sunday, a public holiday, &c.

di-ë-sis, *s.* [Gr. *diësis* (*diësis*) = a division, a quarter-tone in music: *diá* (*dia*) = through, and *inai* (*hiëti*) = to send.]

1. *Print.*: The double dagger (‡), a reference-mark.

2. *Music*: Originally the name of a semitone, called afterwards a limma. In later writings, applied to a third or quarter of a tone in the enharmonic and chromatic scales. The modern enharmonic diesis is the interval represented by 125:128, that is, the difference between three true major-thirds and one octave. (*Stainer & Barrett*.)

di-ët (1), * **di-ete**, *s.* [Fr. *diète*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *dieta*; Low Lat. *dieta*, *dieta* = a ration of food; Gr. *diæta* (*diætta*) = diet.]

1. An allowance of food, a ration.

"For his diet, there was a continual diet given him of the king."—*Jeremiah* lii. 34.

2. Food, provisions, meat.

"Of his diet meateable was he."—*Chaucer*: C. T. 437.

3. An article of food.

"Milk appears to be a proper diet for human bodies."—*Arbuthnot*.

4. A course of food prescribed or regulated medically for the prevention or treatment of disease, preservation of health, &c.

"I commend rather some diet for certain seasons, than frequent use of pluck; for those diets alter the body more, and trouble it less."—*Bacon*.

¶ *To take diet*: To be under a regimen for a disease, which anciently was cured by severe discipline of that kind.

"To fast, like one that takes diet."—*Shakesp.*: *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, ii. 1.

¶ For the difference between *diet* and *food*, see **FOOD**.

* **diet-bread**, *s.* A sort of sweet cake.

* **diet-drink**, *s.* A medicated liquor; drink brewed with medical ingredients.

"The observation will do that better than the lady's diet-drinks."—*Locke*.

* **diet-house**, *s.* A dining or banquetting hall.

"His diet-houses, intertainment, and all other things necessary."—*Holinshed*: *Chron. of Ireland*, p. 133.

di-ët (2), * **dy-ett**, *s.* [Essentially the same word as *diet* (1), *s.*; but "the peculiar sense of the word undoubtedly arose from a popular etymology that connected it with the Lat. *dies* = a day, especially a set day, a day appointed for public business; whence, by extension, a meeting for business, an assembly." (*Skeat*.)]

* **I. Ordinary Language**:

1. A journey, a expedition.

"His diet would be sooner perhaps than was looked for."—*Calderswood*, p. 248.

2. The fixed day for holding a market.

"This market being ruled by the dyets of the north-market of Winton."—*Symson*: *Descr. Galloway*, p. 26.

II. Technically:

1. *Polit.*: A meeting or assembly of delegates or dignitaries convened and held from day to day for legislative, ecclesiastical, political, or administrative purposes: specific, the legislative assemblies of the German Empire, Austria, the Cantons of Switzerland, &c. The Diet of the German Empire was composed of three colleges; one of electors, one of princes, and one of imperial towns, and commenced with the edict of Charles IV. in 1356. The best known meetings were those at Nuremberg, 1467, Worms, 1521 (at which Luther was excommunicated), Spire, 1529, and Augsburg, 1530.

"And (save debts in Warsaw a diet) He reign'd in most unseemly quiet."—*Byron*: *Mazeppa*, iv.

2. *Ecclesiastical*:

(1) Used to denote the discharge of some part of ministerial duty at a fixed time; as a *diet of examination*, a *diet of visitation*, on such a day, or at such an hour. (*Scotch*.)

(2) Used also in relation to the order in which ministers officiate in succession; as *A. has the first diet of preaching*, *B. the second*. (*Scotch*.)

¶ *Diet of Compearance*:

Scots Law: The day on which a person is cited to appear in court.

* **diet-booke**, *s.* A diary, a journal.

"[It] [conscience] is a diet-booke, wherein the sinnes of every day are written, and for that cause to the wicked a mother of tears."—*Epistle of Christian Brother* (1624), p. 24.

di-ët, * **di-ete**, *v. l. & t.* [DIET, *s.*]

A. Transitive:

I. Literally:

1. To feed.

"They must be dieted like mules."—*Shakesp.*: *Henry VI.*, l. 2.

2. To feed according to the rules of medicine.

"I will attend my husband, be his nurse, Diet his sickness, for it is my office."—*Shakesp.*: *Comedy of Errors*, v. 1.

3. To support with food, to nourish.

"Dieted by thee, I grow mature."—*Milton*: *P. L.*, ix. 808.

II. Fig.: To feed, to fill.

"As if I love my little child should be dieted In praises sauced with lies."—*Shakesp.*: *Coriolanus*, i. ix.

B. Intransitive:

* **1. To eat, to feed.**

"Spare fast, that oft with gods doth diet."—*Milton*: *Il Penseroso*, 46.

† **2. To eat or take food according to a prescribed regimen, or the rules of medicine.**

di-ët-a-ry, *a. & s.* [Eng. *diet*; -ary.]

A. s. adj.: Pertaining to a regimen or the rules of diet.

"Statistics, dietary tables, commissioners' rules, &c."—*DIsraeli*: *Contingib.*

B. s. substantive:

1. A regimen; a prescribed system or course of diet; rules of diet.

"References to dietaries."—*DIsraeli*: *Contingib.*

2. A fixed allowance of food given daily.

di-ët-ëd, *pa. par. or a.* [DIET, *v.*]

* **di-ët-ër**, *s.* [Eng. *diet*; -er.] One who prescribes or prepares food according to rules.

"And sauced our broth, as Juo had been sick, And he her dieter."—*Shakesp.*: *Cymbel.*, iv. 2.

di-ë-tët-ic, *a. & s.* [Gr. διαίτητικός (*diätetikos*).]

A. s. adj.: Pertaining to diet, or the use of food according to medical rules.

"This book of Cheyne's produced even sects in the dietetic philosophy."—*Arbuthnot*: *On Aliments* (Pref.).

B. s. subst. (Pl.): That branch of medicine which relates to the proper use of food, so as to adapt the quantity and quality of the diet to the particular state of each person, and to extract the greatest quantity of nutriment from a given quantity of nutritive matter.

* **di-ë-tët-ic-al**, *a.* [Eng. *dietetic*; -al.] *Of* or pertaining to diet; dietetic.

"He received no other counsel than to refrain from cold drink, which was but a dietetical caution."—*Brown*: *Vulgar Errors*.

* **di-ë-tët-ic-al-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *dietetical*; -ly.] In a dietetical manner; according to the rules of diet.

* **di-ë-tët-ist**, *s.* [Gr. διαίτητικός (*diätetikos*).] One who is skilled in dietetics; a dietist.

di-ëth'-ër-ë-scope, *s.* [Gr. διά (*dia*) = through, and αἶψα (*aîpsa*) = either, the upper, purer air; or διαίψος (*diáipsos*) = quite clear and fine, and σκοπεῖν (*skopeîn*) = to look at.] An instrument for godesey and for teaching optics, invented by G. Luvinii, of Tunis, and announced by him in April, 1876. (*Haydn*.)

di-ëth'-yl, *in compos.* [Pref. *di* = twice, twofold, and Eng. &c. *ethyl* (q.v.).]

Chem.: This term denotes that two atoms of hydrogen in an organic compound have been each replaced by the monad radical ethyl, (C₂H₅).

diethyl-carbinol, *s.* [AMYL ALCOHOL.]

* **di-ëth'-yl**, *s.* [BUTANE.]

di-ë-thyl'-ī-a, *s.* [Gr. δις (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and Eng. *ethyly* (q.v.).]

Chem.: A compound obtained from ethylla by the action of ethylic bromide, and subsequent distillation with potash. It resembles ethylla very much in its re-actions. Formula, (C₂H₅)₂HN: boiling point, 57°C.

* **di-ët-ic**, *s.* [Eng. *dietic*; -ic.] A system of diet.

"Gentle dietics or healing applications."—*Gauden*: *Tears of the Church*, p. 397. (*Darvies*.)

di-ët-ine, *s.* [Fr.] A subordinate or local diet; a cantonal convention.

di-ët-īng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DIET, *v.*]

A. & B. s. pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. s. substantive:

1. The act or practice of taking food according to the rules of dietetics.

"Those maiden dietings and set prescriptions of baths and odours."—*Milton*: *Reason of Church Gov.*

2. Diet, food.

"Yet can I set my Gallo's dieting, A pebble of a lark or plover's wing."—*Donne*: *Satires*, iv. 4.

di-ët-ist, *s.* [Eng. *diet*; -ist.] One who is skilled in dietetics.

* **di-ë-ti'-tān**, *s.* [Gr. διαίτητικός (*diätetikos*).] A dietist.

Diou, *s.* [Fr.] God.

fāte, fāt, fáre, amidst, whát, fáll, father; wē, wöt, hère, camél, hër, thère; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wöre, wölf, wörk, whò, sòn; müte, cüb, cüre, unite, cür, rüle, füll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

Dieu et mon droit, *phr.* God and my right; the motto of the Royal Arms of England, first adopted by Richard I., at the battle of Gisors, Sept. 20, 1198, and afterwards assumed as the royal motto by Henry VI.

* **dieu-gard**, * **diew-garde**, *s.* God save you; a salutation.

"Ex-b beck of yours shall be in stead of a *dieu garde* unto me."—*Florio: Second Frutes* (1591), p. 61.

* **dif-fā-mā-tion**, * **dif-fa-ma-ci-cuz**, *s.* [Lat. *diffamatio*.] [DEFACTION.]

* **dif-fā-me**, *s.* [DEFACTION.]

* **dif-fā-mois-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *diffame*; -ous; -ly.] Injuriouly, defamatorily.

"Whereupon should your lordship . . . say of me so diffamously?"—*Maitland: On Reformation*, p. 556.

* **dif-fār-ré-ā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *diffarreatio*, from *dis* = *dis* = apart, and *farreum* = a cake made of spelt; *far* = a kind of grain, spelt.]

Rom. Antiq.: The breaking of a cake between man and wife, as a sign of divorce. The opposite of *confarreatio* (q.v.).

dif-fēr (1), *v. i. & t.* [Lat. *differo* = to carry in opposite directions: *dis* = *dis* = apart, and *fēr* = to carry; Ital. *differire*; Sp. *diferir*; Fr. *diférer*.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To be dissimilar, distinct, or unlike; to have properties, qualities, or characteristics different from those of another.

"Differing in language, manners, or in face."—*Cooper: Chantry*, 21.

* 2. It is now followed by *from*, but formerly *with* was occasionally used.

"Idolatri . . . differeth but a letter with idolatri."—*Bp. Andrew: Ser.*, vol. ii., p. 323.

3. To disagree in opinion, to dissent; not to be in accord; followed either by *from* or by *with*.

"There are certain measures to be kept, which may leave a tendency rather to gain than to irritate those who differ with you in their sentiments."—*Addison: Freeholder*.

4. To be at variance; to dispute, to contend, to quarrel.

"A man of judgment shall sometimes hear ignorant men differ, and know well within himself that those which so differ mean one thing, and yet they themselves never agree."—*Bacon*.

B. Transitive:

1. To make different, distinct, or unlike.

"A different dialect or pronunciation differs persons of divers countries."—*Derham: Physico-Theol.*, bk. v., ch. ix., note 1.

2. To set at variance; to cause a difference between.

"For as gods and as bonny as she is, if Maister Angia and her mark it up, I woe n'er be the man to differ them."—*Saxton & Gask*, l. 79.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *to differ*, *to dissent*, *to disagree*, and *to vary*: "*Differ*, *vary*, and *disagree*, are applicable either to persons or things; *dissent* to persons only. First as to persons: *to differ* is the most general and indefinite term, the rest are but modes of *difference*: we may *differ* from any cause or in any degree; we *vary* only in small matters; thus persons may *differ* or *vary* in their statements. There must be two at least *to differ*; and there may be an indefinite number; one may *vary*, or an indefinite number may *vary*; two or a specific number *disagree*: thus two or more may *differ* in an account which they give; one person may *vary* at different times in the account which he gives; and two particular individuals *disagree*: we may *differ* in matters of fact or speculation; we *vary* only in matters of fact; we *disagree* mostly in matters of speculation. Historians may *differ* in the representation of an affair, and authors may *differ* in their views of a particular subject; narrators *vary* in certain circumstances; two particular philosophers *disagree* in accounting for a phenomenon. *To disagree* is the act of one man with another; *to dissent* is the act of one or more in relation to a community; thus two writers on the same subject may *disagree* in their conclusions, because they set out from different premisses; men *dissent* from the established religion of their country according to their education and character. When applied to the ordinary transactions of life, *differences* may exist merely in opinion, or with a mixture of more or less acrimonious and discordant feeling; *variances* arise from a collision of interests; *disagreements* from asperity of humour; *dissensions* from a clashing of opinions: *differences* may exist between nations, and may be settled by cool

discussions; when *variances* arise between neighbours, their passions often interfere to prevent accommodations. . . . In regard to things, *differ* is said of two things with respect to each other; *vary* of one thing in respect to itself: thus, two tempers *differ* from each other, and a person's temper *varies* from time to time. . . . *Differ* is said of everything promiscuously, but *disagree* is only said of such things as might agree: thus two trees *differ* from each other by the course of things, but two numbers *disagree* which are intended to agree." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

* **dif-fēr** (2), *v. t.* [O. Fr. *differer*.] [DEFER.] To defer, to delay.

"It is tolye to differ the thing tyll tomorrow that had ned to be done by and by."—*Palgrave*.

dif-fēr, *s.* [DIFFER (1), *v.*] Difference. (Vulgar.)

dif-fēr-ençe, (1) * **dif-fēr-en-çý**, * **dif-fēr-ens**, *s.* [Fr. *différence*; Ital. *differenza*; Lat. *differētia*, from *differo*.] [DIFFER, (1), *v.*]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The state or condition of being different or distinct from, or unlike something else; dissimilarity, unlikeness, dissimilitude, diversity.

"There maie no difference bee Betwix a drunken man and mee."—*Gower*, vi.

2. The quality or property by which one thing differs from another.

3. The disproportion between two things.

"Mark now the difference, ye that boast your love Of kings, between your loyalty and ours."—*Cooper: Task*, v. 346, 347.

4. A distinction, a distinguishing.

"Making a difference."—*Jude* 22.

5. An evidence of distinction; a differential mark. [II. 1.]

"Henry had the title of sovereign, yet did not put those things in execution which are the true marks and differences of sovereignty."—*Davies*.

* 6. A part, a division.

"There bee of time three differences: the first from the Creation of man to the Flood, or Deluge. . . . the second from the Flood to the first Olympias."—*Holland: Camden*, p. 38. (Davies.)

7. A point or question in dispute; a ground of controversy.

"Are you acquainted with the difference That holds this present question in the court?"—*Shakespeare: Merchant of Venice*, iv. 1.

8. A dispute, a quarrel, a controversy, a contention, a disagreement, a variance.

"Nothing could have fallen out more unluckily than that there should be such differences among them."—*Tillotson*.

9. A disagreement in opinion; dissent.

II. Technically:

1. *Her.*: A certain figure added to a coat-of-arms, serving to distinguish one family from another, or to show how distant a younger



Arms of De Wortley.



Arms of Mounteney.

branch is from the elder or principal branch. Thus the eldest son (during the lifetime of his father) bears a *label*; the second son, a *crescent*; the third, a *mullet*; the fourth, a *martlet*; the fifth, an *annulet*; the sixth, a *fleur-de-lýs*; the seventh, a *rose*; the eighth, a *crus-moline*; the ninth, a *double quatre-foil*.

2. *Logic*: The mark or marks by which the species is distinguished from the rest of its genus; the specific characteristic.

3. *Math.*: The remainder of a sum or quantity when a number or quantity is subtracted from it.

"The difference of the two float lines gives the height in question."—*Berschet: Astronomy* (1858), § 296.

4. *Geography*:

(1) *Difference of latitude*: An arc of the meridian included between the parallels of latitude in which two places lie.

(2) *Difference of longitude*: An arc of the equator comprehended between the meridians of two places.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *difference*, *variety*, *diversity*, and *medley*: "*Dif-*

ference and *variety* seem to lie in the things themselves; *diversity* and *medley* are created either by accident or design: the *difference* may lie in two objects only; a *variety* cannot exist without an assemblage; . . . where a number of men come together with different habits, we may expect to find a *medley* of characters; good taste may rouse a *diversity* of colour agreeable to the eye; caprice or bad taste will be apt to form a ridiculous *medley* of colours and ornaments. A *diversity* of sounds heard at a suitable distance in the stillness of the evening, will have an agreeable effect on the ear; a *medley* of noises, whether heard near or at a distance, must always be harsh and offensive."

(2) He thus discriminates between *difference* and *distinction*: "*Difference* lies in the thing; *distinction* is the act of the person; the former is, therefore, to the latter as the cause to the effect; the *distinction* rests on the *difference*; those are equally bad logicians who make a *distinction* without a *difference*, or who make no *distinction* where there is a *difference*: Sometimes *distinction* is put for the ground of *distinction*, which brings it nearer in sense to *difference*, in which case the former is a species of the latter: the *difference* is either external or internal; the *distinction* is always external; we have *differences* in character, and *distinctions* in dress: the *difference* between profession and practice, though very considerable, is often lost sight of by professors of Christianity; in the sight of God, there is no rank or *distinction* that will screen a man from the consequences of unrepented sins."

(3) He thus discriminates between *difference*, *alteration*, *dispute*, and *quarrel*: "All these terms are here taken in the general sense of a *difference* on some personal question; the term *difference* is here as general and indefinite as in the former case: a *difference*, as distinguished from the others, is generally of a less serious and personal kind; a *dispute* consists not only of angry words, but much ill blood and unkind offices; an *alteration* is a wordy *dispute*, in which *difference* of opinion is drawn out into a multitude of words on all sides; *quarrel* is the most serious of all *differences*, which leads to every species of violence: the *difference* may sometimes arise from a misunderstanding, which may be easily rectified; *differences* seldom grow to *disputes* but by the fault of both parties; *alterations* arise mostly from pertinacious adherence to, and obstinate defence of, one's opinions; *quarrels* mostly spring from injuries real or supposed; *differences* subsist between men in an individual or public capacity; they may be carried on in a direct or indirect manner; *disputes* and *alterations* are mostly conducted in a direct manner between individuals; *quarrels* may arise betwixt nations or individuals, and be carried on by acts of offence directly or indirectly." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

difference-engine, *s.* The same as Babbage's Calculating Machine. [CALCULATING MACHINE.]

difference tone, *s.*

Music: A third tone produced when two different musical notes are sounded, the rate of vibration of which is equal to the difference of the rates of the primary tones. (Rossiter.)

* **dif-fēr-ençe** (2), * **dif-fēr-rençe**, *s.* [DIFFER (2), *v.*] Delay, procrastination.

"Utherwyse the hail world may se that it is bot difference that ye desyre, and not to halt the matir at aue perlyte tryall."—*Crosraguell (Ait.)'s H.C.*, App. p. 196.

* **dif-fēr-ençe**, *v. t.* [DIFFERENCE, *s.*] To cause or make a difference in; to make different; to vary; to distinguish.

"We see nothing that *differences* the courage of Mnesther from that of Sergesthus."—*Pope: As us on Homer*.

dif-fēr-ençed, *pa. par. & a.* [DIFFERENCE, *v.*]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb).

B. As adjective:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Distinguished, varied, made different.

"The style is *differenced*, but *differenced* in the smallest degree possible."—*Coleridge: Table Talk*.

2. *Her.*: Marked or distinguished with a difference.

dif-fēr-enç-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DIFFERENCE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: The act of making a difference or distinction.

diff-fer-ent, *a.* [Fr. *différent*; Sp. *diferente*; Ital. *differente*; Lat. *differens*, pr. par. of *differo*.] [DIFFER (1), *v.*]

1. Unlike, dissimilar.

"Soon, however, appeared a very *different* version of the story."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

¶ It is properly followed by *from*, but to was formerly commonly, and is still occasionally, used. *Different than* was also used.

2. Distinct; not the same.

"There are covered galleries that lead from the palace to five *different* churches."—*Addison: On Italy*.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *different*, *distinct*, and *separate*: "*Difference* is opposed to similitude; there is no *difference* between objects absolutely alike: *distinctness* is opposed to identity; there can be no *distinction* where there is only one and the same being: *separation* is opposed to unity; there can be no *separation* between objects that coalesce or adhere: things may be *different* and not *distinct*, or *distinct* and not *different*: *different* is said altogether of the internal properties of things; *distinct* is said of things as objects of vision, or as they appear either to the eye or the mind: when two or more things are seen only as one, they may be *different*, but they are not *distinct*; but whatever is seen as two or more things, each complete in itself, is *distinct*, although it may not be *different*: two roads are said to be *different* which run in *different* directions, but they may not be *distinct* when seen on a map; on the other hand, two roads are said to be *distinct* when they are observed as two roads to run in the same direction, but they need not in any particular to be *different*: two stars of *different* magnitudes may, in certain directions, appear as one, in which case they are *different*, but not *distinct*; two books on the same subject, and by the same author, but not written in continuation of each other, are *distinct* books, but not *different*. What is *separate* must in its nature be generally *distinct*; but everything is not *separate* which is *distinct*; when houses are *separate* they are obviously *distinct*; but they may frequently be *distinct* when they are not positively *separated*: the *distinct* is marked out by some external sign, which determines its beginning and its end; the *separate* is that which is set apart, and to be seen by itself: *distinct* is a term used only in determining the singularity or plurality of objects; the *separate* only in regard to their proximity or to distance from each other: we speak of having a *distinct* household, but of living in *separate* apartments; of dividing one's subject into *distinct* heads, or of making things into *separate* parcels: the body and soul are *different*, in as much as they have *different* properties; they are *distinct* inasmuch as they have marks by which they may be *distinguished*, and at death they will be *separate*."

(2) He thus discriminates between *different*, *several*, *divers*, *sundry*, and *various*: "*Several*, from *sever*, signifies split or made into many: they may be either *different* or alike; there may be *several* different things, or *several* things alike, but there cannot be *several* *divers* things, for the word *divers* signifies properly many *different*. *Sundry*, from *asunder* or *apart*, signifies many scattered or at a distance, whether as it regards time or space. *Various* expresses not only a greater number, but a greater *diversity* than all the rest. The same thing often affects *different* persons *different*ly: an individual may be affected *several* times in the same way; or particular persons may be affected at *sundry* times and in *divers* manners; the ways in which men are affected are so *various* as not to admit of enumeration: it is not so much to understand *different* languages as to understand *several* *different* languages; *divers* modes have been suggested and tried for the good education of youth."

(3) He thus discriminates between *different* and *unlike*: "*Different* is positive, *unlike* is negative: we look at what is *different*, and draw a comparison; but that which is *unlike* needs no comparison: a thing is said to be *different* from every other thing, or *unlike* to anything seen before; which latter mode of expression obviously conveys less to the mind than the former. (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

diff-fer-én-ti-a (ti as shi), *s.* [Lat.]

Logic: THE SAME AS DIFFERENCE, II. 2.

diff-fer-én-ti-al (ti as shi), * **diff-fer-én-ti-al**, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *different*; -ial.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Differing; consisting of a difference.

"Therefore weight is made by the *different*, not the absolute pressure of earth."—*Search: Light of Nature*, vol. II, pt. II, ch. xxi.

2. Distinguishing; discriminating; making a difference or distinction.

II. Mathematics:

1. An epithet applied to an infinitely small quantity, so small as to be less than any assignable quantity; as a *differential* quantity.

2. Pertaining to differentials, or to mathematical or mechanical processes in which they are employed.

B. As substantive:

Math.: An infinitesimally small difference between two consecutive states of a variable quantity.

differential block, *s.*

Mech.: A double block having sheaves of different sizes. [DIFFERENTIAL PULLEY.]

differential calculus, *s.*

Math.: The Differential Calculus is that branch of mathematics which has for its object the explanation of the method of deriving one determinate function from another by the process of differentiation. If in any determinate function of one variable we give to the variable a constant increment, and find the corresponding increment of the function, and then divide the increment of the function by the increment of the variable, we shall find a ratio which will in general be dependent upon the increment of the variable. If now we pass to the limit of this ratio, by making the increment of the variable equal to 0, we shall in general obtain a function of the original variable, which is called the *differential co-efficient of the function*. If this be multiplied by the differential of the variable, the result is called the *differential of the function*. Any function of a single variable will have one and only one differential co-efficient, and consequently it will have but one differential of the same order. The Differential Calculus consists of two parts. The first embraces the *science* of the differential calculus, and explains the methods of finding the differentials and successive differentials of all determinate functions. The second treats of the *application* of the differential calculus to the other branches of mathematics, as Algebra, Analytical Geometry, &c. [CALCULUS.]

differential co-efficient, *s.*

Math.: The differential co-efficient of a function of one variable is a function whose form depends upon that of the given function, and which may be derived from it by a fixed law called the law of differentiation.

differential coupling, *s.*

Mach.: A form of extensible coupling, to vary the speed of the driven part of the machinery.

differential duties, *s. pl.*

Polit. Econ.: Duties which are not levied equally upon the productions of different countries; as when a tax on certain commodities is lighter in one country than it is in another.

differential equation, *s.*

Math.: An equation which expresses the relations between variables and their differentials. If a differential equation be differentiated, and its differential equation found, this is called a differential equation of the second order; and the differential equation of a differential equation of the second order is one of the third order, and so on.

differential feed, *s.*

Mach.: An arrangement by which a regular powerful and slow movement is obtained, for carrying forward a tool, from the motion-work whereby the tool is rotated.

differential gearing, *s.*

Mech.: A form of gearing first introduced by Dr. Wollaston in his trochometer, for counting the turns of a carriage-wheel, in which two cog-wheels of varying sizes are

made to travel at the same absolute surface-rate and in the same direction, and communicate motion equivalent to the difference between the circumferences of the two. [Knight.]

differential machine, *s.* The same as Babbage's Calculating Machine. [CALCULATING MACHINE.]

differential motion, *s.*

Mech.: A contrivance by which a single combination is made to produce such a low rate of speed, as by ordinary arrangements could only be effected by a considerable train of mechanism. Such a combination is the differential pulley (q.v.).

differential pulley, *s.*

Mech.: This, in a somewhat clumsy form, has been known for centuries under the name of the Chinese windlass, and one was found by the allied English and French armies to be in use for raising one of the drawbridges in the city of Pekin. It was described by Dr. Carpenter in his *Mechanical Philosophy* (1844). The chain winds over two drums of different diameters, winding out to one as it unwinds from the other; the effect gained is as the difference between the two, the smaller the difference the greater the power and the less the speed. In the geared differential pulley the effect is produced by making one more tooth in one of the wheels the chain passes over than in the other. [Knight.]

differential screw, *s.*

Mech.: A screw invented by Hunter, the celebrated surgeon. Two threads of unequal pitch are upon the same shaft, one unwinding as the other winds. The effective progression is equal to the difference of the pitches of the two threads. By making this difference very small great power may be attained without the weakness due to a very fine screw. [Knight.]

differential thermometer, *s.*

Physics: A thermometer having two air-bulbs connected by a bent stem occupied by coloured sulphuric acid. When one leg is exposed to heat, the air in the bulb is expanded, and the liquid in that leg of the instrument is depressed. [Knight.]

differential tones, *s. pl.*

Music: The same as DIFFERENCE TONES (q.v.).

differential windlass, *s.*

Mach.: A windlass whose barrel consists of two portions of varying diameters. The rope winds on to one as it winds off the other, the effect of a revolution being governed by the difference between the circumferences of the two portions: If it wind on to the larger and off to the smaller the load is raised, and conversely. [Knight.] [CHINESE WINDLASS.]

differential worm-wheel, *s.*

Mach.: A cog-wheel working with a screw on a shaft.

diff-fer-én-ti-al-ly (ti as shi), *adv.* [Eng. *different*; -ly.] By way of distinction or differentiation; in a distinctive manner.

"When biting serpents are mentioned in the Scripture, they are not *differentially* set from such as inflict by stings."—*Brown: Vulgar Errors*, bk. vi, ch. xviii.

diff-fer-én-ti-āte (ti as shi), *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *differentia* = a difference.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To make different or distinct; to make a difference between; to mark or distinguish by a difference.

2. To produce or cause differences in.

II. Technically:

1. *Logic*: To discriminate or distinguish between by observing the differentia or marks of differentiation.

2. *Math.*: To obtain the differential, or the differential co-efficient of.

3. *Biol.*: To assign or to set apart for a specific purpose; to specialize.

"We thus see that the musical apparatus is more *differentially* or specialized in the Locustidae, which includes, I believe, the most powerful performers in the order."—*Bernin: Descent of Man* (1873), pt. II, ch. x, vol. I, p. 335.

† *B. Intrans.*: To acquire a different or distinct character; to become differentiated.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, campl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sir, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; oy = ā. qu = kw.

diff-fer-én-ti-ā-tion (ti as shī), *s.* [Eng. *differentiate*(s); -ion.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of differentiating, distinguishing, or discriminating differences or varieties.
2. A distinction or mark of difference.

II. Technically:

1. *Logic*: The act of discriminating or distinguishing between by observing the difference or marks of difference.
2. *Math.*: The operation or process of differentiating a function.
3. *Zool.*: The assignment of each function to an organ specially devoted to it.

"He justly considers the *differentiation* and specialization of organs as the test of perfection."—*Darwin: Descent of Man* (1871), pt. I, ch. II, vol. I, p. 61.

4. *Biol.*: The production or formation of different parts, organs, species, &c., by a process of evolution or development; as when the root and stem of a plant are developed from the root, or the leaves, branches, flowers, &c., from the stem.

diff-fer-ent-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *different*; -ly.] In a different or varying manner; variously; not alike.

"He may consider how *different* he is affected by the same thought."—*Addison*.

diff-fer-ing, *pr. par. & a.* [DIFFER, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb).

B. *As adjective*:

1. Unlike; dissimilar; not agreeing.

"*Differing* multitudes."—*Shakespeare: Cymbeline*, III. 6.

* 2. Angry.

"His *differing* fury."

Chapman: *Homer's Iliad*, IX. 543.

* **diff-fer-ing-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *differing*; -ly.] In a differing or different manner; differently.

"Such protuberant and concave parts of a surface may seem the light so *differingly*, as to vary a colour."—*Boyle*.

diff-fer-rer, *s.* [Eng. *differ* (2), *v.*; -er.] Delayer; the person who delays.

"I say, quibbl of both is the *differer* of the cause?"—*Witlock, Lett. to Cromwell*; *Keith: Hist.*, App., p. 198.

* **diff-fer-ū-late**, *v.t.* [Lat. *difficulatus*, *pa. par. of diffulo*: *diff* = *dis* = away, apart, and *fulbo* = to fasten with a buckle; *fulbo* = a buckle.] To unbuckle, to unbuckle.

* **diff-fer-ile**, * **diff-fer-ill**, * **diff-fer-ill**, * **diff-fer-ill**, *a.* [Fr. & Ital. *difficile*; Sp. *difficil*; Lat. *difficilis* = difficult (q.v.).]

1. Difficult, hard, not easy.

"No matter so *difficile* for man to find out."

New Customs, II. 2.

2. Backward, reluctant, scrupulous, hard to persuade.

"Quahar many persones were *difficil* and scrupulous to len moysees, these have given their awin particular bandis."—*Acts Chas. I.* (ed. 1814), p. 479.

* **diff-fer-ile-ness**, * **diff-fer-ile-nesse**, *s.* [Eng. *difficile*; -ness.]

1. Difficulty, hardness.

2. Reluctance, hardness to be persuaded, scrupulousness.

"The lighter sort of malignity turneth but to a crossness, or forwardness, or aptness to oppose, or *difficilnesse* or the like."—*Bacon: Essays*; *Goodness*.

* **diff-fer-ill-tāte**, *v.t.* [Pref. Lat. *diff* = *dis* (neg.), and Eng. *facilitate* (q.v.).] To render difficult.

"The inordinateness of our love *difficillitate*h the duty."—*Montaigne: Devoute Essays*, pt. I, tr. 15, § 4.

* **diff-fer-ill-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *difficil*; -ly.] With difficulty, hardly.

"*Difficillie*, *difficille*. *Difficullter*, *obscure*."—*Huloet*.

diff-fer-ū-t, * **diff-fer-ū-tē**, *a.* [A word somewhat rare in early authors, being merely developed from the sub. *difficuly*. (*Skeat*). Ital. *difficiloso*, *difficiluosus*; Sp. *difficiloso*.]

1. Hard to do, execute, fulfill, or carry out; not easy; attended with labour, trouble, or pains; arduous, troublesome.

2. Hard to please or satisfy; anstere, unaccommodating, crabbed, peevish, following a frequent use of the Latin *difficilis*.

3. Hard to understand.

"For the difference between *difficult* and *hard*, see HARD.

* **diff-fer-ū-t**, *v.t.* [DIFFICULT, *a.*]

1. To render difficult, to impede, to put difficulties in the way of.

"Their pretensions had *difficulted* the peace."—*Sir W. Temple*.

2. To perplex.

"What most *difficulted* the judges was, that the arsester could not confirm a disposition to which he had no right."—*Kames: Suppl. Dec.*, p. 155.

* **diff-fer-ū-t-ē**, *v.t.* [Lat. *difficulatem*, accus. of *difficulus* = difficulty (q.v.).] To render difficult.

* **diff-fer-ū-t-ēd**, *pa. par. or a.* [DIFFICULT, *v.*]

* **diff-fer-ū-t-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *difficult*; -ly.] With difficulty, hardly.

"They nourish much, but *difficully* digest."—*Parasenger of Benvenuto* (1612).

* **diff-fer-ū-t-ness**, * **diff-fer-ū-t-nōs**, *s.* [Eng. *difficult*; -ness.] Difficulty, hardness.

"The difficulties of their present work."—*Golding: Caesar, Comment.* (Fre.).

* **diff-fer-ū-t-tee**, * **diff-fer-ū-t-tee**, *s.* [Fr. *difficulté*; Prov. *difficultat*; Ital. *difficoltà*; Sp. *difficultad*; Lat. *difficulus* (accus. *difficulatem*), an abbrev. of *difficilis*, from Lat. *difficilis* = difficult: *diff* = *dis* = apart, away, and *facilis* = easy; *facio* = to do.]

1. The quality of being difficult or hard; hardness; a state or condition of anything to be done, fulfilled, or carried out, which causes labour or trouble.

"Such a divine might without *difficully* be found."

—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

2. That which is difficult to be done, fulfilled, or carried out.

"By mastering *difficulties* so . . .

He bravely came to dispoint his foe."

Daniel: *Funeral Poem*.

3. An obstacle, impediment, or hindrance; that which causes trouble, perplexity or embarrassment.

"But though she carefully abstained from doing or saying anything that could add to his *difficulties*, those *difficulties* were serious indeed."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

4. Anything difficult or hard to be understood, explained, or believed; a difficult point or question.

"Let us see whether by attending to the practice of mathematicians . . . we can make any discovery preparatory to the solution of the *difficully*."—*Beattie: On Truth*, pt. II, ch. I, § 1.

5. An objection, cavil, scruple, or question.

"Men should consider, that raising *difficulties* concerning the mysteries in religion cannot make them more wise, learned, or virtuous."—*Swift*.

6. A serious complication likely to lead to a quarrel; an embroilment, a dispute, a misunderstanding.

7. (PL.) Pecuniary embarrassment.

"A still higher value of money would perhaps cause some *difficulties*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 9th, 1882.

"To be in *difficulties*: To be pecuniarily embarrassed.

"Blair thus discriminates between a *difficully* and an *obstacle*: 'A *difficully* embarrasses; an *obstacle* stops. We remove the one; we surmount the other. Generally, the first expresses somewhat arising from the nature and circumstances of the affair; the second somewhat arising from a foreign cause. Philip found *difficully* in managing the Athenians, from the nature of their dispositions; but the eloquence of Demosthenes was the greatest *obstacle* to his design.' (Blair: *Lect. on Rhetoric and Belles Lettres* (1817), vol. I, p. 231.)

"(1) Crabb thus discriminates between *difficulties*, *embarrassments*, and *troubles*: 'These terms are all applicable to a person's concerns in life: but *difficulties* relate to the *difficully* of conducting a business; *embarrassments* relate to the confusion attending a state of debt; and *trouble* to the pain which is the natural consequence of not fulfilling engagements or answering demands. Of the three, *difficulties* expresses the least, and *troubles* the most. A young man on his entrance into the world will unavoidably experience *difficulties*, if not provided with ample means on the outset. But let his means be ever so ample, if he have not prudence and talents fitted for business, he will hardly keep himself free from *embarrassments*, which are the greatest *troubles* that can arise to disturb the peace of a man's mind."

"(2) He thus discriminates between *difficully*, *obstacle*, and *impediment*: 'All these terms include in their signification that which interferes with the actions or views of men. The *difficully* lies most in the nature and circumstances of the thing itself; the *obstacle* and

impediment consist of that which is external or foreign: the *difficully* interferes with the completion of any work; the *obstacle* interferes with the attainment of any end; the *impediment* interrupts the progress, and prevents the execution of one's wishes: the *difficully* embarrasses, it suspends the powers of acting or deciding; the *obstacle* opposes itself, it is properly met in the way, and intervenes between us and our object; the *impediment* shackles and puts a stop to our proceedings: we speak of encountering a *difficully*, surmounting an *obstacle*, and removing an *impediment*." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

* **diff-fer-ū**, *v.i.* [Lat. *diffido*: *diff* = *dis* = apart, away, and *fido* = to trust.] In distrust; not to have confidence in.

"In the council-board he had the ability still to give himself the best council, but the unhappy modesty to *diffide* in it."—*South: Sermons*, vol. V, ser. 2.

diff-fer-ū-ge, * **diff-fer-ū-ge**, *s.* [Lat. *diffidentia*, from *diffidens*, *pr. par. of diffido* = to distrust: *diff* = *dis* = apart, away, and *fides* = faith, confidence; Ital. *diffidenza*; Sp. *diffidencia*.]

1. Distrust; want of faith or confidence in others; suspicion.

"Thou dost shame thy mother,"

And wound her honour with this *diffidence*."

Shakespeare: *King John*, I. 1.

* 2. A distrust in every one, almost amounting to despair.

"Of the impediments which have been in the affections, the principal whered hath been despair or *diffidence* . . ."—*Bacon: Of the Interpretation of Nature*, ch. xix.

3. Distrust of oneself, or of one's powers; bashfulness, reserve.

"It is good to speak on such questions with *diffidence*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

diff-fer-ū-ge, *a.* [Lat. *diffidens*, *pr. par. of diffido*; Sp. *diffidente*; Ital. *diffidente*.]

* 1. Distrustful; without faith or confidence in others.

"Not *diffident* of thee do I dissuade

Thy absence from my side."

Milton: *P. L.*, v. 293, 294.

* 2. Doubtful, uncertain; without a firm trust in.

"You were always extremely *diffident* of their success."—*Melmo: Cicero*, bk. IX, lett. 4.

3. Having a modest distrust of oneself, or of one's own powers; bashful, modest, reserved; timid, shy.

"The *diffident* maidens."

Longfellow: *Children of the Lord's Supper*

"For the difference between *diffident* and *distrustful*, see DISTRUSTFUL.

diff-fer-ū-ge, *adv.* [Eng. *diffident*; -ly.] In a diffident manner; with diffidence.

"In man humility's alone sublime,

Who *diffidently* hopes he's Christ's own care."

Smart: *Hymn to the Supreme Being*.

* **diff-fer-ū**, *v.t.* [Lat. *diffindo*.] To cleave in two, to split.

* **diff-fer-ū**, * **diff-fer-ū**, *v.t.* [Fr. *définir*.] To end, to conclude.

"The *diffinen* the ends of my labour."—*Maundeville*, p. 315.

* **diff-fer-ū-ōn**, *s.* [DEFINITION.]

"Yit herd I never tellen in myn age Upon this nombre *diffinicion*."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, 5, 606, 5, 607.

* **diff-fer-ū-tive**, *a.* [DEFINITIVE.] Deter-

minate, deciding, conclusive.

"The tribunal where we speak being not *diffinitive*, I now promised to ease his memory myself with an extract of what I had said."—*Sir H. Watson: Letters*, p. 587.

* **diff-fer-ū-tion** (*fission* as *fiss*-ūn), *s.* [Lat. *diffissio*, from *diffissus*, *pa. par. of diffindo*.] The act of cleaving in two, or splitting.

* **diff-fer-ū-tē**, *v.t.* [Lat. *diffatus*, *pa. par. of diffilo* = to blow about, to scatter.] To blow away, to dissipate, to scatter.

"Thereby are . . . vaporous and rheumatick superfluities discussed and *diffated*."—*Venner: Via Recta*, p. 311.

* **diff-fer-ū-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *diffatus*, *pa. par. of diffilo* = to blow about, to scatter: *diff* = *dis* = apart, and *fio* = to blow.] The act of scattering with a blast of wind.

* **diff-fer-ū-ge**, * **diff-fer-ū-ge**, *s.* [Lat. *diffuens*, *pr. par. of diffuere* = to flow in different directions: *diff* = *dis* = apart, away, and *fuo* = to flow.] The quality or act of flowing or falling away on all sides; fluidity; the contrary to consistence.

bōll, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, cēll, chorus, cēll, bench; go, gēm; thīn, thīs; sin, aš; expect, Xēnophon, exist. ph = f -cian, -tian = shūn. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -sious, -cious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, dēl

"Ice is water congealed by the frigidity of the air, whereby it acquirith no new form, but rather a consistence or determination of its diffuency."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. I, ch. I.

* **diff-sū-ent**, *a.* [Lat. *diffuens*, *pr. par.* of *diffuso*.] Flowing or falling away on all sides; not consistent.

diff-sū-ē-ā, *s.* [Lat. *diffuso*.]

Zool.: A genus of Rhizopoda, of the family Arcellina. They are aquatic, and are contained in a spherical, or oblong, urceolate, incrustated test or shell. There are numerous species.

* **diff-form**, *a.* [Formed as if from a Lat. *diff-formis*, from *diff* = *dis* = apart, away, and *forma* = form.]

1. Irregular, or not uniform in shape; as, a *difform* flower or corolla, the parts of which do not correspond in size or proportion.

2. Unlike, dissimilar.

"The unequal refractions of *difform* rays proceed not from any contingent irregularities."—*Newton: Optica*.

* **diff-form-i-tŷ**, *s.* [Fr. *difformité*.]

1. An irregularity or want of uniformity; a diversity in form.

"Without any possible difference, *difformity*, or variety whatsoever."—*Clarke: Attributes of God*, § 7.

2. A diversity or divergence.

"They desire in them a *difformity* from the primitive rule."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

* **diff-fract**, *v.t.* [Lat. *diffRACTus*, *pa. par.* of *diffRINGO* = to break in pieces; *diff* = *dis* = apart, and *frango* = to break.] To break in pieces; to break up as in a prism.

* **diff-fract-ēd**, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DIFFRACT.]

* **diff-fract-ŷng**, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [DIFFRACT.]
A. & B. As *pr. par.* & *particip.* *adj.*: (See the verb).

C. As *subst.*: The act of breaking up or in pieces; diffraction.

diff-frac-tion, *s.* [Lat. *diffRACTus*, *pa. par.* of *diffRINGO*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of breaking in pieces.

2. *Optics*: [DIFFRACTION OF LIGHT].

¶ *Diffraction of light*:

Optics: That peculiar modification which light undergoes when it passes by the edge of an opaque body by being deflected from its direct course.

diffraction gratings, *s. pl.*

Optics: A number of equidistant parallel lines placed very closely together, which when the light falls upon them so diffract it as to produce a spectrum with the rainbow colours.

* **diff-frān-čise**, *v.t.* [DISFRANCHISE.]

* **diff-frān-čise-mēt**, *s.* [DISFRANCHISEMENT.]

* **diff-fū-goūs**, *a.* [Lat. *diffugio* = to fly in different directions; *diff* = *dis* = away, apart, and *fugio* = to fly.] Flying divers ways, or in different directions.

diff-fū-ge, *v.t.* [Lat. *diffusus*, *pa. par.* of *diffundo* = to pour abroad; *diff* = *dis* = apart, and *fundo* = to pour.]

1. Literally:

1. To pour abroad; to spread by pouring out.

"When these waters began to rise at first, long before they could swell the height of the mountains, they would *diffuse* themselves every way."—*Burnet: Theory*.

2. To circulate, to extend.

"... diffused through the senseless trunk."—*Spenser: P. Q.*, II. II. 4.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. To spread or extend on every side.

"The poet and the historian are they who *diffuse* a lustre upon the age."—*Goldsmith: On Polite Learning*, ch. III.

* 2. To make confused or uncouth.

"If but as well I other accents borrow That can my speech diffuse."—*Shakespeare: Lear*, i. 4.

¶ For the difference between to *diffuse* and to *spread*, see **SPREAD**.

diff-fū-se, *a.* [Lat. *diffusus*.]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: Scattered, widely spread or dispersed.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) Wide, copious, full.

"A *diffuse* and various knowledge of divine and human things."—*Milton: To the Parliament*.

(2) Copious, prolix, verbose, full, not concise.

"The reasoning of them is sophistical and inconclusive; the style *diffuse* and verbose."—*Dr. Warton: Essay on Pope*.

* (3) Difficult, requiring a long time.

"It is *diffuse* to tyrade

The sentence of his mind."

Shelton: Poems, p. 237.

II. *Bot.*: Spreading widely.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *diffuse* and *prolix*: "The *diffuse* is properly opposed to the precise; the *prolix* to the concise or laconic. A *diffuse* writer is fond of amplification, he abounds in epithets, tropes, figures, and illustrations; the *prolix* writer is fond of circumlocution, minute details, and trifling particulars. *Diffuseness* is a fault only in degree, and according to circumstances; *prolixity* is a positive fault at all times. The former leads to the use of words unnecessarily; the latter to the use of phrases, as well as words, that are altogether useless: the *diffuse* style has too much of repetition; the *prolix* style abounds in tautology. *Diffuseness* often arises from an exuberance of imagination; *prolixity* from the want of imagination; on the other hand, the former may be coupled with great superfluity, and the latter with great solidity." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

diff-fū-ged, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DIFFUSE, *v.*]

A. As *pa. par.*: (See the verb).

B. As *adjective*:

1. *Lit.*: Spread or scattered abroad.

* II. *Figuratively*:

1. Untidy, loose, wild.

"*Diffused* attire."—*Shakespeare: Henry V.*, v. 1.

2. Uncouth, confused, irregular.

"Let them from forth a sawpit rush at once, With some *diffused* song."—*Shakespeare: Merry Wives of Windsor*, IV. 4.

diff-fū-g-ēd-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *diffused*; -ly.]

1. *Lit.*: Widely, dispersedly, extensively.

* 2. *Fig.*: Irregularly, wildly, neglectful or dress.

"Go not so *diffusedly*.

There are great ladies purpose, sir, to visit you."

Beaumont & Fletcher: Nice Valour, III. 3.

diff-fū-g-ēd-ness, *s.* [Eng. *diffused*; -ness.]

The quality or state of being diffused, or widely spread.

"A conjecture I had made about the great *diffusedness* of the nocturnal matter."—*Boyle: Works*, IV. 462.

diff-fū-s-e-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *diffuse*; -ly.]

* 1. Widely, extensively.

"Please'd that her magic fame *diffusely* flies."

Romeo: Lucan's Pharsalia, VI. 936.

2. Copiously, verbosely, fully, not concisely.

"These places have been more *diffusely* urged in a late discourse."—*Glanville: Pre-existence of Souls*, ch. XI.

diff-fū-s-e-ness, *s.* [Eng. *diffuse*; -ness.] The quality of being diffuse, prolix, or verbose; an excessive or superfluous wordiness or verbosity.

diff-fū-g-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *diffuse(e)*; -er.] One who diffuses or spreads abroad.

"If the Jews were such *diffusers* of secular learning."... —*Manningham's Dec.* (1681), p. 32.

diff-fū-g-i-bl-i-tŷ, *s.* [Eng. *diffusible*; -ity.]

The quality or state of being diffusible; capability of being diffused.

diff-fū-g-i-ble, *a.* [Eng. *diffuse(e)*; -able.] That may or can be diffused; capable of being diffused.

diff-fū-g-ŷ-ble-ness, *s.* [Eng. *diffusible*; -ness.] The same as DIFFUSIBILITY (q.v.).

diff-fū-g-ŷng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [DIFFUSE, *v.*]

A. & B. As *pr. par.* & *particip.* *adj.*: (See the verb).

C. As *subst.*: The act of spreading abroad; diffusion.

diff-fū-g-ion, *s.* [Lat. *diffusio*, from *diffusus*, *pa. par.* of *diffundo*.]

1. The act of diffusing or spreading about of a liquid, fluid, &c.

"A sheet of very well selected marbled paper did not throw its light with an equal *diffusion*."—*Boyle: On Colours*.

2. A spreading or diffusing abroad of a matter.

3. The state of being spread or dispersed widely.

4. The act of spreading, extending, or propagating widely, as the *diffusion* of knowledge.

"The Royal Institution of Great Britain was established in 1800 for the Promotion, Diffusion, and Extension of Science and Useful Knowledge."—*Haydn*.

* 5. Copiousness, exuberance of style; prolixity, verbosity.

¶ (1) *Diffusion of gases*:

Chem.: The passing of one gas into the space occupied by another. The name given to that phenomenon by which the composition of the atmosphere is kept uniform, or nearly so. When two gases, which do not act chemically on each other, are mixed together in any proportions they will, after a short time, become diffused through each other, so that, whatever may be their respective densities, they become intimately blended, the heavier gas not falling nor the lighter rising. Gases diffuse into one another according to a fixed law, that is, inversely as the square root of their densities. [DIFFUSION-VOLUME.]

(2) *Diffusion of heat*:

Phys.: A term applied to those modes by which the equilibrium of heat is effected—viz., conduction, radiation, and connection.

(3) *Diffusion of liquids*: When two liquids that are capable of mixing are put in contact they gradually diffuse one into the other, notwithstanding the action of gravity. Thus, if a vessel containing a solution of common salt be placed carefully, with its mouth covered, in a vessel containing water, the water being sufficiently deep to cover the vessel of salt and water, and if the cover be removed from that vessel, in time the salt and water solution will diffuse out into the larger vessel, and the water into the smaller vessel, until both liquids are of equal density.

diffusion-apparatus, *s.*

Sugar-manufacture: A mode of extracting the sugar from cane or beet-root by dissolving it out with water. It is adopted in some establishments in British India and in Austria.

diffusion-tube, *s.*

Chem.: An instrument for determining the rate of diffusion of different gases. It consists of a graduated tube closed at one end by plaster-of-Paris—a substance which, when moderately dry, possesses the required porosity. (*Knight*.)

diffusion-volume, *s.*

Chem.: A term used to denote the different dispositions of gases to become diffused into others.

diff-fū-si-ve, *a.* [Fr. *diffusif*; Ital. *diffusivo*; Sp. *diffusivo*, from Lat. *diffusus*, *pa. par.* of *diffundo*.]

1. Scattering or spreading widely; diffusing.

"*Diffusive* of themselves, where'er they pass They make that warmth in others they expect."

Dryden: Annus Mirabilis, III.

2. Scattered, spreading, or extending widely.

"And each *diffusive* harmony unite."

Trimmer: Winter, 561.

3. Widely spread or distributed; collective.

"They are not agreed amongst themselves where infallibility is seated; whether in the pope alone or in the *diffusive* body of Christians."—*Tillotson*.

4. Capable of diffusion.

"All liquid bodies are *diffusive*."—*Burnet: Theory of the Earth*.

* 5. Copious, diffuse, full, not concise.

"If I were to choose I should clearly give the preference to this style, . . . full and *diffusive*."—*Melmoth: Pliny*, bk. I, lett. 20.

* 6. Wide, general, universal, extensive.

"No man is of so general and *diffusive* a lust, as to prosecute his amours all the world over."—*South*.

* **diff-fū-si-ve-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *diffusively*; -ly.]

1. Widely, extensively, diffusively.

"Through secret streams *diffusively* they bless."

Young: Love of Fame, act VI.

2. In a diffuse, verbose, or copious manner; diffusively.

diff-fū-si-ve-ness, *s.* [Eng. *diffusively*; -ness.]

1. The power or quality of diffusing; the state of being diffused.

2. The state of being widely spread or extending; wideness, extensiveness.

"As may appear by the *diffusiveness* of his learning."

Fuller: Worthies; Wiltshire. (*Dorrenan*.)

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sire, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, ōur, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

the verb).

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōw1; cat, cēll, chorus, chin, bench; go, gēm; thin, this; sin, as; expect. Xenophon, exist. ph = f
-cian, -tian = shŭn. -tion, -sion = shŭn; -tion, -sion = zhŭn. -ci-ous, -tions, -sious = shŭs. -ble, -die, &c. = bel, del.

C. As substantive :

1. The act of disposing or arranging methodically, under proper heads or titles.

"For the full digesting of many things in order."—*Drake: West Indian Voyage*, p. 5.

2. The act or process of digestion.

di-gest-ion (ion as yōn), ***digestioun**, ***digestioun**, ***dygestyon**, ***dygestyon**, **s.** [Lat. *digestio*, from *digestus*, pa. par. of *digero* = to digest; Fr. *S. digestion*; Ital. *digestione*.]

I. Ordinary Language :**1. Literally :**

(1) The act or process of digesting or concocting food in the stomach; the conversion of food into chyme, for circulation throughout the body and nourishment. [CHYME.] This is a chemical process, in which the gastric juices assist greatly. [GASTRIC.]

"Their appetite is to be invited and their digestion helped."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. I, ser. 16.

(2) The digestive organs.

"Some digestions turn all meat to plegm."—*Dracet: To Howard*.

2. Figuratively :

(1) The maturation of a design; the reducing of things to order and method.

"The digestion of the counsels in Sweden is made in Senate."—*Sir W. Temple*.

† (2) Meditation, consideration.

"Commending these salutary thoughts to their digestion."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 8, 1882.

(3) The dissolution and preparation of substances, as plants, &c., for manure, as in compost.

II. Technically :**1. Medicine :**

(1) The disposition of a wound or sore to suppurate or generate pus.

"The first stage of healing is by surgeons called digestion."—*Sharpe: Surgery*.

(2) An application which causes a wound or sore to suppurate or generate pus.

2. *Chem.* : The process or operation of exposing bodies to a gentle heat, to prepare them for some action on each other; the slow action of a solvent on any substance.

3. *Bot.* : The absorption of carbonic acid by plants under the influence of light. [*Car-penter*.]

4. *Physiol.* : The process by which the reduction in the stomach of the food to a nearly fluid condition is performed, by means of the gastric juice, and its active principle, pepsine. Digestion has three purposes to fulfil: the reduction of the food to the fluid form; the separation of that which can be assimilated into organized texture from that which is useless for the purpose, and which is at once rejected; and the alteration of the chemical constitution of the first, which prepares it for the important changes it has to undergo. Eating too much or too fast retards digestion, as does the use of cold water or ice at meal times, from their injurious effects on the gastric juices. The pulpy substance, which is the product of digestion, or the reducing action of the gastric juice, is called chyme.

di-gest-ive, **a. & s.** [Fr. *digestif*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *digestivo*, from Lat. *digestivus*, pa. par. of *digero*.]

A. As adjective :**I. Ordinary Language :****1. Literally :**

(1) Having the power or quality of promoting digestion; aiding or strengthening the digestion.

"Digestive cheese and fruit there sure will be."—*B. Jonson: Epigram* 101.

(2) Having the power of digesting; pertaining to digestion.

"The wonderful digestive powers of the ostrich."—*S. J. Bertrage: Cathol. Angl.*, s. v. *Ostriche*, p. 362.

2. Figuratively :

(1) Softening by heat.

"The one active, piercing, and digestive, by its heat."—*Bale*.

(2) Digesting, or arranging methodically.

"To business, ripened by digestive thought, His future rule is into method brought; As they who first proportion understand With easy practice reach a master's hand."—*Dryden: Astraea Redux*, 99-92.

II. Technically :

1. *Chem.* : Dissolving, or capable of dissolving by heat.

2. *Med.* : Causing suppuration in wounds or sores.

*** B. As substantive :**

1. *Ord. Lang.* : Any substance or article of food which aids or promotes digestion; a stomachic, a corroborant.

"Whereof it is written in the table of digestives."—*Elgot: Castel of Belth*, bk. iv., ch. 1.

2. *Med.* : An application which ripens a sore or wound, disposing it to generate pus, or suppurate.

"I dressed it with digestives."—*Wiseman: On Abscesses*.

† digestive animals.

Zool. : The name given by Oken to the animals of lower organization, one chief function of which is the digestion of food.

digestive apparatus.

Anat. : The organs of digestion. The name is applied chiefly to the alimentary canal and the various glands of which it receives the secretions. [Quatin.]

digestive canal.

Compar. Anat. : The same as the ALIMENTARY CANAL (q.v.).

digestive system.

Anat. : The same as DIGESTIVE APPARATUS (q.v.).

† di-gest-ive-ly, **adv.** [Eng. *digestive*; -ly.] By way of digestion. (*W. Collins: Dead Secret*.)

*** di-gest-ive**, **adv.** [Eng. *digest*; -ly.] Deliberately.

"And for sinderie vtheris sene and profitable causes digestie consideri, have thairfor ratefelt," &c.—*Acts Jas. VI.*, 1606 (ed. 1814), p. 312.

*** di-gest-ör**, **s. pl.** [DIGEST, s. B. II.]

di-gests, **s. pl.** [DIGEST, s. B. II.]

*** di-gest-üre**, **s.** [Eng. *digest*; -üre.] The act or process of digesting; digestion.

"Neither tie yourself always to eat meats of easy digestion."—*Harvey: On Consumption*.

*** dig-ga-ble**, **a.** [Eng. *dig*; -able.] That may or can be dug; fit for digging.

"Diggnable, or which may be digged. *Fossilia, fossilis*."—*Bulcock*.

*** diggo**, **s.** [DUCK, s.] A duck.

"Heare are doves, digges, drackes."—*Chester Plays*, l. 52.

*** digged**, **pret. & pa. par.** [DIO.]

dig-gër, *** dyg-gar**, **s.** [Eng. *dig*; -er.]

I. Ordinary Language :

1. *Gen.* : One who digs or opens the ground with a spade.

"Deluar, or diggar. *Fossor*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. *Spec.* : A gold-miner in Australia, California, &c.

II. Technically :

1. *Agric.* : A name applied to some forms of spade-like implements in which the soil is lifted and turned by other than the usual modes.

2. *Entom. (Pl.)* : The Hymenopterous tribe of insects called Fossores (q.v.).

digg-ing, **pr. par., a., & s.** [DIG, v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.* : (See the verb).

C. As substantive :**I. Ordinary Language :**

1. The act of opening the ground with a spade.

2. (Pl.) (Slang) :

(1) A locality, a district, a place; a meaning adopted from the miners.

"She won't be taken with a cold chill when she realises what is being done in these diggings."—*Dickens: Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xxi.

(2) A man's lodgings or home; where one resides.

II. Mining :

1. The operation of freeing ore from the stratum in which it lies, where every stroke turns to account; in contradistinction to the openings made in search of such ore, which are called Hatches, or Essay hatches.

2. (Pl.) : A term applicable to all mineral deposits and mining camps, but in usage in the United States applied to places—mining only. In England applied specially to the gold-mines of Australia, California, &c.

"A rich gold-diggings in the interior."—*Morning Chronicle*, July 24, 1854, p. 3.

digging-machine, s.

Agr. : A spading-machine for loosening and turning the soil. There are many forms, which may be classed under two heads, reciprocating and rotary.

digg-öt, **s.** [Etyim. uncertain.] A contemptuous designation given to a child, implying the notion of dishonourable conduct; as, "Ye dirty diggot," frequently used among school-boys. [*Scotch*.]

*** dighel**, **a.** [A. S. *deāgol*, *deāgol*, *dēgol*; O. H. Ger. *taugal*, *tougal*.] Secret, hidden, private.

"In one sutho dighel hale." *Owl & Nightingale*, 2.

*** dighe-ly**, *** digeliche**, *** dieliche**, *** dighelliche**, *** dughelliche**, **a. & adv.** [A. S. *deāgolliche*, *digeliche*, *digeliche*; O. H. Ger. *tauganlichho*; M. H. Ger. *taugentliche* = secretly.]

A. As adj. : Secret, hidden.

"That other digeliche tocome beoth."—*Old English Homilies*, li. 2.

B. As adv. : Secretly.

"He... sutho digeliche hit al dihte."—*Old English Homilies*, li. 28.

*** digh-el-nesse**, *** digh-hell-nesse**, **s.** [A. S. *deāgolnesse*, *digelnesse*.]

1. Secrecy, privacy, solitariness.

"He wolde... his godd here inne dighelnesse."—*Layamon*, l. 101.

2. A secret, a mystery.

"Thatt derne dighelnesse that writtens was thurh Moyseu."—*Ormulum*, 12,948.

*** dight** (*gh* silent), *** dight-en**, *** diht-en**, *** dyght**, *** dyht-en**, *** dyht-yn**, **v. t.** [A. S. *dihhtan*; O. H. Ger. *dihhten*, *dihhten*; M. H. Ger. *tihhten*, *dihhten*; Ger. *dichten*; Icel. *dikta*; Dan. *digte*, from Lat. *dicto* = to dictate, to prescribe.] [DICTATE.]

A. Transitive :

1. To arrange, to dispose, to settle.

"Thus he hit gon dihten."—*Layamon*, lii. 172.

2. To rule, to manage, to govern.

"The kyng dyghte the this lond nobliche withalle."—*Robert of Gloucester*, p. 67.

3. To treat, to handle.

"Herkeneth how Gamelyn was dight."—*Gamelyn*, 338.

4. To prepare, to get ready.

"These his supper made to dighte."—*Chaucer: Dream*, 1,526.

5. To dress.

"Reche was... all redy dighte."—*Chaucer: C. T.*, 1,048.

6. To deck out, to bedeck, to ornament.

"I dighte me derely, and dide me to chyrche."—*P. Plowman*, 12,968.

7. To put on.

"But ere he could his armour on him dight, Or get his shield."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, l. vii. a.

8. To handle, treat, or discuss a question.

9. To make clean.

"When I get them dight my boots."—*Colvil: Mock Poems*, pt. I., p. 51.

10. To sift; or clean corn from chaff.

"The cleanest corn that ere was dight."—*Burns: Address to the Unco' Guid*.

11. To wipe away.

"But they canna dight their tears now, so fast do they fa."—*Lament of L. Maxwell (Jacobite Relics)*, li. 35.

12. To polish, to plane, to dress. [*Scotch*.]

"They had into thare handis wirked fast, That aue parte polist, burnist wele and dyght."—*Douglas: Virgil*, 257, 30.

¶ The act of smoothing a piece of wood by means of a plane, is called "dighting" a deal. In the same sense carpenters speak of dressing wood.

*** B. Reflexively :**

1. To dress oneself, to prepare, to get ready.

"He dyhte hym as palmer."—*Octorin*, 1,558.

2. To direct one's course, to make one's way.

"King Richard... toward Acres gan hym dyght."—*Richard Cœur de Lion*, 2,498.

¶ To dight one's doublet: To give one a sound drubbing; to curry his hide.

"There Longovell, that brave and warlike knight, Nobly beav'd, and did their doublets dight."—*Hamilton: Wallace*, ix. 241.

dight (*gh* silent), **a.** [DIGHT, v.] Dressed, adorned, bedecked, ornamented, embellished (Obsolete, except in poetry).

"And storied windows richly dight."—*Milton: Il Penseroso*, 158.

dight-ör, *** dight-ere** (*gh* silent), **s.** [Eng. *dight*; -er.] One who makes ready, prepares, or bedecks. Specifically, one who is employed in winnowing grain. [*Scotch*.]

fäte, fät, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, father; wë, wët, hère, camël, hër, thère; pine, pît, sîre, sir, marine; gö, pôt, er, wöre, wöf, wörk, whô, sôn; müte, cüb, cüre, unite, cür, rüle, füll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē. ey = ā. qu = kw.

dig-ting, *dig-tinge (gh silent), *pr. par., a., & s.* [DIGIT, v.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. As *substantive*:

*1. The act of making ready, preparing, or bedecking.

"The digtunge of his house."—*Aenebite*, p. 24.

*2. The act or process of winnowing corn.

*3. Refuse; especially of corn after winnowing; chaff.

***dig-tyl, adv.** [Eng. *digit*; -ly.] Hand-somely. (Davies.)

"Houses *digitly* furnished."—*Adams: Works*, I. 7.

dig-it, s. [Lat. *digitus* = a finger; Gr. *δάκτυλος* (*daktylos*).

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. A finger.

"The innermost *digit* is often stunted."—*Owen*.

*2. The measure of a finger's breadth, or three-quarters of an inch.

"If the inverted tube of mercury be but twenty-five *digits* high."—*Boyle: Spring of the Air*.

*3. In the same sense as II. 1.

II. Technically:

1. *Arith.*: Any integer under 10; so called from the primitive mode of counting on the fingers.

"Computable by *digits*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. iv, ch. 12.

*2. *Astron.*: The twelfth part of the diameter of the sun or moon; a term used to express the quantity or magnitude of an eclipse; thus an eclipse is said to be of six digits, when one half of the disk is red.

***dig-īt, v. t.** [DIGIT, s.] To point at with the finger.

"I shall never care to be *digit*ed with, 'That is he'."—*Fetham: Resolves*, pt. I, No. 28.

dig-Y-tal, a. & s. [Lat. *digitalis*.]

A. As *adj.*: Pertaining to the fingers or digits, or the toes. Thus there are digital arteries of the foot as well as of the hand.

B. As *subst.*: A finger.

"Paste rings upon unwashed *digitals*."—*Lytton: What will he do with it*, bk. iv, ch. ix.

digital cavity, s.

Anat.: The occipital portion of the lateral ventricle of the brain.

digital impressions, s. pl.

Anat.: The slight depressions observable on the inner surface of the bones of the cranium, which correspond to the cerebral convolutions.

di-gīt-a-lein, s. [Lat. *digita(lis)*, and suff. -*ein*.] A bright yellow powder obtained from the aqueous extract of foxglove leaves. It is said to be a non-azotized glucoside.

dig-Y-tā-lī-a, s. [DIGITALINE.]

dig-Y-tāl-īc, a. [Eng. *digital(in)*; -ic.] Of or pertaining to digitalis.

digitalic acid, s.

Chem.: $C_{54}H_{96}O_{33}$. [DIGITALIRETIN.]

di-gī-tā-lī-ē-æ, s. pl. [Lat. *digitoli(s)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -*æ*.]

Bot.: In the arrangement of Scrophulariaceæ given by Mr. Bentham and adopted by Dr. Lindley, a tribe of the sub-order Rhinanthideæ.

dig-Y-tā-lī-form, a. [Lat. *digitalis* = pertaining to a finger, and *forma* = form.]

Bot.: Resembling a finger in form; applied to the slightly irregular campanulate corolla of *Digitalis*.

dig-Y-tā-līn, dig-Y-tā-line, s. [Mod. Lat. *digitalis* = foxglove, and Eng. &c., suff. -*in*; -*ine* (*Chem.*) (q. v.).]

Chem.: $C_{26}H_{40}O_{15}$. A vegetable alkaloid which occurs along with digitin (*digitonin* $C_{81}H_{120}O_{17}$) in the foxglove (*Digitalis purpurea*). It is obtained by exhausting the leaves with alcohol, and adding to the concentrated solution three times its bulk of water, which precipitates the alkaloids; they are separated by chloroform, which dissolves the digitalin and leaves the digitin. Digitalin crystallizes in slender, shining needles, which dissolve in hydrochloric acid, forming an emerald-green solution on the addition of water;

the alkaloid is precipitated as a resin. Sulphuric acid dissolves it, forming a green solution, which is turned light-red by bromine vapour; on the addition of water the green colour is restored. Digitalin is an active poison. It is doubtful whether the alkaloid has been obtained pure.

dig-Y-tā-lī-nā, s. [Lat. *digitalis* = pertaining to a finger; *digitus* = a finger.]

Zool.: A genus of ciliated Infusoria, belonging to the family Vorticellidae, and characterised by the oblong, cylindrical, urn-shaped body surmounting a slender hollow stalk. They are commonly found growing on the backs of minute freshwater crustaceans, such as the water-flea (*Daphnia*), &c., whose movements are often seriously impeded by the number of these Infusoria adhering to them.

dig-Y-tal-ir-ēt-in, s. [Mod. Lat. *digitalis*; second element not obvious; suff. -*etin*.]

Chem.: $C_{26}H_{50}O_{10}$. A glucoside obtained by boiling digitaline with a dilute alkaline solution and precipitating by an acid, which gives digitalic acid, $C_{52}H_{96}O_{32}$, a substance crystallizing from alcohol, and capable of forming crystalline salts. By boiling with acids it is resolved into digitaliretin and glucose. (Miller.)

dig-Y-tā-līs, s. [Lat. *digitalis*, from *digitus* = a finger, from the flowers being put on their fingers by children.]

1. *Bot.*: A genus of plants belonging to the natural order Scrophulariaceæ. They are natives of Europe and Western Asia. There are numerous species, all of them tall herbs. *Digitalis purpurea*, the Foxglove, is a common plant in England.

2. *Pharm.*: The dried leaves of the Foxglove are used in medicine, as powder, infusion, or tincture, or in the form of the active principle, Digitaline. *Digitalis purpurea* belongs to the order Scrophulariaceæ, and is very useful in cases of heart disease, acting as a cardiac sedative, especially in mitral disease with dilated heart; also in *delirium tremens* and acute mania. It should not be given where the renal functions are disordered, as in chronic Bright's disease, but as a diuretic in the dropsy of the heart disease it is extremely useful. The powdered leaves or an extract of *Digitalis purpurea*, *ochroleuca*, *levigata*, *ferruginea*, and other species, produce vomiting, vertigo, and other symptoms, followed even by death. *D. purpurea*, in small doses, is however, used in medicine.

dig-Y-tār-Y-a, s. [Lat. *digit(us)* = a finger, and neut. pl. adj. suff. -*aria*.]

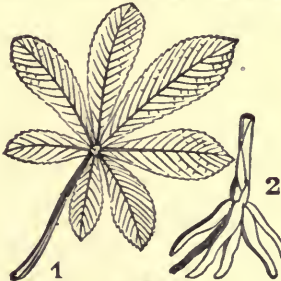
Bot.: Finger-grass, a genus of grasses so named from the digitate spikes. There are two species: *Digitalia sanguinalis*, or Cock's-foot Finger-grass, and *D. humifusa*, Smooth Finger-grass. Both are found in England, they are probably, however, not indigenous, but have been introduced with foreign corn.

dig-Y-tāte, dig-Y-tāt-ēd, a. [Lat. *digitatus* = having fingers or toes; *digitus* = a finger.] Finger-shaped; applied to bodies whose parts branch out in finger-like processes; as *e.g.* to *Alecyonia*, the "Dead-men's Fingers" of the sea-shore; the leaves of the Horse-chestnut, &c.

"Animals multitudes, or such as are *digitated*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

¶ (1) *Digitate leaf*:

Bot.: A compound leaf, having several



1. Leaf. 2. Root.

leaflets arranged almost like a fan, as in the Lupines.

(2) *Digitate root*:

Bot.: A root having the tubercles divided into lobes like fingers, the divisions extending nearly to the base of the root, as in some species of Orchis.

***dig-Y-tāte, v. t.** [DIGITATE, a.] To point out, to point to as with the finger.

"The resting on water, without motion, doth *digitate* a reason."—*Robinson: Rudosa* (1658), p. 44.

dig-Y-tāte-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *digitate*; -ly.] In a digitate manner.

digitately-pinnate, a.

Bot.: An epithet applied to digitate leaves whose leaflets are pinnate.

dig-Y-tā-tion, s. [Lat. *digitatus*, from *digitus*.]

Anat.: A division into fingers or finger-like processes, as exhibited by several of the muscles, particularly those of *Serratus magnus* and *Obliquus externus*, in their coalescence on the ribs.

di-gī-tā-tō-, in compos. [Lat. *digitatus*.] [DIGITATE.]

Bot.: Digitate.

digitato-pinnate, a.

Bot.: The same as DIGITATELY-PINNATE (q. v.).

dig-Y-ti-form, a. [Lat. *digitus* = finger, and *forma* = form.] Finger-shaped; formed like or having the appearance of fingers, as in the leaves of *Hibiscus digitiformis*.

dig-Y-ti-grad-a, s. pl. [Lat. *digitus* = a toe, and *gradus* = a walking, a step; *gradior* = to walk.]

Zool.: A section of the order Carnivora (q. v.), comprising the Lions, Tigers, Cats, Dogs, &c., in which the heel is raised above the ground, so that the animals walk more or less on the tips of the toes. The other two sections are the Pinnigrada and the Plantigrada (q. v.). The section Digitigrada is divided into the families Mustelidae, Viverridae, Canidae, Hyænidæ, and Felidae. The first two are aberrant, being Semiplantigrade. The term is not now used.

dig-Y-ti-gradē, a. & s. [Fr., from Lat. *digitus* = a toe, and *gradus* = a walking, a step.]

A. As *adjective*:

Zool.: Belonging to the Digitigrada; walk-on the toes.

B. As *subst.*: A member of the Digitigrada; an animal which walks on its toes.

dig-Y-tin, s. [Eng. *digit(alis)*, and suff. -*in* (*Chem.*) (q. v.).]

Chem.: The part of the alkaloid extracted from digitalis which is insoluble in chloroform. It is soluble in ether, and crystallizes in needles. It is insoluble in water and in hydrochloric acid. Strong sulphuric acid dissolves digitin, forming a yellow brown solution, which, when exposed to the air, turns a purple-red colour. The addition of water turns it green. (Watts: *Dict. Chem.*)

dig-īt-Y-nerved, a. [Eng. *digit*, and *nerved*.]

Bot. (Of the ribs of leaves): Radiating from the petiole.

***dig-Y-tize, v. t.** [Eng. *digit*; -ize.]

1. To finger; to use with the fingers.

"None but the devil, besides yourself, could have *digitized* a pen after so scurrilous a fashion."—*F. Browne: Works*, II. 211.

2. To point with the finger. (Asā.)

dig-Y-tō-nin, s. [DIGITIN.]

dig-Y-tör-Y-üm, s. [Lat. *digitus* = a finger.]

Musical: A small portable dumb instrument, invented by M. Marks, for the purpose of strengthening and giving flexibility to the fingers for pianoforte playing. It consists of a key-board with five keys, kept in their places by springs of metal.

dig-Y-tūle, s. [Lat. *digitulus*, dimin. from *digitus*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A little finger or toe.

2. *Entom.*: One of the hairs on the tarsus of the Mealy Bug.

dig-Y-tūs, s. [Lat.]

Anat.: A finger or toe.

***di-glā-dī-āte**, *v.i.* [Lat. *digladiatus*, *pa. par.* of *digladiare* = to fight; *di* = *dis* = apart, and *gladius* = a sword.] To fight, to contend, to quarrel.

"Digladiating, like Achilles and Demotheneas."—*Males: Remains*, p. 42.

***di-glā-dī-ā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *digladiatio*, from *digladiatus*.] A combat, a fight, a contest or contention.

"Aristotle seems purposely to intend the cherishing of controversial digladiations."—*Glanville: Scripta Scientifica*.

di-glō-nā, *s.* [Gr. *dis* = *dis* (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and *γλήνη* (*glēnē*) = an eyeball.]

Zool.: A genus of Rotatoria, family Notommatidae, with seven British species. The body is sub-cylindrical, but very changeable in outline. There are two minute eyes, and the foot is furcate.

di-glōt, *a.* [Gr. *δίγλωττος* (*diglōttos*) = speaking two languages.] [POLYGLOT.] Using or speaking two languages; written in two languages.

di-glōt-tic, *a.* [Eng. *diglot*; -ic.] Diglot (q.v.).

di-lyph, *s.* [Gr. *δίλυφος* (*diglyphos*) = with double carving or indentation; *di* = *dis* (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and *λύφω* (*lyphō*) = to carve, to cut.]

Arch.: An imperfect triglyph, with only two channels instead of three. [TRIPLYPH.]

***dig-nā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *dignatio*.] A considering worthy; esteem; condescension.

"His special dignation and love towards you."—*Foote: Book of Martyrs*, p. 1,497.

***digne** (*g* silent), *a.* [Fr.; Sp. & Port. *digno*; Ital. *degno*, from Lat. *dignus* = worthy.]

1. Worthy, deserving.

"One that was a *digne* damoise."—*William of Paternae*, 552.

2. Fit, suitable, comparable.

"I have non English *digne* unto thy malice."—*Chaucer: C. T.*, 5, 198.

3. Disdainful, proud, contemptuous.

"Ne of his speche dangerous ne *digne*."—*Chaucer: C. T.*, 518.

***digne-ly** (*g* silent), ***digne-liche**, *adv.* [Mid. Eng. *digne*; -ly.]

1. Worthily.

"He has don his *digne* *digne*che."—*William of Paternae*, 550.

2. Proudly, disdainfully, contemptuously.

"I wot thou nyll it *digne*che endite."—*Chaucer: Troilus*, lii, 1,022.

***dig-net-e**, ***ding-net-e**, *s.* [DIGNITY.]

***dig-ni-fi-cā-tion**, *s.* [DIGNIFY.] The act of dignifying or exalting; exaltation.

"All dignification retains still the same title of the merit of some virtue."—*Moutague: Devoute Essayes*, pt. ii., treat. iv., § 1.

dig-ni-fied, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DIGNIFY.]

A. As *pa. par.*: (See the verb).

B. As *adjective*:

1. Invested with some dignity.

"Abbots are styled *dignified* clerks, as having some dignity in the church."—*Ayliffe: Parergon*.

2. Noble, august, stately.

"Offering to the most virtuous of the nonjurers a tranquil and *dignified* asylum."—*Macculay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

3. Marked with dignity; stately, noble, majestic.

dig-ni-fy, ***dig-ni-fie**, *v.t.* [O Fr. *dignifier*; Sp. & Prov. *dignificar*; Ital. *dignificare*, from Low Lat. *dignifico*, from Lat. *dignus* = worthy, and *facio* (pass. *fio*) = to make.]

* 1. To think worthy, to esteem.

"Age to compare unto thine excellences I will presume him so to *dignify*."—*Romance of Love*.

2. To invest with or advance to some dignity; to exalt, to prefer.

"They were set up thus to be deluded rather than *dignified*."—*Moutague: Devoute Essayes*, pt. ii., treat. iv., § 2.

3. To give lustre to; to honour; to make illustrious, noble, or honourable; to ennoble.

"The generous motive *dignifies* the scar."—*Pope: Homer's Odyssey*, xvii. 561.

dig-ni-fy-ing, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [DIGNIFY.]

A. & B. As *pr. par.* & *particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. As *subst.*: The act of investing with dignity or honour.

dig-nit-a-ry, *s.* [Fr. *dignitaire*, from Lat. *dignitas* = dignity (q.v.).] One who holds a position of dignity. The title is popularly used for an ecclesiastic who is invested with a dignity or benefice which gives him some pre-eminence over mere priests; but in strictness it is only applicable to bishops, deans, archdeacons, and some below them who hold jurisdiction.

"If there be any *dignitaries*, whose preferences are perhaps not liable to the accusation of superfluity, they may be persons of superior merit."—*Suet.*

dig-nit-ē, ***dig-net-e**, ***dig-nit-e**, ***ding-net-e**, ***dig-net-e**, ***dyg-nit-e**, *s.* [O Fr. *dignité*, *dignete*, *dignitē*; Fr. *digniti*; Prov. *dignitat*, *dignetat*; Sp. *dignidad*; Port. *dignidade*; Ital. *dignità*, *dignità*, from Lat. *dignitatem*, accus. of *dignitas* = worth; *dignus* = worthy.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Worth, nobility, worthiness, estimation.

"Of ne swithe heh stal, of se muche *dignete*."—*Hali Meidenhad*, p. 5.

2. Rank, high position, grandeur.

"Two households, both alike in *dignity*."—*Shakespeare: Romeo & Juliet* (Prolog.).

3. The importance due to rank or position.

"He had a high sense of his own personal *dignity*."—*Macculay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. lv.

4. Elevation or stateliness of mien or manners.

"To calm his rage

Vain were thy *dignity*, and vain thy age."—*Pope: Homer's Iliad*, xiv. 253, 254.

5. Moral worth; true nobility of character; a high sense of honour and uprightness, with an utter contempt of what is mean or dishonourable.

6. Stateness, grandeur.

"A *dignity* of dress adorns the great."

Pope: Homer's Odyssey, vi. 72.

7. A high office, conferring rank in society; a position of importance, rank, or honour.

"Proud of such a *dignity*."

Shakespeare: Rape of Lucrece, 487.

* 8. One who holds a high office; a dignitary.

"Likewise also these filthy dreamers . . . speak evil of *dignities*."—*Isaiah*, 8.

* 9. A maxim of general acceptance; a general principle.

The sciences concluding from *dignities*, and principles known by themselves, receive not satisfaction from probable reasons."—*Brownie*.

II. Technically:

* 1. *Astrol.*: A certain advantage, which a Planet hath by virtue of being in such a place of the Zodiac, or such a configuration with other Planets, &c., whereby his virtue is increased and augmented. (*Mozon*.)

* 2. *Eccles.*: Properly that promotion or preferment to which any jurisdiction is annexed, but commonly used for any high position in the Church.

* 3. *Rhet.*: One of the three parts of elocution, consisting in the right use of tropes and figures.

***dig-nōs-ce**, *v.t.* [Lat. *dignosco*.] To distinguish, to discriminate, to determine.

"Who shall have power to *dignosce* and tak cognitione whidder the same falls within the said act of peficitione."—*Acts Chas. I.* (ed. 1814), p. 342.

***dig-nōs-tic**, *s.* [DIAGNOSTIC.] An indication, a distinguishing mark.

***dig-nō-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *dignosco*, *dignotum* = to distinguish; *di* = *dis* = apart, and *gnosco*, *nosco* = to know.] A distinction; a distinguishing mark or characteristic.

"That temperamental *dignotions*, and conjecture of prevalent humours, may be collected from spots in our nails, we are not averse to concede."—*Brownie: Vulgar Errors*.

***di-gōn-ōus**, *a.* [Gr. *dis* = *dis* (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and *γωνία* (*gōniā*) = an angle.]

Bot.: Having two angles.

di-grām, *s.* [Gr. *dis* = *dis* (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and *γράμμα* (*gramma*) = a writing, a letter.] The same as DIGRAPH (q.v.).

di-grāph, *s.* [Gr. *dis* = *dis* (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and *γραφῆς* (*graphē*) = a writing, a figure.] A combination of two vowels or two consonants to represent one simple sound; a double sign for a simple sound.

di-grāph-ic, *a.* [Eng. *digraph*; -ic.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a digraph.

"Cases of the arbitrary use of consonants as *di-graphic* modifiers also occur."—*H. Sweet, in Trans. Philological Society* (1873-4), p. 483.

di-grēss, **di-grēss**, *v.i.* [Lat. *digressus*, *pa. par.* of *digredior*; *di* = *dis* = apart, and *gradior* = to walk, to go.]

I. Lit.: To go or turn aside from the right or direct path; to deviate.

"Moreover she beghneth to *digresse* in latitude, and to diminish her motion from the morne rising."—*Wolton: Plinie*, bk. ii., ch. 17.

II. Figuratively:

* 1. To go or turn aside from the path of duty; to transgress, to deviate from the right, to offend.

"Thy abundant goodness shall excuse

The deadly blot on thy *digressing* son."—*Shakespeare: Richard II.*, v. 2.

* 2. To wander, to depart, to swerve.

"*Digressing* from the valour of a man."

Shakespeare: Romeo & Juliet, iii. 2.

3. To wander from the subject or question; to depart or deviate from the main point or design of a discourse.

"It seemeth to *digress* no farther) that the Tartarians spreading so far, cannot be the Israelites."—*Brewster: Esquimaux*.

* 4. Crabb thus discriminates between to *digress* and to *deviate*: "Both in the original and the accepted sense, these words express going out of the ordinary course; but *digress* is used only in particular, and *deviate* in general cases. We *digress* only in a narrative whether written or spoken; we *deviate* in actions as well as in words, in our conduct as well as in writings. *Digress* is mostly taken in a good or indifferent sense; *deviate* in an indifferent or bad sense. Although frequent *digressions* are faulty, yet occasionally it is necessary to *digress* for the purposes of explanation; every *deviation* is bad, which is not sanctioned by the necessity of circumstances." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

***di-grēss**, *s.* [DIGRESS, *v.*] A digression.

"Nor let any censure this a *digress* from my history."—*Failler: Church History*, bk. xii., ch. x., § 43.

di-grēss-ing, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [DIGRESS, *v.*] **A. & B.** As *pr. par.* & *particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. As *subst.*: The act of wandering or departing from the main subject; digression.

di-grēss-iōn (ss as sh), *s.* [Lat. *digressio*, from *digressus*, *pa. par.* of *digredior*; Fr. *digression*; Sp. *digression*; Ital. *digressione*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

* 1. *Lit.*: A deviation or wandering from the direct course.

"The *digression* of the sun is not equal; but, near the equinoctial intersection, it is right and greater; near the solstices, more oblique and lesser."—*Brownie: Vulgar Errors*.

2. *Figuratively*:

* (1) A deviation or wandering from the path of virtue; a transgression, an offence.

"Then my *digression* is so vile, so base, That it will live given in my face."

Shakespeare: Rape of Lucrece, 202, 203.

(2) A wandering or departing from the main point or subject of a discourse, argument, or narration.

"*Digression* is so much in modern use."

Cowper: Conversation, 555.

(3) That part of a discourse, &c., which wanders from the main point or subject, though still having some connection with it.

"To content and fill the eye of the understanding, the best authors sprinkle their works with pleasing *digressions*, with which they recreate the minds of their readers."—*Dryden*.

(4) Anything irrelevant.

"The good man thought so much of his late conceived conceits, that all other matters were but *digressions* to him."—*Sidney*.

II. Astron.: The apparent distance of the inferior planets, Mercury and Venus, from the sun. The greatest *digression* of the former is 28°, and of the latter 47½°.

***di-grēss-iōn-al** (ss as sh), *a.* [Eng. *digression*; -al.] Of or pertaining to a digression; of the nature of a digression.

"Milton has judiciously avoided Fletcher's *digressional* ornaments."—*Warton: Notes on Milton*.

di-grēs-sive, *a.* [Fr. *digressif*; Ital. *digressivo*; Sp. *digressivo*.] Digressing; of the nature of a digression.

"The *digressive* sallies of imagination would have been compressed and restrained by confinement of rhyme."—*Johnson: Lives of the Poets*; *Young*.

di-grēs-sive-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *digressive*; -ly.] By way of digression.

digue, *s.* [Fr.] A sea-wall or breakwater. An artificial construction opposing a barrier

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whē, sōn; mūte, cūh, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll, trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē. ey = ā. qu = kw.

to the sea or preventing the denudation of the land thereby. [DIKE.]

"The learned hydrographer, Fournier, speaks of those dams and digues."—Boyle: *Works*, l. 421.

dī-gyn', s. [Gr. $\delta\iota$ = $\delta\iota\varsigma$ (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and $\gamma\upsilon\nu\eta$ (*gunē*) = a female.]

Bot. : A plant having two pistils or styles.

dī-gyn'-i-a, s. pl. [Eng. *digyn*; Lat. neut. pl. adj., suff. -ous.]

Bot. : The name which was given by Linnaeus to the second order in his artificial system of plants, comprising such as have two free styles, or a single style, deeply cleft into two parts.

dī-gyn'-i-an, dī-gyn'-ous, a. [Eng. *digyn*; -ian; -ous.]

Bot. : Having two pistils or styles.

dī-hē-dral, *dī-ē-dral, a. [Gr. $\delta\iota$ = $\delta\iota\varsigma$ (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and $\eta\epsilon\delta\alpha$ (*hedra*) = a seat, a face.]

1. *Of a figure* : Having two sides.

2. *Of a crystal* : Having two planes.

dihedral-angle, s. The mutual inclination of two intersecting planes, or the space included between them.

dī-hē-drōn, s. [DIHEDRAL.] A figure having two sides or surfaces.

dī-hēx-a-hē-dral, a. [Gr. $\delta\iota$ = $\delta\iota\varsigma$ (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and Eng. *hexahedral* (q.v.).]

Crystallog. : Having the form of a hexahedral prism with trihedral summits.

dī-hy'-drīc, a. [Pref. $\delta\iota$ = twice, twofold, and Eng. *hydric* (q.v.).]

Chem. : Noting a compound of two hydrogen atoms with an acid radical. Used to denote dibasic acids, as dihydric sulphate, H_2SO_4 , commonly called sulphuric acid. In this Dictionary these compounds are described under the name of the respective acid, as sulphuric acid (q.v.).

dī-hy'-drīte, s. [Gr. $\delta\iota$ = $\delta\iota\varsigma$ (*dis*) twice, twofold; $\eta\upsilon\delta\omega$ (*hudrō*) = water, and Eng. suff. -ite (Min.) (q.v.).]

Min. : A variety of Pseudomalachite. Compos. : Phosphoric acid, 24.7; oxide of copper, 69.0; water, 6.3.

dī-i-ām-būs, s. [Lat., from Gr. $\delta\iota$ = $\delta\iota\varsigma$ (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and $\iota\alpha\mu\beta\omicron\varsigma$ (*iambos*) = an iambus (q.v.).]

Pros. : A foot consisting of two iambuses (— — —).

dī-i-ōd-, in compos. [Pref. $\delta\iota$ = twice, twofold, and Eng., &c. *iodine* (q.v.).]

Chem. : Compounds in which two atoms of hydrogen have been replaced by two atoms of iodine.

dī-i-ō-dīde, s. [Pref. $\delta\iota$ = twice, twofold, and Eng., &c. *iodide* (q.v.).]

Chem. : A compound of two atoms of iodine with a dyad element or radical, as mercuric diiodide, HgI_2 . Also called Biniodide.

dī-i-sō-pēnt'-yl, s. [DECYL HYDRIDE.]

***dī-jū'-dī-cant, s.** [Lat. *dijudicans*, pr. par. of *dijudico*.] One who decides or adjudicates on a question.

"Many things which popular *dijudicans* hold as certain as their creeds."—Glanvill: *Vanity of Dogmatizing*, ch. xxiii.

***dī-jū'-dī-cate, v. i.** [Lat. *dijudicatus*, pa. par. of *dijudico* : $\delta\iota$ = $\delta\iota\varsigma$ = apart, and *judico* to judge, to decide.] To decide, to determine, to adjudicate.

"The church of Rome, when she commands unto us the authority of the church in *dijudicating* of scriptures, seems only to speak of herself."—Hales: *Remains*, p. 260.

***dī-jū'-dī-cāt-ēd, pa. par. or a.** [DIJUDICATE.]

***dī-jū'-dī-cāt-īng, pr. par., a., & s.** [DIJUDICATE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj. : (See the verb).

C. As subst. : The act of judging, determining, or deciding; *dijudication*.

***dī-jū'-dī-cā'-tion, s.** [Lat. *dijudicatio*, from *dijudico*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.* : The act of deciding, determining, or distinguishing.

"In the *dijudications* we make of colours."—Boyle: *Works*, l. 674.

2. *Law* : Judicial distinction. (Wharton.)

dī-ka, s. [A native West African word.]

dika-bread, s.

Chem. : A vegetable substance, somewhat resembling cocoa, prepared from the fruit of *Mangifera Gabonensis*, a tree growing abundantly on the West Coast of Africa, from Sierra Leone to the Gaboon. The fruit, which is about the size of a swan's egg, contains a white almond. These almonds when coarsely bruised and warm-pressed, form dika-bread, which has a grey colour with white spots, smells like roasted flour and cocoa, and has an agreeable, somewhat bitter, and astringent taste, and is greasy to the touch. It is a valuable article of food, and is used abundantly by the natives. (Watts: *Diet. Chem.*)

dike, *dic, dyke, s. [A.S. *dic*; cogn. with Dut. *dijk*; Icel. *diki*; Dan. *dige*; Sw. *dike*; M. H. Ger. *tich*; Ger. *teich*, all = a dike; Gr. $\tau\epsilon\iota\chi\omicron\varsigma$ (*teichos*) = a wall (*Skeat*). *Ditch* is merely a softened form of dike. Cf. *pouch* and *poke, stich* and *stick*.] [DIG, DITCH, DIGUE.]

1. *Ordinary Language* :

1. A ditch; a channel for water made by digging; a moat.

"About the castle was a *dyke*."—Richard Cœur de Lion, 9, 921.

2. A mound or dam of stones, earth, sand, &c., raised to protect low-lying lands from being flooded by the sea or a river.

"*Dikes* that the hands of the farmers had raised."—Longfellow: *Evangeline*, l. 1.

3. A wall or fence, whether of turf or stone. (Scotch.)

"The gentlemen have begun to enclose with stone dikes or walls."—P. Craig: *Forjars. Stat. Acc.*, li. 493.

II. *Technically* :

1. *Geol.* : A wall-like mass of cooled and hardened volcanic or igneous rock, which when hot and a fluid penetrated into a rent or fissure in the sedimentary strata. As a rule, to which, however, there are not a few exceptions, the volcanic material is harder than the sedimentary rocks into which it has intruded itself. In many cases these have been washed away, leaving it standing alone like a wall. It was natural for the natives of Scotland and the north of England to call it, like a wall made by human hands, a dyke, and



BASALTIC DIKES, RATHLIN ISLAND, ANTRIM.
d. Dikes. m. Chalk converted into Granular Marble.
c. Chalk.

the term, at first local, is now everywhere used. Geologists employ it even when the line of volcanic material does not rise above the sedimentary strata. A dike is analogous to a vein, but is on a larger scale, and does not ramify to the same extent as a vein. Recent dikes are seen in Vesuvius and Etna. They are formed by the filling up of open fissures with liquid lava. Exactly similar appearances are presented amid the extinct volcanoes of Auvergne in France, in Scotland, in St. Helena, and in other places. Sometimes, as in St. Helena, they have a vitreous selvage. (Lyell.)

2. *Mining* : A non-metallic wall of mineral matter occupying a former fissure in rock, intercepting and disturbing the order of ore-bearing strata.

***dike-grave, s.** An officer appointed to look after the dykes in Fen countries.

"The chief *Dike-grave* here is one of the greatest officers of trust in all the province."—Howell: *Letters*, p. 8.

dike-leaper, dyke-louper, s.

1. *Lit.* : A beast that breaks through all fences.

2. *Fig.* : A person given to immoral conduct. (Scotch.)

dike-leapin', dyke-loupin', s.

1. *Lit.* : Applied to cattle that cannot be kept within fences.

2. *Fig.* : Loose or immoral conduct. (Scotch.)

***dike-reeve, s.** The same as DIKE-GRAVE (q.v.). (*Asht.*)

***dike, *dik-en, dyke, *dyk-en, v. i. & t.** [A.S. *dīcan*.] [DIG, v.]

A. Transitive :

1. To dig, to open by digging.

"To delve and *dike* a deep ditch al aboute."—Piers Plowman, p. 386.

2. To surround with a ditch.

"Now does Edward *dike* Berwik brode and long."—Langtoft, p. 272.

3. To bury.

"Depe dolvene and dede *dyked* in molden."—Morie Arthur, 974.

B. Intrans. : To dig.

"It were better *dike* and delve,
And stand upon the right faith."—Gower: C. A. (Prolog.).

***diked, *dyked, pa. par. or a.** [DIKE, v.]

dik'-ēr, dyk'-ēr, s. [Eng. *dik(e)*; -er.] A person whose employment is to build enclosures of stone, generally without lime; often called a *dry-diker*. (Scotch.)

"The *dyker*, as he is called, gets from £2 to £3 sterling, and sometimes more, for three months in summer."—P. Tarnard: *Aberd. Statist. Acc.*, vi. 209.

dik'-lē, dyk'-lē, s. [A dimin. from *dike* (q.v.).] A little ditch or dike.

***dik'-īng, *dyk'-īng, pr. par. & s.** [DIKE, v.]

A. As pr. par. : (See the verb).

B. As subst. : The act of digging.

***dī-lāc'-ēr-āte, v. t.** [Lat. *dilaceratus*, pa. par. of *dilacero* = to tear in pieces; $\delta\iota$ = $\delta\iota\varsigma$ = apart, and *lacero* = to tear.] To tear in pieces, to rend asunder, to burst.

"The infant *dilacerates* and breaks those parts which restrained him before."—Browne: *Julgar Errours*, bk. iii, ch. vi.

***dī-lāc'-ēr-āt-ēd, pa. par. or a.** [DILACERATE.]

***dī-lāc'-ēr-ā-tion, *dī-lāc'-er-a-ci-oun,** [Lat. *dilaceratio*.]

1. *Lit.* : The act of tearing, breaking, or rending in two; the state of being torn or rent asunder.

"The greatest sensation of pain is by the obstruction of the small vessels, and *dilaceration* of the nervous fibres."—Arbuthnot.

2. *Fig.* : A violent rupture, falling out, or dispute.

"Many *dilacerations* and divisions may followe."—Joye: *Expos. of Daniel*, ch. xi.

dī-lām-in-ā'-tion, s. [Gr. $\delta\iota$ = $\delta\iota\varsigma$ (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and Lat. *lamina* = a plate, a slice, a blade.]

Bot. : The same as CHORIZATION (q.v.).

***dī-lā-nī-āte, v. t.** [Lat. *dilaniatus*, pa. par. of *dilanio* = to tear to pieces; $\delta\iota$ = $\delta\iota\varsigma$ = apart, and *lanio* = to lacerate, to tear.] To tear to pieces, to rend, to dilacerate.

"Rather than they would *dilaniate* the entrails of their own mother, and expose her thereby to be ravished, they met half way in a gallant kind."—Howell: *England's Tears*.

***dī-lā-nī-ā-tion, s.** [Lat. *dilaniatio* : $\delta\iota$ = $\delta\iota\varsigma$ = away, apart, and *lanio* = to mangle, to lacerate.] A rending or tearing in pieces; dilaceration.

***dī-lāp'-ī-dāte, v. t. & i.** [Lat. *dilapidatus*, pa. par. of *dilapido* = to destroy; $\delta\iota$ = $\delta\iota\varsigma$ = apart, and *lapid*, accus. of *lapis* = a stone.]

A. Transitive :

1. *Lit.* : To damage, to injure, to bring to or suffer to fall into a state of ruin.

"If the bishop, parson, or vicar, &c., *dilapidates* the buildings, or cuts down the timber of the patrimony of the church."—Blackstone: *Comment.*, bk. iii, ch. 4.

2. *Fig.* : To waste, to squander.

"*Dilapidating* the revenues of the church."—Bp. Eurd.

B. Intrans. : To fall into ruin, to become dilapidated.

"The church of Elgin . . . was suffered to *dilapidate* by deliberate robbery and frigid indifference."—Johnson: *A Journey to the Hebrides*.

dī-lāp'-ī-dāt-ēd, pa. par. & a. [DILAPIDATE.]

dī-lāp'-ī-dāt-īng, pr. par., a., & s. [DILAPIDATE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj. : (See the verb).

"In the neighbourhood of *dilapidating* edifices."—Johnson: *Lives of the Poets*; Dyer.

bēl, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist, ph = ζ -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -cions, -tions, -sions = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

C. As subst.: The act of ruining, wasting, or suffering to fall into decay; the state of falling into decay.

dī-lāp-i-dā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *dilapidatio*, from *dilapidatus*; *Fr.* *dilapidation*; *Sp.* *dilapidación*; *Ital.* *dilapidazione*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: Decay for want of repair; a state of partial ruin.

* 2. *Figuratively*:

(1) The act of wasting, damaging, or injuring. "The church should see you for dilapidations of its power."—*Marsell: Works*, II. 460.

(2) A state of decay.

"The state of dilapidation into which a great empire must fall."—*Burke: Nabob of Arcot's Debt*.

(3) Peculation.

II. Law: The act of an incumbent in suffering the chancel, parsonage-house, and other buildings thereto belonging, to go to ruin or decay, whether such dilapidation is voluntary, that is, by pulling down any part of the buildings; or passive, that is, by neglecting to keep them in repair. Dilapidations also extend to any wilful waste in or upon the glebe-woods, or any other inheritance of the Church. For such acts an action lies either in the spiritual court by the canon law, or in the courts of common law, and it may be brought by the successor against the predecessor, if living, or, if dead, then against his executors.

"Tis the duty of all churchwardens to prevent the dilapidations of the chancel and mansion-house belonging to the rector or vicar."—*Ayliffe: Parergon*.

dī-lāp-i-dā-tōr, *s.* [Eng. *dilapidator*; *-or*.] One who causes or suffers dilapidations.

"The late bishop, a monstrous dilapidator of that see."—*Styrpe: Life of Parker*.

dī-lā-t-a-bīl-i-tē, *s.* [Fr. *dilatabilité*.] The quality of being dilatable.

"We take notice of the wonderful dilatability or extensiveness of the gullets of serpents."—*Roy*.

dī-lā-t-a-ble, *a.* [Fr. & Sp.; *Ital.* *dilatabile*, from *Lat.* *dilatatus*, *pa. par.* of *differo*.] [DILATE.] Capable of dilatation; that may or can be dilated or expanded; elastic; the opposite to contractile.

"These end in small air bladders, dilatable and contractile."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments*.

dī-lā-tā-tion, * **dī-l-a-ta-ci-oun**, *s.* [Fr. *dilatation*; from *Lat.* *dilatatio*, from *dilatatus*, *pa. par.* of *dilato*=to extend; *Sp.* *dilatación*; *Ital.* *dilatazione*; *Port.* *dilatado*.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:

1. The act of dilating, extending, or expanding; extension, expansion, distension; the opposite to contraction (q.v.).

"The motions of the tongue, by contraction and dilatation, are so easy and so subtle, that you can hardly conceive or distinguish them right."—*Haller*.

2. The state of being dilated, extended, distended or expanded.

"By his energy he produces . . . fluidity, contraction, and dilatation of the circulating vessels in plants and animals."—*Search: Light of Nature*, vol. II, pt. II, ch. xxii.

* **II. Figuratively:**

1. A swelling or expanding of the spirits.

"All these are the effects of the dilatation and coming forth of the spirits into the outward parts."—*Bacon: Natural History*.

2. The act of dilating or enlarging upon any subject.

"What needeth greater dilata-tion?"—*Chaucer: C. T.*, 4,692.

B. Surg.: The accidental or abnormal augmentation of a canal or opening, as in aneurisms, varices, &c., or the process of opening any aperture or opening. (*Dunglison*.)

* **dī-lā'te** (1), *v.t.* [DELA-TE.]

dī-lā'te (2), *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *dilatar*; *Sp.* & *Port.* *dilatar*; *Ital.* *dilatare*, from *Lat.* *dilatatus*, *pa. par.* of *differo*; *di*=*dis*=apart, and *latu*=borne.]

A. Transitive:

I. Literally:

1. To expand, to extend, to distend; to enlarge in all directions; the opposite to contract (q.v.).

"The second refraction would spread the rays one way as much as the first doth another, and so dilate the lunge."—*Newton*.

* 2. To increase, to extend, to spread.

"They now dilate and now contract their force."—*Prior*.

* 3. To spread abroad,

"Bows and branches which did broad dilate Their clasping arms in wanton wreathings intricate."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, II. xii. 52.

* **II. Figuratively:**

1. To enlarge upon; to relate at large or fully. "But he would not endure that woful theme For to dilate at large."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, II. v. 37.

2. To amplify.

"To dilate and embellish each particular image with a variety of adjuncts."—*Louth: vol. I*, lect. 12.

B. Intransitive:

1. *Lit.*: To swell, to expand, to be extended or enlarged.

"This little golden thread Dilates into a column high and vast."—*Longfellow: Sand of the Desert*.

2. *Fig.*: To speak fully and copiously; to enlarge, to descant; followed by *on* or *upon*.

"To dilate upon it, and improve their lustre, by any addition or eloquence of speech."—*Clarendon*.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *to dilate* and *to expand*: "The idea of drawing anything out so as to occupy a greater space is common to these terms, in opposition to contracting. . . . A bladder dilates on the admission of air, or the heart dilates with joy; knowledge expands the mind, or a person's views expand with circumstances. In the circulation of the blood through the body, the vessels are exposed to a perpetual dilatation and contraction; the gradual expansion of the mind by the regular modes of communicating knowledge to youth is unquestionably to be desired; but the sudden expansion of a man's thoughts from a comparative state of ignorance by any powerful action is very dangerous" (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

* **dī-lā'te**, *a.* [Lat. *dilatatus*.] Extended, enlarged, expanded, wide.

"Whom they out of their bounty have instructed With so dilate and absolute a power."—*B. Jonson: Sejanus*, I. 2.

dī-lā't-ēd, *pa. par. & a.* [DILATE, *v.*]

1. *Lit.*: Expanded, extended, enlarged.

* 2. *Fig.*: Full, copious, amplified, detailed.

"Take a more dilated farewell."—*Shakespeare: All's Well that Ends Well*, II. 1.

dī-lā't-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *dilate(e)*; *-er*.] [DILATOR.]

1. *Lit.*: One who enlarges, expands, extends, or amplifies.

"Thy labours show they will to dignify The first dilators of thy famous nation."—*Skelton: Verses prof. to Verstege's Restitution*.

2. *Fig.*: One who dilates or discourses copiously upon any subject.

dī-lā't-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DILATE, *v.*]

* **A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.:** (See the verb).

C. As substantive:

1. *Lit.*: The act of expanding, extending, or enlarging.

2. *Fig.*: The act of enlarging or amplifying upon.

dī-lā't-ion (1), *s.* [Eng. *dilate(e)*; *-ion*.] The act of dilating, extending, or enlarging; the state of being dilated; dilatation.

* **dī-lā't-ion** (2), *s.* [Lat. *dilatatio*.] A delaying or delay; procrastination.

"What construction canst thou make of my wilful dilations, but as a stubborn contempt?"—*Sp. Ball: Contemplations*, bk. IV.

dī-lā't-ive, *a.* [Eng. *dilate(e)*; *-ive*.] Dilating, causing dilation or expansion. (See extract under *dilatative*.)

dī-lā't-ōr (1), *s.* [Eng. *dilate(e)*; *-or*.] [DILATER.]

* **I. Ord. Lang.:** One who or that which dilates or expands.

II. Technically:

1. *Anat.*: Any of the muscles, whose function is to dilate the parts on which it acts.

"The bucinatores and the dilators of the nose, are too strong in choleric people."—*Arbuthnot*.

2. *Surg.*: An instrument for extending parts, such as the eyelids, or dilating the walls of a cavity, the urethra, vagina, anus, &c.

* **dī-lā't-ōr** (2), * **dī-lat-our**, *s.* [Lat. *dilatator*.] One who or that which causes delay.

"The answer he received from the town was a dilator, till the state, which within a few days was to meet, did consider of his demands."—*Baillie: Lett.*, I. 136.

* **dī-lā't-ōr** (3), * **dī-lā't-ar**, *s.* [DELATOR.] An informer.

"The one half to our sovereign lords vs, and the other half to the apprehender and dilatar."—*Acts Jas. VI.*, 1387 (ed. 1914), p. 427.

† **dī-l-a-tōr-i-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *dilatory*; *-ly*.] In a dilatory, procrastinating manner; lazily.

"Some time in March I finished the *Lives of the Poets*, which I wrote in my usual way, *dilatorily* and lazily."—*Johnson: Prayers and Medit.*, p. 190.

† **dī-l-a-tōr-i-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *dilatory*; *-ness*.] The quality of being dilatory; laziness, slowness, tardiness, procrastination.

"The dilatoriness and bad management of the War Office."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 11, 1882.

dī-l-a-tōr-ŷ, *a. & s.* [Fr. *dilatoire*; *Sp.* & *Ital.* *dilatatorio*, from *Lat.* *dilatatorius*, from *pa. par.* of *differo*=to put off.]

B. As adjective:

1. Causing or tending to cause delay, or to gain time.

"The policy of Austria was, at that time, strangely dilatory and irresolute."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

2. Given or addicted to procrastination or delay; slow, not ready or active; wanting in diligence.

3. Marked or characterized by procrastination or delay.

"The dignity of the professions may be supported by this dilatory proceeding."—*Goldsmith: On Politics Learning*, ch. xiii.

* **B. As subst.:** Delay.

"Without any dilatories, arts or evasions."—*North: Life of Lord Galloway*, I. 285.

dilatory-defence, *s.*

Scots Law: A plea offered by a defendant for breaking down the conclusions of the action, without entering into the merits of the cause; the effect of which, if sustained, is to absolve from the *lis pendens* without necessarily cutting off the pursuer's grounds of action.

dilatory-plea, *s.*

Law: A plea designed or tending to cause delay in the trial of a case.

* **dīl-dō**, *s.* [See def.] A burden in popular songs.

" . . . with such delicate burdens of dīdos and fadings."—*Shakespeare: Winter's Tale*, IV. 2.

* **dīldo-glass**, *s.* Probably a large drinking-glass.

"Good to fill gallipot and long dīldo-glasses."—*Beaumont & Fletcher: Nice Valour*, III. 2.

* **dī-lēc-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *dilectio*, from *dilectus*, *pa. par.* of *diligere*=to love.] The act of loving; love, affection, kindness.

"So free is Christ's dilection, that the grand condition of our felicity is our belief."—*Boyle: Seraphic Love*.

dī-lēm-ma, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *δῆλμα* (*dīlēmma*) = a double proposition, a conclusion from two premisses: *δι* (*di*) = *dis* (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and *λήμμα* (*lēmma*) = a proposition.] [LEMMA.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. In the same sense as **II.**

2. A difficult or doubtful choice or position; a position in which difficulties or evils appear to present themselves on both sides, so that there seems to be no way to escape; an awkward predicament.

"A refusal of supplies at Edinburgh reduced him to no such dilemma."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

II. Logic: An argument in which the adversary is caught between two difficulties, by having a choice of alternatives, each of which is fatal to his cause.

"A young rhetorician applied to an old sophist to be taught the art of pleading, and bargained for a certain reward, to be paid when he should gain a cause. The master sued for his reward, and the scholar endeavoured to elude his claim by a dilemma: If I gain my cause, I shall withhold your pay, because the judge's award will be against you; if I lose it, I may withhold it because I shall not yet have gained a cause. On the contrary, says the master, if you gain your cause, you must pay me, because you are to pay me when you gain a cause; if you lose it, you must pay me, because the judge will award it."—*Johnson*.

¶ *The horns of a dilemma:* The alternatives presented to an adversary in a dilemma, the choice of either of which is fatal to his cause; a position of extreme difficulty, from which there appears to be no way of escape.

* **dī-lēm-maed**, *a.* [Eng. *dilemma*; *-ed*.] Placed in a dilemma.

"Like a novel-hero dilemma'd, I made up my mind to be guided by circumstances."—*E. A. Poe: Marginalia* (Intro.).

dīl-ēt-tān-tē, * **dīl-ēt-tān** (pl. **dīl-ēt-tān-tē**), *s. & a.* [Ital. *dilettante*, *pr. par.* of *dilettare*=to love, to take a delight in; *Lat.* *dilecto*.]

A. As subst.: A lover or admirer of the fine

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, campē, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or. wūre, wōlf, wōrk. whō. sōn: mūte. cūb, cūre. unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē: ey = ā. qu = kw.

arts; an amateur; frequently applied half in contempt to one who affects a taste for or skill in art, science, or literature.

"Of dardan tours let dilettanti tell."

Byron: English Bards and Scotch Reviewers.

¶ *The Society of Dilettanti*, consisting of gentlemen who had travelled, and who were desirous of encouraging a taste for the fine arts in Great Britain, was established in 1734.

B. Adj. Pertaining to, or characterized by, dilettantism.

* **dīl-ēt-tant'-ish**, *a.* [Eng. *dilettant(e)*; -ish.] Like a dilettante; amateurish.

"You are dilettantish and amateurish."—*G. Eliot: Middlemarch*, ch. xix.

dīl-ēt-tant'-ism, *s.* [Eng. *dilettant(e)*; -ism.]

The characteristics or manners of dilettanti; a desultory, affected, or amateurish pursuit or cultivation of art, science, or literature.

"The age of finical dilettantism and emasculated elegance . . . soon afterwards followed."—*Hall: Modern English*, p. 147.

* **dīlgh-en**, * **dīlghen**, *v.t.* [A. S. *dīlgian*, *dīlgian*; O. H. Ger. *tlīgan*.] To destroy, to abolish.

"Forr swa to . . . cristless laghness dīlghenn."—*Ormulum*, 5,300.

dīl-ī-ğen-çē, * **dīl-ī-ğen-çy**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *diligentia*, from *diligere* = to love; Sp. & Port. *diligencia*; Ital. *diligencia*.] A moral lesson is in the etymology of this word. One can never permanently exhibit diligence unless he loves his work; hence, when practicable, he should choose the work for which he is best adapted by nature, and diligence in which will be to him a comparatively easy task.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Steady application or assiduity in any business or task; industry, assiduity.

"I have followed him everywhere . . . I am sure with diligence enough."—*Dryden: Letter to Sir H. Howard*.

2. Care, heedfulness.

"Keep thy heart with all diligence."—*Prov. iv. 23*.

II. Technically:

1. *Law*: The law recognises three degrees of diligence: (a) Low or slight, which persons of little or no prudence take of their own concerns; (b) Common or ordinary, which men of an average type exercise; (c) High or great, which persons of exceptional prudence take. This refers to the care demanded of contracting parties in the preservation of the subject matter.

2. Scots Law:

(1) The nature and extent of the attention incumbent on the parties to a contract with regard to the care of the subject matter of the contract.

(2) A process by which persons, lands, or effects are seized in execution, or in security for debt.

(3) A warrant to enforce the attendance of witnesses, or the production of writings.

3. *Vehicles*: A French stage-coach. It was the national vehicle on the regular routes;



DILIGENCE

had four wheels, two compartments, a deck, and a dickey; was drawn by from four to seven horses (pron. **dē-lē-zhāns**). Sometimes applied to a stage coach, and pronounced as spelt.

"... the beggars, whom he had been accustomed to see, pursuing a diligence up hill."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

dīl-ī-ğent, *a.* [Fr. *diligent*; Ital. *Sp.*, & Port. *diligento*, from Lat. *diligens*, pr. par. of *diligere* = to love, delight in; *di* = *dīs* = apart, between, and *lego* = to choose.]

1. *Of persons*: Constant and steady in application to any business or task; assiduous, persevering, persistent, industrious; sedulous; not idle or negligent.

"... those honest, diligent, and God-fearing yeomen."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

2. *Of things*: Prosecuted, or applied with diligence and care; careful, assiduous, painstaking.

"And the judges shall make diligent inquisition."—*Deut. xii. 18*.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *diligent*, *expeditious*, and *prompt*: "*Diligent*, from *diligere* to love, marks the interest one takes in doing something; he is *diligent* who loses no time, who keeps close to the work. *Expeditious*, from the Latin *expedio*, to dispatch, marks the desire one has to complete the thing begun. He who is *expeditious* applies himself to no other thing that offers; he finishes every thing in its turn. *Prompt*, from the Latin *promitto* to draw out or make ready, marks one's desire to get ready; he is *prompt* who works with spirit so as to make things ready. Idleness, dilatoriness, and slowness, are the three defects opposed to these three qualities. The *diligent* man has no reluctance in commencing the labour; the *expeditious* man never leaves it; the *prompt* man brings it quickly to an end. It is necessary to be *diligent* in the concerns which belong to us, to be *expeditious* in any business that requires to be terminated, to be *prompt* in the execution of orders that are given to us." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

* **dīl-ī-ğent-lý**, * **dīl-ī-ğen-ly**, * **dīl-ī-ğent-liche**, *adv.* [Eng. *diligent*; -ly.] With diligence, assiduity, and steady application; carefully, industriously, sedulously.

"Care and search diligently for the young child."—*Matt. ii. 8*.

dī-lit-ūr-ic, *a.* [Gr. *δίς* = *dis* (dis) = twice, twofold; Eng. *lit(hic)*, and *-uric* (q.v.).]

dilituric acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_4H_5(N_2O_9)NO_3$. Nitro-barbituric acid, obtained by the action of fuming nitric acid on barbituric acid (q.v.). It crystallizes in colourless prisms, which are soluble in water, forming a yellow solution.

* **dīll**, * **dille**, *a.* [DULL.]

dīll, * **dīle**, * **dyle**, *s.* [A. S. *dīle*; cogn. with Dut. *dille*, Dan. *dild*, Sw. *dill*, O. H. Ger. *tilli*, M. H. Ger. *tīle*, Ger. *dill*.]

Botany:

1. *Anethum graveolens*; a genus of plants belonging to the order Umbelliferae or Apiaceae. The seeds, or rather fruits, which are imported from the middle or south of Europe, are oval, flat, and about a line and a-half in length, with a pale membranous margin. They are stimulant and carminative, and furnish a pale-yellow aromatic oil. Dill-water is used as a remedy in flatulence and gripes of children.

2. Applied by husbandmen to *Aethusa Feniculum*, *Daucus*, and *Torilis infesta*. (*Britten & Holland*.)

* **dīll** (1), *v.t.* [Dan. *dylja*; O. Sw. *dylja*; Sw. *dōlja*; Dan. *dølge*.] To conceal, to hide.

"Joseph . . . wist and dilled it as the wise."—*Cursor Mundi*, 4,370.

dīll (2), *v.t. & i.* [Icel. *dilla* = to lull.]

A. Trans. To soothe, to quiet, to calm.

"My dule in dern bot gif thou dill,
Doutless bot dreid I dē."

Bannatyne Poems, p. 98, st. 1.

* **B. Intrans.** To subside, to quiet down.

"The noise of the Queen's voyage to France has dilled down."—*Baillie: Letters*, l. 252.

dīl-lēn-būrg'-ite, *s.* [From Dillenburg, where it is found, and Eng. suff. -ite (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A variety of chrysocolla, containing a slight admixture of carbonate of copper.

dīl-lēn-ē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *dillen(ia)*, and Lat. fem. adj. pl. suff. -æ.]

Bot.: One of the tribes into which the order Dilleniaceae is divided, the other being Dilleneae (q.v.). The Dilleneae have the connective of the anthers equal or narrow at the base. They occur in Asia and Australia. (*Lindley*.)

dīl-lē-nī-æ, *s.* [Named after J. J. Dillenius, a professor of Botany at Oxford.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, the typical one of the order Dilleniaceae. They are lofty forest trees, natives of tropical Asia. *Dillenia pentagyna* furnishes excellent spars for ships; and the fruit of *D. indica* is edible, though very acid. It is used by the natives in India in curries and jellies, and the acid juice sweetened with sugar forms a cooling drink. The leaves of *D. scabrella* are very rough, and are used instead of sandpaper.

dīl-lē-nī-ā-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *dilleni(a)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -æ.]

Bot.: An order of plants found chiefly in Australia, Asia, and the warm parts of America. They are nearly related to the Ranunculaceae. Sepals five, persistent; petals five, deciduous, in a single row; seeds universally arillate; stamens indefinite, hypogynous. The species are trees, shrubs, or under-shrubs. The Indian species are remarkable for their beauty, the grandeur of their foliage, and the magnificence of their flowers. They have astringent properties, and some of the species afford excellent timber. Lindley enumerated twenty-six genera, comprising 200 species.

dīl-lēn'-ī-ads, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *dilleni(a)*, and Eng. suff. -ads.]

Bot.: The English name given by Lindley to the order Dilleniaceae.

* **dīl-lī-gròut**, *a.* [Etym. doubtful. Cf. *grout*, *s.*] Pottage made for the king's table on his coronation-day. Some lands were held of him in serjeanty by the tenure of furnishing such pottage for the above-named great occasion. (*Wharton*.)

* **dīl'-līng**, *s.* [Prob. from Icel. *dilla* = to lull.] A darling, a favourite, a pet.

"To make up the match with my eldest daughter, my wife's dilling, whom she longs to call madam."—*Eastward Ho!*, l. 1.

dīl-l-nīte, *s.* [From *Dilln*, where it is found, and Eng. suff. -ite (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: Probably a mixture of diaspore and kaolinite or pholerite. An earthy mineral, related to collyrite. (*Dana*.)

* **dīl'-lōw**, *s.* [Icel. *deila*.] A noisy quarrel. (*Scotch*.)

dills, *s.* [DULSE.]

dīl-lū-īng, *s.* [Apparently from Lat. *diluere* = to wash away.] A Cornish word for the operation of sorting ores in a hand sieve. The sieve has a hair bottom of close texture, and contains about thirty pounds of stamped tin ore. The sieve is immersed in water and moves the ore up and down and circularly, so as to cause all the particles to be in a state of suspension in the water. By inclining the sieve the lighter particles are allowed to run off into the keeve, while the richer particles are laid aside for roasting. (*Knight*.)

* **dīl'-lý** (1), *s.* [A corrupt. of *diligence* (q.v.).] A coach, a diligence.

"The Derby dilly, carrying six inside."

Canning: Loves of the Triangles.

dīl'-lý (2), *s.* [An abbreviation for *daffodilly*.] [DAFFODIL.]

Bot.: *Narcissus Pseudo-narcissus*. (*Britten & Holland*.)

¶ *White dillies*:

Bot.: *Narcissus poeticus*.

dīl'-lý-dīl'-lý, *v.i.* [A redup. of *dolly* (q.v.).] To dle, to loiter about, to waste time, to hesitate.

"What you do, sir, do; don't stand dilly-dallying."

Richardson: Pamela, l. 575.

dīl'-nôte, *s.* [Etymol. doubtful.]

Bot.: The Cyclamen.

* **dīl-lōg'-ic-al**, *a.* [Gr. *διλόγος* (*dilogos*) = double-tongued, doubtful: *δίς* = *dis* (dis) = twice, twofold, and *λογος* (*logos*) = a word.] Having a double meaning.

"In such spurious, enigmatical, *dilogical* terms as the devil gave his oracles."—*Adams: Works*, l. 10.

dīl-lōg'-ý, *s.* [Gr. *διλογία* (*dilogia*) = repetition.]

Rhet.: A figure of speech in which a word is used in an equivocal sense; an expression which may have two meanings.

* **dīlp**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A trollop, a slint, a sloven.

"Neither a dūp, nor a dā."

Jamieson: Pop. Ballads, l. 574.

dōll, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōw**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **ğem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **aş**; **expect**, **çenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **z**.
-cian, -tian = **şan**. -tion, -sion = **şhün**; -tjen, -şion = **zhün**. -cious, -tjous, -şious = **şhüs**. -ble, -dle, &c. = **bēl**, **dēl**.

dilse, *s.* [DULSE.]

dil-sēr, *s.* [Scotch *dil(e)*; *-er*.] The Rock or Field Lark, *Alauda campestris*, so called from feeding on the sea-lice among the dilse.

***dil-lā-cid**, ***dil-lu-cide**, *a.* [Lat. *dilucidus*.]

1. Clear, transparent; not opaque.

2. Clear, plain, evident.

"So perspicuous and dilucid description of lawes." *Bacon*: *On Learning*, bk. viii, aph. 3.

***dil-lū-cid-āte**, *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *dilucidatus*, *pa. par.* of *dilucidō*.]

A. Trans.: To make clear, plain, or evident; to explain, to elucidate.

"To bring in a passage or two of Scripture to dilucidate or confirm something." *Boyle*: *Works*, vi. 768.

B. Intrans.: To give explanations; to explain, to elucidate.

"I shall not extenuate, but explain and dilucidate." *Brown*: *Fulgar Errors*.

***dil-lū-cid-ā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *dilucidatio*, from *dilucidatus*.] The act of making clear, plain, or evident; elucidation.

"If such dilucidations be necessary to make us value writings." *Boyle*: *Works*, ii. 260.

***dil-lū-cid-ī-tŷ**, *s.* [Pref. *di*, and Eng. *lucidity* (q.v.).] Lucidity, clearness, plainness.

"With plainness and dilucidity." *Holland*: *Plutarch*, p. 97.

***dil-lū-cid-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *dilucid*; *-ly*.] Clearly, plainly, lucidly.

"Nothing could be said more dilucidly and fully to this whole matter." *Hammond*: *Works*, vol. ii, pt. iv, p. 192.

dil-lū-ēn-dō, *adv.* [Ital.]

Musica: Wasting away, diminishing, decrescendo.

***dil-lū-ent**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *diluens*, *pr. par.* of *diluo* = to wash away; *di*=*dis*=apart, away, and *lue* = to wash.]

A. As adj.: Making thin, or liquid; attenuating or weakening by water, &c.; diluting.

B. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: That which makes thin or liquid; that which attenuates or lessens the strength of by dilution.

"There is no real diluent but water: every fluid is diluent, as it contains water in it." *Arbuthnot*: *On Aliments*, ch. v.

2. *Med.*: A substance or preparation which has a tendency to increase the amount of fluid in the blood. Diluents consist chiefly of water, whey, buttermilk, &c., with additions to render them agreeable, or to give them a slightly de-mulcent quality. They are employed when the secretions are too viscid, or the contents of the stomach, intestines, &c., are too acid, and also when the heat of the body is too great.

dil-lūte, *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *dilutus*, *pa. par.* of *diluo* = to wash away; Fr. *diluer*; Sp. *diluir*; Ital. *diluire*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To make thin with water.

"By constant weeping mix their watery store,
With the chyle's current, and dilute it more."
Blackmore: *Creation*, bk. vi.

2. To weaken by the admixture of water; to reduce the strength of with water.

"Drinking a large dose of diluted tea, . . . she got to bed." *Locke*.

* 3. To make weak or weaker.

"The chamber was dark, lest these colours should be diluted." *Newton*.

* **B. Intransitive**:

1. To act as a diluent.

"The aliment ought to be thin to dilute." *Arbuthnot*: *On Aliments*.

2. To become attenuated, thin, or weak.

dil-lūte, *a.* [Lat. *dilutus*.]

1. *Lit.*: Made thin or weak; reduced in strength or intensity; diluted, reduced.

"If the red and blue colours were more dilute and weak, the distance of the images would be less than an inch." *Newton*.

* 2. *Fig.*: Poor, weak.

"This is but a dilute and waterish exposition of this place." *Hopkins*: *Serm.*, xiv.; *On New Birth*.

dil-lūt-ēd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DILUTE, *v.*]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb).

B. As adjective:

1. *Lit.*: Made weak by dilution.

"The social circle, the diluted bowl."

Mason: *Art of Painting*, 672.

2. *Fig.*: Made poor; colourless.

***dil-lūt-ēd-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *diluted*; *-ly*.] In a diluted form or state.

***dil-lūte-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *dilute*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being diluted.

"What that diluteness is, I understand not." *Wilkins*: *Real Character*, pt. iii, ch. xii.

dil-lūt-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *dilute*; *-er*.] He who or that which dilutes, attenuates, or makes poor or weak; a diluent.

"Water is the only diluter, and the best dissolvent of most of the ingredients of our aliment." *Arbuthnot*: *On Aliments*, l. 6.

dil-lūt-ing, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [DILUTE, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The act of making poor or weak; dilution.

diluting roller, *s.* A roller in paper-making machinery, which conducts an additional supply of water into the pulp-cistern to reduce its density.

dil-lū-tion, *s.* [Lat. *dilutio*, from *dilutus*.] The act of making thin, poor, or weak by diluting; the state of becoming diluted.

"Opposite to dilution is coagulation or thickening." *Arbuthnot*: *On Aliments*, li. 8.

dil-lū-vi-ā-l, *a.* [Lat. *diluvialis*, from *diluvium*.]

1. Of or pertaining to a flood or deluge; specifically, pertaining to the deluge in the days of Noah.

2. Caused by or resulting from a deluge; formed or produced by a deluge.

diluvial formation, *s.*

Geol.: The name given to superficial deposits of gravel, sand, clay, &c., brought together far from their original sites by an extraordinary action of water. [DILUVIUM.] Such action may be the result of heavy rains, submarine earthquakes, melting of snow, &c. What was formerly called the diluvial formation is now termed the boulder formation or the Northern drift, or simply the drift. The greater part of it was deposited during the Newer Pliocene Period, or in the early part of the recent one, the temperature of Northern America and Europe generally being then excessively low, with snow and ice everywhere prevailing. It is called also the Glacial Period (q.v.).

dil-lū-vi-ā-l-ist, *s.* [Eng. *diluvial*; *-ist*.] One of those theorists who regard the boulder-clay, abraded and polished rock-surfaces, ossiferous gravels, and similar superficial phenomena, as the result of the Noachian deluge; in other words, those who ascribe to a universal deluge such superficial results as they cannot readily reconcile with the ordinary operations of water now going on around them. (*Page*.)

† **dil-lū-vi-ā-n**, *a.* [Lat. *diluvium*], and Eng. adj. suff. *-an*.] The same as DILUVIAL (q.v.).

"Suppose that this diluvian lake should rise to the mountain tops in one place, and not diffuse itself equally into all countries about." *Burnet*: *Theory of the Earth*.

***dil-lū-vi-āte**, *v.t.* [Lat. *diluviat*, *pa. par.* of *diluvio* = to inundate, to flood.] To run as a flood; to cause an inundation.

"These inundations have so wholly diluviated over all the south." *Sir E. Sandys*: *State of Religion* (1605), § 2.

dil-lū-vi-ūm, **dil-lū-vi-ōn**, ***dil-lu-vye**, ***dil-lu-ye**, *s.* [DILUVE.] [DELUGE.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A flood; an inundation, a deluge.

"Bringynge in the diluys, or greet flood." *Wycliffe*: 2 Peter ii. 5.

2. *Geol.*: Formerly applied to accumulations of gravel, sand, clay, &c., supposed to be the result of the Noachian deluge; then applied to all masses of comparatively recent age, apparently the result of powerful aqueous agency; now the name is verging to extinction, drift having taken its place. [DILUVIAL FORMATION.]

dilv-ing, *s.* [DILLING.]

dim, ***dimme**, ***dym**, ***dymme**, *a. & adv.* [A.S. *dim*; cogn. with Icel. *dimmr* = dim; Sw. *dimmig* = foggy; *dimma* = a fog, a mist; M. H. Ger. *dimmer*, *timber* = dark, dim; O. S. *thim* = dim; Ger. *dämmerung* = dimness; Ir. *teim* = dim; Sansc. *tamar* = gloom. (*Skeat*.)]

A. As adjective:

1. *Literally*:

1. Somewhat dark; dusky.

"A dym dufull dale." *Hampele*: *Tricke of Conscience*, l. 106.

2. Overshadowed, darkened, obscured.

"The sunne of all the world is dymme and darke." *Spenser*: *Shepherd's Calendar*; *November*.

3. Not seeing clearly; having a defective or imperfect vision.

"Isaac was old, and his eyes were d'im." *Gen.* xxvii. l.

4. Deprived of lustre; tarnished; dull.

"How is the gold become dim!" *Lament.* iv. l.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. Not clearly seen; obscure, imperfect; vague, confused, not clear.

"We might be able to aim at some dim, and seeming conception how matter might begin to exist." *Locke*:

* 2. Hard to understand; not plain or clear.

"Dymme or harde to vnderstande. *Matticus*." *Prompt. Par.*

* 3. Imperfectly heard; not clear, indistinct, low.

"He herd a murmuring ful low and dim." *Chaucer*: *C. T.*, 2, 435.

* 4. Dull of apprehension.

"The understanding is dim, said cannot by its natural light discover spiritual truths." *Rogers*.

5. Wicked, base.

"And did awal his dedes dim." *Metr. Homilies*, p. 111.

* **B. As adv.**: Dimly, indistinctly, not clearly.

"He herde a vois which cried dimme." *Gower*: *C. A.*, li. 298.

¶ For the difference between dim and dark, see DARK.

dim, ***dim-men**, ***dime**, ***dym-men**, ***dym-myn**, *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *dimman*; Icel. *dimma*.]

A. Transitive:

1. *Literally*:

1. To render dim; to deprive of clearness of vision, to obscure the sight of.

"As where th' Almighties lightning brand does light, it dimes the dazed eyes, and daunts the senses quight." *Spenser*: *F. Q.*, i. viii. 21.

2. To make dark; to obscure with shade or darkness.

"Now set the sun, and twilight dimm'd the ways." *Cooper*: *Homer's Odyssey*, li.

3. To deprive of lustre; to tarnish, to sully.

"It once was bright and clear as thine,
But blood and tears have dimm'd its shine." *Scott*: *Lady of the Lake*, iv. 27.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. To obscure, to darken, to defile.

"If the light of your life be dimm'd with worldly desires and lusts." *Udal*: *Matt.* v.

2. To render dull; to obscure mentally.

* **B. Intrans.**: To become dim, dull, or obscure.

"His fair iere falowith, and dimm'd his sight." *Early Eng. Poems*, p. 20.

* **dim-discovered**, *a.* Dimly or faintly seen.

"Ships, dim-discovered, dropping from the clouds." *Thomson*: *Summer*, 946.

dim-eyed, *a.* Having weak or bad vision.

dim-seen, *a.* Dimly seen.

"The dim-seen eagle." *Keats*: *Sleep and Poetry*.

dim-sighted, *a.* Dull, obtuse.

"Too small, perhaps, the slight occasion
For our dim-sighted observation."

Cooper: *Epistle to Lady Austen*.

dim-twinkling, *a.* Twinkling or shining dimly or faintly.

di-māg-net-ite, *s.* [Gr. *di* = *dis* (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and Eng. *magnetite* (q.v.).]

Min.: A magnetite pseudomorph from Monroe, Orange Co., U.S. (*Dana*.)

dim-ar-is, *s.* [A word of no etymology.]

Logic: An arbitrary name for a mode of syllogisms in the fourth figure, in which the Middle Term is the predicate of the Major and the subject of the Minor Premiss. This figure is the most awkward and unnatural of all, and is the direct reverse of the first. Taking X to represent the Major term, Z the Minor, and Y the Middle, this syllogism may be expressed thus: Some X is Y; all Y is Z; ∴ Some Z is X. For example:—
(dIm) Some men are Englishmen.
(Ar) All Englishmen are mortal.
(Is) Some mortals are men.

āte, **fāt**, **fāre**, **amidst**, **whāt**, **fāl**, **father**; **wē**, **wēt**, **hēre**, **camel**, **hēr**, **thēre**; **pīne**, **pīt**, **sīre**, **sir**, **marine**; **gō**, **pūt**, **er**, **wōre**, **wolf**, **wōrk**, **whō**, **sōn**; **mūte**, **cūb**, **cūre**, **unite**, **cūr**, **rūle**, **fūll**; **trŷ**, **Sŷrian**. **æ**, **œ** = **ē**. **ey** = **ā**. **qu** = **kw**.

* **dīm'-ble**, *s.* [Prob. connected with *dimple* (q.v.).] A dell, a dingle; a bower.

"Deep in a gloomy *dimble* she doth dwell."

Ben Jonson: Sad Shepherd, II. 2.

dīme, * **disme**, * **dyme**, *s.* [Fr.; O. Fr. *disme*, *dizme*; Prov. *desme*, *deime*; O. Sp. *diezmo*, *diezma*; Ital. *decima*, from Lat. *decimus* (m.), *decima* (f.) = tenth; *decem* = ten.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.*: A tithe, a tenth part.

"He gaue hym dymes of alle thingis"—*Wycliffe: Gen. xiv. 20.*

2. *Comm.*: A small silver coin current in the United States. It is equal to ten cents, or one-tenth of a dollar. Weight, 38.4 grains; fineness, .900; value, 4.7353d. = 4½d. nearly.

dī-mēn'-sion, *s.* [Fr.; Sp. *dimension*; Ital. *dimensione*, from Lat. *dimensionem*, accus. of *dimensio* = a measuring, from *dimensus*, pa. par. of *demeter* = to measure off from a thing; *di* = *dis* = apart, away, and *metior* = to measure. Pottenham, in 1589, classed this with words of quite recent introduction into the language.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:

1. In the same sense as B. 2.

2. Size, extent (generally in the plural).

"There are a few of much greater dimension."—*Darwin: Voyage Round the World* (1870), ch. II, p. 25.

* 3. Outline, shape, figure.

"In *dimension* and the shape of nature

A gracious person."

Shakespeare: Twelfth Night, I. 5.

II. Fig.: Size, importance, consequence.

B. Technically:

1. *Alg.*: A literal factor of a product or term; also called a degree (q.v.): thus *a²b* is an expression of three dimensions. A simple equation is said to be of one dimension, a quadratic of two, a cubic of three, and so on.

2. *Geom.*: Extension in a single line or direction. A line is extended in one direction, or has one dimension, that is length; a surface is extended in two directions, or has two dimensions, length and breadth; a solid is extended in three directions, or has three dimensions, length, breadth, and height or thickness. [GEOMETRY.]

"My gentleman was measuring my walls, and taking the dimensions of the room."—*Swift.*

dimension-lumber, *s.* Lumber sawed to specific sizes to order, in contradistinction to stock-lumber which is of the usual market-sizes. [STOCK-GRAND.]

dimension-stone, *s.* [ASHLAR.]

* **dī-mēn'-sion**, *v.t.* [DIMENSION, *s.*] To suit or make agree in size or measurement.

"A mantle purple-tinged, and radiant vest,

Dimensioned equal to his size."

Pope: Homer's Odyssey, xix. 275, 276.

dī-mēn'-sion-al, *a.* [Eng. *dimension*; -al.]

Relating to dimensions.

* **Dimensional equations**: They are such as the following: The dimensions of acceleration are $\frac{\text{length}}{(\text{time})^2}$; the dimensions of the unit of

acceleration are $\frac{\text{unit of length}}{(\text{unit of time})^2}$. Or (more

shortly) velocity = $\frac{\text{length}}{\text{time}}$; acceleration = $\frac{\text{velocity}}{\text{time}} = \frac{\text{length}}{(\text{time})^2}$. (Everett: *The C. G. S.*

System of Units (1875), ch. I, p. 4.

dī-mēn'-sioned, * **dī-men'-sioned**, *a.* [Eng. *dimension*; -ed.] Having dimensions. (Seldom found except in composition.)

"He would eis [have] ben invisible wth all his *dimensioned* body under the form of breade."—*The Supper of the Lord* (1535), B. 3.

* **dī-mēn'-sion-less**, * **dī-mēn'-tion-less**, *a.* [Eng. *dimension*; -less.]

1. Devoid of size or dimensions; without size; hence insignificantly small.

"As the earth is but a point compared to the orb of Saturn, so the orb of Saturn itself grows *dimensionless* when compared with that vast extent of space."—*Warburton: Works*, vol. IX., serm. 2.

2. Without any definite shape or form.

"In they pass'd

Dimensionless through heavenly doors."

Milton: P. L., xi. 16, 17.

* **dī-mēn'-sion-ty**, *s.* [Formed on the analogy of *immensity* (q.v.).] Extent, capacity.

"Of the smallest stars in sky

We know not the *dimensity*."

Bowen: Letters, IV. 44.

* **dī-mēn'-sive**, *a.* [Lat. *dimens(us)*, pa. par. of *dimetor*, and Eng. adj. suff. -ive.]

1. Having dimensions; of a definite size.

"The existence of his body is *dimensional*, and complete with the full proportion and quantity of the same body wherewith he ascended."—*Pope: Martyrs*, p. 210.

2. That marks the dimensions, boundaries, or outlines of.

"All bodies have their measure, and their space;

But who can draw the soul's *dimensional* lines?"

Davies: Immortality of the Soul, IV.

dīm'-ēr-ā, **dīm'-ēr-āng**, *s. pl.* [Gr. *di* = *dis* = twice, twofold, and *μέρος* (*meros*) = a part.]

Entom.: A section of Homoptera, in which the tarsi are two-jointed, as in the Aphides.

dīm'-ēr-ō-sō-ma-ta, *s. pl.* [Gr. *di* = *dis* = twice, twofold, *μέρος* (*meros*) = a part, and *σώμα* (*sōma*), pl. *σώματα* (*sōmata*) = a body.]

Entom.: An order of Arachnida, comprising the true Spiders. The name is derived from the division of the body into two parts, the cephalothorax and abdomen. [ARACHNIDA.] They are also called Araneina (q.v.). They may be divided into three families: (1) Araneidae, (2) Lycosidae, and (3) Mygalidae.

dīm'-ēr-ōūs, *a.* [Gr. *di* = *dis* = twice, twofold, and *μέρος* (*meros*) = a part.]

Bot.: Consisting of two pieces.

"When the number of parts is two, the flower is *dimerus*."—*Balfour: Botany*, 1643.

dī-mēt'-ā, *in compos.* [Gr. *di* = *dis* = twice, twofold, and *μέτα* (*meta*), implying change or substitution.]

Chem.: Applied to aromatic compounds containing two benzene rings, in each of which the atoms of hydrogen in the position (1-3) are respectively replaced by other monad elements, or monad radicals.

dīm'-ēt-ēr, *a. & s.* [Lat., from Gr. *di* = *dis* = twice, twofold, and *μέτρον* (*metron*) = a measure.]

A. As adjective:

Pros.: Having two measures.

"The octoëthyl metre was in reality the ancient *dimeter* iambic."—*Tyrrhitt: Essay on Chaucer*.

B. As substantive:

Pros.: A verse of two measures.

dī-mēth'-yl, *s.* [Pref. *dī* = twice, twofold, and Eng. &c. *methyl* (q.v.).]

Chem.: A name given to the hydrocarbon Ethane (q.v.).

* In composition *dimethyl-* denotes that two atoms of hydrogen have been each replaced by the monad hydrocarbon radical methyl (CH₃) in an organic compound.

dimethyl-ketone, *s.* [ACETONE.]

dimethyl-ethyl carbinol, *s.* [AMYL ALCOHOLS.]

* For other *Dimethyl* compounds, consult *Watts' Dictionary of Chemistry* and the *Journals of the German, English, and French Chemical Societies*.

* **dīm'-ī-cā'-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *dimicatio*, from *dimico* = to fight.] The act of fighting; a fight, a contest.

* **dī-mīd'-ī-āte**, *v.t.* [DIMIDiate, *a.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: To divide into halves; to halve.

2. *Her.*: To represent the half of.

dī-mīd'-ī-ate, *a.* [Lat. *dimidiatus*, from *dimidio* = to halve; *di* = *dis* = a part, and *medius* = the middle.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.*: Divided into two equal parts; halved.

"Upon the *dimidiate* platform of your staircase."—*Search: Light of Nature*, pt. II, ch. xxiii.

2. *Technically:*

(1) *Bot.*: Divided or split into parts, as the stamens of *Salix rubra*, or the calyptra of some Mosses. Also applied to an author when by the suppression of one lobe, as in Gomphrena, or by the disappearance of the partition between the two lobes, it becomes one-celled.

(2) *Zool.*: A term used when the organs on one side are of different functions from the corresponding organs on the other side; as when those on one side are male, and on the other female.

* **dī-mīd'-ī-ā'-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *dimidiatio*, from *dimidiatus*.] The act of halving, or dividing into two equal parts.

dī-mīd'-ī-ā'-tō, *in compos.* [Lat. *dimidiatus* = divided into halves.] Halved.

dimidiato-cordate, *a.*

Bot. (Of a leaf): Dimidiate with the lower part cordate.

dī-mīn'-ish, * **dy-min'-ishe**, *v.t. & i.* [A word formed from Eng. *minish* (q.v.), by the pref. *dī* = Lat. *dis* = apart. Fr. *diminuer*; Sp. & Port. *diminuir*; Ital. *diminuire*.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To lessen; to make smaller or less by the subtraction of a part; to decrease.

"That we call good which is apt to cause or increase pleasure, or *diminish* pain in us."—*Locke.*

* 2. To lessen or lower in power or position; to degrade, to abase.

"Therefore will I *diminish* thee."—*Ezek. v. ii.*

3. To take away or subtract.

"Ye shall not add unto the word which I command you, neither shall ye *diminish* ought from it."—*Deut. iv. 2.*

* 4. To weaken, to impair.

"I came not to *diminish* and abate the law."—*Matth. v.*

II. Music: To lessen by a semitone.

B. Intrans.: To become or to appear less or smaller; to grow less; to decrease.

"What judgment I had, increases rather than *diminishes*."—*Dryden: Fables* (Pref.).

* **dī-mīn'-ish-ā'-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *diminish*; -able.] That may or can be diminished or reduced in size or quality: capable of diminution.

dī-mīn'-ished, *pa. par. & a.* [DIMINISH.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb).

B. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Made less or smaller; reduced in size or quality.

"This complaint now comes with *diminished* influence."—*Goldsmith: Polite Learning*, ch. I.

* 2. Weakened, impaired.

II. Technically:

1. *Music*: Lessened by a semitone.

(1) *Diminished intervals* are those made less than minor, e.g., *o* to *f* is a diminished 7th, because *o* to *f* being a minor 7th, *o* to *f* contains one semitone less than the minor interval. Some authors, however, apply this term in a manner liable to lead to much confusion, namely, to a perfect interval when made smaller by one semitone, and to an imperfect interval when made less by two semitones; thus, according to them, *c* to *cb* is a diminished 5th, but *c* to *ebb*, or *c* to *eb*, a diminished 3rd. [INTERVAL.]

(2) *Diminished subjects* or *counter-subjects* are subjects or counter-subjects introduced with notes half the value of those in which they were first enunciated.

(3) A *diminished triad* is the chord consisting of two thirds on the sub-tonic, e.g., B, D, F, in the key of C. (Stainer & Barrett.)

2. *Arch.*: A *diminished arch* is one less than a semicircle. A *diminished column* is one whereof the upper diameter is less than the lower.

3. *Corp.*: A *diminished bar* is that bar of a sash which is thinnest at its inner edge.

dī-mīn'-ish-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *diminish*; -er.] One who or that which diminishes, or causes diminution.

"The *diminisher* of regal, but the demolisher of episcopal authority."—*Clarke: Sermons* (1637), p. 241.

dī-mīn'-ish-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DIMINISH.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As substantive:

1. The act of reducing in size or quality; diminution.

"Giving to the poor is a *diminishing* of our goods."—*Layman: On the Lord's Prayer*, ser. vi.

2. The state of being diminished or reduced in size or quality.

diminishing-rule, *s.*

Arch.: A broad rule cut with a concave edge, so as to ascertain the swell of a column, and to try its curvature.

bēl, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **chin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**

-**cian**, **-tian** = **shan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shūn**; **-tion**, **-sion** = **zhūn**. **-cious**, **-tious**, **-sious** = **shūs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bēl**, **dēl**.

diminishing-scale, s.

Arch.: A scale of gradation used in finding the different points for drawing the spiral curve of the Ionic volute, by describing the arc of a circle through every three preceding points, the extreme point of the last being one of the next three. Each point through which the curve passes is regulated so as to be in a line drawn to the centre of the volute, and the lines at equal angles with each other. (*Guilt.*)

diminishing-stuff, s.

Shipbuilding: Planking wrought under the wales, and thinned to correspond with the thickness of the bottom plank.

***dī-mīn'-ish-īng-lý, adv.** [Eng. *diminishing*; -ly.]

1. *Lit.*: In a manner tending to diminish or become less in size or quality.

2. *Fig.*: In a manner tending to depreciate or lessen reputation.

"I never heard him censure, or so much as speak *diminishingly* of any one that was absent."—*Locke.*

***dī-mīn'-ish-ment, *de-mīn'-ish-ment, s.** [Eng. *diminish*; -ment.] Diminution, lessening.

"For *diminishment* of the Christian prince's authority."—*Bale: English Poteries*, pt. II.

***dī-mīn-ue, *dy-myn-ue, v.t.** [Fr. *diminuer*; Lat. *diminuo*.] [DIMINISH.] To say things derogatory or disparaging.

"Ye han *dimynued*, or spoken yuel aheins me."—*Wycliffe: Eccliel xxxv. 13.*

dī-mīn-ū-ēn-dō, adv. [Ital.]

Music: Decreasing in power of sound; expressed by *dim.*, *dimin.*, or the sign — . It is used indiscriminately with *decrescendo* (q.v.).

***dī-mīn-ū-ent, a.** [Fr., *diminuer*.] Diminishing, lessening.

"The comparative degree in such kind of expressions, being usually taken for a *diminuent* term."—*Bp. Saunderson: Sermons* (Prot.).

***dīm-in-ūte, *dy-mīn-ute, a.** [Lat. *diminutus*, pa. par. of *diminuo* = to diminish.]

1. Diminished, defective, imperfect.

"Some of his audience . . . dydde wryte it [the sermon] *diminute*, and mangled for lacke of good remembrance."—*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 861.

2. Small, diminutive.

"The first seeds of things are little and *diminute*."—*Sir P. Gorges.*

***dīm-in-ūte-lý, adv.** [Eng. *diminute*; -ly.] In a diminished, defective, or imperfect manner.

"An excretion only; but that, too, elliptically and *diminutely* uttered."—*Bp. Saunderson: Promissory Oaths*, l. § 10.

dī-mī-nū-tion, *diminucion, s. [Fr.; Sp. *diminucion*; Ital. *diminuzione*, from Lat. *diminutio*, from *diminutus*, pa. par. of *diminuo* = to diminish.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of diminishing, lessening, or reducing in size or quality; a subtracting from.

"Reading doth convey to the mind that truth, without addition or *diminution*, which Scripture hath derived from the Holy Ghost."—*Hooker: Eccl. Pol.*, bk. v., ch. xxii., § 6.

2. The state of becoming or appearing less or smaller.

"Their intellects suffer an equal *diminution* with their prosperity."—*Goldsmith: On Polite Learning*, ch. II.

3. A discredit; a loss of dignity; a degradation; a disgrace.

"Herodick laurel'd Engene yields the prime; Nor thinks it *diminution* to be rank'd In military honour next."—*P. Mills.*

*4. A deprivation of or lowering of dignity.

"They might raise the reputation of another, though they are a *diminution* to him."—*Addison: Spectator.*

II. Technically:

1. *Arch.*: The gradual decrease in the diameter of the shaft of a column from the base to the capital. The shafts are diminished as they rise, sometimes from the foot itself of the shaft, sometimes from one-quarter, and sometimes from one-third of the height. The diminution at top is seldom less than one-eighth or more than one-sixth of the inferior diameter of the column. (ENTASIS.) In Gothic architecture, neither swell nor diminution is used, all the horizontal sections being similar and equal.

2. *Her.*: The defacing of some particular point in the escutcheon.

3. *Law*: An omission in some part of the proceedings, or in the record, which is certified in a writ of error on the part of either of the parties to the suit.

4. *Music*: An imitation of a reply to a subject in notes of half the value of those of the subject itself. A canon by diminution is when the consequent is half the value of the antecedent. [CANON.]

dī-mīn-ū-tī-val, a. [Eng. *diminutive*(s); -al.] Of or pertaining to a diminutive; of the nature of a diminutive.

"The Latin in the same way is in the habit of forming diminutive terms from by means of a *diminutiv* suffix."—*Key: Philological Essays* (1868), p. 213.

dī-mīn-ū-tive, a. & s. [Fr. *diminutif*; Ital. *diminutivo*; Lat. *diminutivus*, *diminutivus*, from *diminutus*, pa. par. of *diminuo*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Small, little.

"The sheep and the ox of that time were *diminutive* when compared with the sheep and oxen which are now driven to our market."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. III.

2. Narrow, poor, contracted.

"The light of man's understanding is but a short, *diminutive*, contracted light."—*South: Sermons*, vol. I., ser. 6.

3. Diminishing, abridging, lessening.

"*Diminutive* of liberty."—*Shafesbury.*

4. Expressing or signifying diminution, diminutival: as a *diminutive* suffix.

B. As substantive:***I. Ordinary Language:**

1. Anything of a diminutive or very small size.

"*Diminutives* of nature."—*Shakespeare: Troilus & Cressida*, v. 1.

2. Anything of very small value; the smallest of coins.

"Let him take thee And bid thee up to the shouting plebeians. Follow his chariot, like the greatest spot Of all thy sex: noot monster-like, be shown For poorest *diminutives*, for doits."—*Shakespeare: Antony & Cleopatra*, iv. 12.

3. In the same sense as II. 1.

4. A term of endearment or affection.

"He calls them by endearing *diminutives*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

II. Technically:

1. *Gram.*: A word formed from another word to express a diminution or lessening in size or importance: as in Lat. *lappulus* = a little stone, from *lapis* = a stone; as in Eng. *circle* = a little circle, *leaflet* = a little leaf, &c. The diminutive suffixes in Eng. are -et, -el, -kin, -ock.

*2. *Med.*: Any medicine or preparation which tends to diminish or abate.

"Diet, *diminutives*, alteratives, cordials, correctors, as before."—*Burton: Anatomy of Melancholy*.

¶ For the difference between *diminutive* and *little*, see LITTLE.

dī-mīn-ū-tive-lý, adv. [Eng. *diminutive*; -ly.]

1. In a diminutive manner.

"Magnify the former, they are still *diminutively* conceived."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, III., ch. I.

*2. In a manner tending to lessen, depreciate, or disparage.

† **dī-mīn-ū-tive-ness, s.** [Eng. *diminutive*; -ness.] The quality or state of being diminutive; smallness, littleness.

"The *diminutiveness* of his figure."—*Student*, II. 225.

***dīm-īsh, a.** [DIMISH.] Somewhat dim.

"Tis true, but let it not be known. My eyes are somewhat *dimish* grown."—*Swift: Stella's Birthday.*

***dimission (dī-mīsh-ūn) (I), s.** [DEMISION.] Humility, lowliness.

"Zeal of spirit and *dimission* of mind."—*Hammond: Works*, l. 233.

***dimission (dī-mīsh-ūn) (I), s.** [Lat. *dimissio*, from *dimitto* = to dismiss: *dī* = *dis* = apart, away, and *mitto* = to send.]

1. A dismissal, a leave to depart, discharge; release.

"He is anointed to preach *dimission* to the captives."—*Burrow: Sermons*, vol. II., ser. 23.

2. A division, a section.

"The lessons of the prophets distributed into as many *dimissions*, or apertures, or, as some render it, *dimissions*."—*Hammond: Works*, l. 152.

dīm-is-sōr-y, *dī-mī-sār-y, a. [Lat. *dimissorius*, from *dimissus*, pa. par. of *dimitto*.]

***I. Ordinary Language:**

1. Sending away, dismissing, discharging.

2. Giving leave to depart.

II. *Eccles.*: Letters *dimissory* are letters given to a candidate for holy orders by the bishop of the diocese for which he has a title, and addressed to the bishop of another diocese, giving leave for the bearer to be ordained by him.

"A formal document known as Letters *Dimissory*, given to a candidate for Holy Orders when his own bishop is not going to hold an ordination."—*Church Times*, February 10, 1882.

***dī-mīt, v.t. & i.** [Lat. *dimitto* = to send away.]

A. Trans.: To send away; to permit to leave.

B. Intrans.: To pass into; to terminate.

"The public river of Tweed, whose use is common, and which *dimits* in the sea."—*Fountain's Suppl.*, December, p. 284.

dīm-ī-tý, *dīm-īt-tý, s. & a. [Gr. *δίμορος* (*dimoros*) = (s.) dimity, (a.) made with a double thread: *dis* = *dis* (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and *μῆρος* (*mos*) = a thread.]

A. As substantive:

Fabric: A heavy, fine, white cotton goods, with a crimped or ridged surface; plain, striped, or cross-barred. The Greek *dimitos* (double warp-thread) is believed to have been a kind of twilled fabric.

"I directed a trowse of fine *dimitty*."—*Wise man.*

B. As adj.: Made of the stuff described under A.

"Thy *dimity* breeches will be mortal."—*Mayne: City Match*, l. 4.

dīm-lý, adv. [Eng. *dim*; -ly.]

1. Not clearly or plainly; obscurely; with imperfect sight.

"These are thy glorious works, Parent of Good! Almighty, divine this universal frame: Thus wondrous fair: thyself how wondrous then! To us invisible, or *dimly* seen."—*Milton: P. L.*, v. 158-66.

2. Not brightly or luminously; obscurely.

"Like a sullen star *Dimly* reflected in a lonely pool."—*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. IV.

3. Not with a clear mind or understanding; vaguely.

dim-m-īng, *dymm-yng, pr. par., a., & s. [DIM, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of making dim or obscure; the state of becoming dim.

"To wall the *dimming* of our shining star."—*Shakespeare: Richard III.*, II. 2.

dim-m-īsh, *dim-īsh, a. [Eng. *dim*; -ish.]

1. Somewhat dim of sight.

2. Somewhat dark or obscure.

***dīm-mý, a.** [Eng. *dim*; -y.] Rather dim, obscure.

"Yon *dimmy* clouds which well employ your staining."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, bk. IV.

dīm-ness, *dim-nes, s. [A.S. *dimness*.]

1. The quality or state of being dim or obscure; darkness, obscurity.

"*Dimness* o'er this clear luminary crept."—*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. III.

2. Dulness of sight.

3. Want of apprehension; dulness.

"Answerable to this *dimness* of their perception, was the whole system and body of their religion."—*More: Decay of Piety.*

4. A want or loss of brightness or lustre; dulness.

dī mōl-tō, adv. [Ital.]

Music: Very much; as, *allegro dī molto*, very fast.

dī'-morph, s. [Gr. *δίμορφος* (*dimorphos*) = of two forms.] Either of the forms assumed by a dimorphous substance or organism.

dī-mor-phān'-dra, s. [Gr. *δίμορφος* (*dimorphos*) = two-formed, and *άνδρ* (*andēr*), genit. *άνδρος* (*andros*) = a man, used by modern botanists for a stamen.]

Bot.: A genus of Cæsalpinieæ, the typical one of the tribe Dimorphandree (q.v.).

dī-mor-phān'-drē-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *dimorphandræ*(a), and Lat. fcm. pl. adj. suff. -æe.]

Bot.: A tribe of the sub-order Cæsalpinieæ.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wō, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē. ey = ā. qu = kw.

di-mor-phānth-ūs, s. [Gr. διμορφος (*di-morphos*) = two-formed, and ἀνθος (*anthos*) = a blossom, a flower, so named because there are flowers of two kinds, some producing and others not producing seeds.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order Alacaceae. *Dimorphanthus edulis* is employed in China as a sudorific. Its young shoots are regarded as esculent. The Japanese eat the root also; it is bitter, aromatic, and of agreeable taste. (*Lindley*, &c.)

di-mor-phic, a. [Gr. δι = δις (*dis*) = twice, twofold; μορφή (*morphē*) = form, and Eng. adj. suff. -ic.] Having two distinct forms; dimorphous.

di-mor-ph-i-na, s. [Gr. δι = δις (*dis*) = twice, twofold; μορφή (*morphē*) = form, and Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. -ina.]

Zool.: A hyaline Foraminifer, in which the early chambers have the alternate growth of a Polymorphina, and the later ones the linear arrangement of a Nodosaria. *Dimorphina tuberosa* is the type of this dimorphous Polymorphina. They are found both fossil and recent. (*Griffith & Henfrey*.)

di-mor-ph-ism, s. [Gr. δι = δις (*dis*) = twice, twofold; μορφή (*morphē*) = form, and Eng. suff. -ism.]

1. **Crystallog.**: The power of assuming or crystallizing in two distinct forms. Sulphur, for instance, which usually crystallizes in the rhombic system, when melted, may form monoclinohedric crystals. This property has been explained by its discoverer on the principle that the form and, with it, the other physical characters of a body, depend not merely on the chemical nature of the atoms, but also on their relative position. Hence the same chemical substance may form two or even more distinct bodies or mineral species. Thus carbon in one form is the diamond, in another graphite; and carbonate of lime appears as calc-spar or as aragonite. Even the temperature at which a substance crystallizes influences its forms, and so far its composition, as seen in aragonite, Glauber salt, borax, &c.

2. **Zool.**: A difference of form between members of the same species.

"We have here a curious and inexplicable case of *dimorphism*, for some of the females of four European species of *Dytiscus*, and of certain species of *Hydroporus*, have their elytra smooth; and no intermediate gradations between sulcated or punctured and quite smooth elytra have been observed."—*Darwin: Descent of Man* (1871), ch. x., p. 343 (Note).

3. **Bot.**: A state in which two forms of flower are produced by the same species.

di-mor-ph-ite, **di-mor-ph-ine**, s. [Gr. δι = δις (*dis*) = twice, twofold; μορφή (*morphē*) = form, figure, and Eng. suff. -ite, -ine (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: An orthorhombic fragile mineral of two types. It is of an orange or saffron-yellow colour, translucent or transparent. Sp. gr., 3.58; hardness, 1.5. Compos.: Sulphur, 24.55; arsenic, 75.45 = 100. (*Dana*.)

di-mor-ph-ō-dōn, s. [Gr. δι = δις (*dis*) = twice, twofold; μορφή (*morphē*) = form, and δούς (*doús*), genit. *odontos* (*odontos*) = a tooth.]

Palæont.: A genus of Pterosauria, or flying reptiles, in which the anterior teeth are large and pointed, the posterior teeth small and lancet-shaped.

di-mor-ph-oūs, a. [Gr. δι = δις (*dis*) = twice, twofold; μορφή (*morphē*) = form, and Eng. adj. suff. -ous.]

1. **Crystallog.**: Applied to a chemical substance which crystallizes into two distinct forms.

"How should we know that anphn is *dimorphous* without resort to the crucible?"—*S. Higley, in Cassell's Popular Educator*, pt. II, p. 385.

2. **Bot.** & **Zool.**: Characterized by or exhibiting dimorphism.

dīm-ple, s. [A nasalized form of *dimple*, a dimin. from *dip* (q.v.); hence = a little depression or dip. (*Skeat*.)] [DIMPLE.]

1. A little depression or hollow.

"The garden pool's dark surface . . . Breaks into *dimples* small and bright."—*Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone*, iv.

2. A small, natural depression, indentation, or hollow on the face, especially on the cheek or chin, seen more particularly in the young when smiling.

"The *dimple* from the cheek of mirth."—*Blair: Grave*, 112.

dīm-ple, v.t. & i. [DIMPLE, s.]

A. Trans.: To mark with dimples.

B. Intrans.: To form dimples; to sink in slight hollows, indentations, or depressions.

"Run in transports to the *dimpling* deeps."—*Wordsworth: Evening Walk*.

dīm-pled, a. [Eng. *dimpl(e)*; -ed.]

1. Marked with or sinking into slight hollows or depressions.

"The *dimpled* water speaks his jealous fear."—*Thomson: Spring*, 425.

2. Marked with dimples on the face.

"On each side her
Stood pretty *dimpled* boys, like smiling Cupids."—*Shaksp.: Antony & Cleopatra*, ii. 2.

dīm-pling, pr. par., a., & s. [DIMPLE, v.]

A. & B. pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or state of sinking into slight hollows or depressions.

"And praised the pretty *dimpling* of his skin."—*Beaumont: Hermaphrodite*.

***dīm-plŷ**, a. [Eng. *dimpl(e)*; -y.] Marked with or full of dimples; *dimpled*.

"As the smooth surface of the *dimplŷ* flood
The silver-surfaced virgin lightly trod."—*Warton: Isis*.

dīm-ŷ-ār-i-a, s. pl. [Gr. δι = δις (*dis*) = twice, twofold; μῦς (*mys*) = a muscle, and Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. -aria.]

Zool.: That division of the Conchiferous bivalves whose shells are closed by two adductor muscles, distinct from each other, as the common edible Mussel. [MONOMYARIA.]

dīm-ŷ-ār-i-an, ***dīm-ŷ-a-rŷ**, a. & s. [DIFYARIA.]

A. As adj.: Pertaining or belonging to the Dinyaria (q.v.).

B. As subst.: One of the Dinyaria (q.v.). A bivalve with two muscular impressions on each valve.

dīm-ŷ-lūs, s. [Gr. δι = δις (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and μῦλος (*mulos*) = a grinder.]

Palæont.: A genus of Mole-like animals, belonging to the family Talpidae, and founded upon remains from the Miocene and later Tertiary deposits.

dīn,* dene,* dine,* dyn,* dynne,* dune, s. [A.S. *dyn*, *dŷne*; cogn. with Icel. *dynr*; Dan. *døn*; Sw. *dön* = a rumbling; Sansc. *dhvani* = a torrent.] A loud and continued noise; a rattling or clattering sound.

"With *din* of arms and minstrelsy."—*Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone*, ii.

dīn, v.t. & i. [A.S. *dinnan*; Icel. *dynja*; Dan. *dōne*; Sw. *dona*; Sansc. *dhvan*.]

A. Transitive:

†1. To strike or stun with a loud continued noise; to harass with clamour.

"Rather live
To bait thee for his bread, and *din* your ears
With hungry cries."—*Ottway: Venice Preserved*, II. 1.

2. To repeat or impress with a loud-continued noise.

"*Dinning* in my ears the folly of refusing honours."

—*Fielcing: Journey from this World*, ch. xxiii.

***B. Intrans.**: To sound with, or as with, a din.

"The gay riot *dinning* in the vale."—*Seward: Sonnets*, p. 25.

dīn, a. [DUN.] Dun; of a tawny colour.

"If it be snails and puddocks they eat, I cannot but say he is like his meat; as *din* as a ducken, as dry as a Fintum speldin."—*Saxen & Gael*, l. 107.

dī-nar, s. [Persian.] A gold coin, the unit of value and of account in Persia, identical in value with the French franc.

"In the Oriental series the very rare *dinar* of A.D. 77, the first struck with purely Muslim types, has been acquired."—*Times*, August 8, 1874.

***dīn-ar-chŷ**, s. [Gr. δι = δις (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and ἀρχή (*archē*) = a government.] The same as DIARCHY (q.v.).

dīn-dle, ***dīn-dylle**, v.i. [Dut. *tintelen*.] To tingle; to feel a tingling pain.

"To *dindylle*: *condolere*."—*Cathol. Anglicum*.

dīn-dle, s. [DINDLE, v.]

Botany:

1. *Sonchus oleraceus*, or *S. arvensis*.

2. Dandelion.

dīn-dliŷ, pr. par., a., & s. [DINDLE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: A tingling pain or sensation.

"... for eares ache and *dindling*."—*Langham: Garden of Health* (1579).

dīn-dŷ-mē-nē, s. [Gr., one of the names of Cybele, from being worshipped on Mount Dindynus in Galatia.]

Zool.: A genus of Trilobites, the typical one of the family Dindymenidae (q.v.).

dīn-dŷ-mēn-i-dæ, s. pl. [Lat. *dindymen(e)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -idae.]

Zool.: A family of Crustaceans, order Trilobita. It is identical with the Zethidae of Barande. It has a semi-circular head-shield, no eyes, tumid cheeks, ten body-rings, with a large tail divided into body-rings. Only known genus, Dindymene, found in the Silurian rocks.

dine,* dyne,* dynyn, v.i. & t. [Fr. *diner*; O. Fr. *disner*, from Low Lat. *dīnā*; Ital. *desino*, supposed to be from Lat. *deceno*, from *decena* = a supper. Skeat rejects Malin's etym. from Lat. *desejuno* = to break one's fast, to breakfast.]

A. Intrans.: To take dinner; to eat the principal meal of the day.

"Has he *dined*, canst thou tell?"—*Shaksp.: Coriolanus*, v. 2.

B. Transitive:

* To eat, to feed on.

"Laborers denied noight to *dine* a day
Nyght-olde worten."—*P. Proverbia*, 4.117.

2. To give a dinner to; to provide a dinner for.

"Boil this restoring root in gen'rous wine,
And set beside the door the sickly stock to *dine*."—*Drayton: Virgil: Georgic* iv. 399, 400.

3. To afford room or convenience for dining; to accommodate at dinner.

"A table massive enough to have *dined* Johnny Armstrong and his merry men."—*Skeat*.

¶ (1) To *dine* with Duke Humphrey: (See extract.)

This proverb [To *dine* with Duke Humphrey] hath altered the original meaning thereof, for first it signified *aliēd vīvere quādā*, to eat by the board or feed for the favour of another man, for Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester . . . was so hospital that every man of fashion, otherwise unprovided, was welcome to *dine* with him. But after the death of good Duke Humphrey (when many of his former alius-men were at a loss for a meal's meat) this proverb did alter its copy: to *dine* with Duke Humphrey importing to be dinnerless."—*Fuller: Worthies*; London.

(2) To *dine* out: To dine at another person's house; to dine away from home.

dine, s. [DINE, v.]

* 1. A dinner.

2. Dinner-time.

"We twa hae paidl'd f' the burn,
Frae mornin' an' till doun."
—*Burns: Auld Lang Syne*.

dīn-ēr, s. [Eng. *din(e)*; -er.]

1. One who dines, or takes dinner.

* 2. [DINNER.]

"Dinner, meal: *dinner*."—*Palgrave*.

diner-out, s. One who habitually dines away from home; one who is frequently invited out to dinner.

***dīn-ēt-ic-al**, a. [Gr. *δινετικός* (*dinētikos*), from *δίνω* (*dīnō*) = to move rapidly.] Whirling round, spinning as on an axis.

"It hath also a *dinetic* motion, and rowls upon its own poles."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. vi, ch. v.

***dīng**, a. [DINGE.] Worthy.

"I pray the, heuand up my handis,
And be thy welbeletol lader *dīng*."—*Douglas: Virgil*, 179, 180.

***dīng,* deng,* dinge,* dyng,* dyngce,* dyngen** (pa. t. * *dang*, * *dong*, * *dung*), v.t. & i. [A.S. * *denegan*; cogn. with Icel. *dengja* = to hammer; Lau. *denge*; Sw. *dänga* = to bang.]

1. Transitive:

1. To strike, to beat.

"His son with sconrings for to *deng*."—*Seven Sages*, 2, 353.

2. To throw with violence, to dash down.

"Whom there charret wheeles downe *dinges*."—*Phaer: Virgil: Æneid* xii.

3. To pierce, to strike through.

"Scho . . . *dang* his self with ane dagger to the heart."—*Belandene: Chron.* bk. ix, ch. xiv.

4. To drive, to thrust out, to expel.

"The valiant Greeks furth frae their ruins *dang*."—*Belandene: Virtue & Vice; Evergreen*, l. 46.

5. To drive or knock in; to burst (generally followed by in).

"The causeway was railed frae the Netherbow to the Stinking Style, with stakes of timber *dang* in the end."—*Spalding: Troubles*, l. 25.

dēl, dōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f
-clan, -tian = shan -tion, -sion = shūn -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -clous, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

6. To beat, to subdue, to overcome.
 "We'll ding Jock o' Dawstow Clench now, after a'!"
 —*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xxxviii.

7. To excel, to surpass.

"Far dang the brightest beauties of the green."
Ferguson: Poems, li. 2.

8. To urge, to press.

"When the signe was offered to him [Ahas] be
 Isiah, and dung on him, he would not hane it."
Brace: Kleren Sermons, E. 8.

B. Intransitive:

1. To hit, to strike, to beat.

"The gleyemen on the tabour dinge"
Havelsok, 2. 229.

2. To drive.

"The hale schoure hoppis and dinge
 In furdie schald, and brayis here and there."
Douglas: Virgil, 302, 3.

3. To rush violently, to attack fiercely.

"Than that, that saw us sodanly
 Thair fayis dunge on thaim, war as rad,
 That that na hart to help thaim had."
Barbour, xiv. 439.

4. To fall or descend heavily, as rain or snow.

5. To bluster, to bounce.

"He huffs and dinge, because we will not spend the
 little we have left, to get him the title of lord Strut."
Arbutnot.

¶ (1) To ding back: To beat back; applied to
 a state of warfare.

"But all thair arguments misgave this nobil mar-
 quis; for the earls come in, and were dunge back
 again."—*Spalding*, li. 157.

(2) To be dunge by: To be confined by some
 ailment.

(3) To ding down: To overthrow.

"The tonn
 Wee takyn thus, and dongyn down."
Barbour, ix. 478.

(4) To ding off, or aff: To drive from.

"Quhill manfully schupe thaim with stand
 At the colat syde, and dunge thaim of the land."
Douglas: Virgil, 325, 8.

(5) To ding on: It is used impersonally, and
 applied to rain, hail, or snow.

"Upon the 3rd of October in the afternoon there fell
 out in Murray a great rain, dinging on night and day."
Spalding: Troubles, l. 59.

(6) To ding oneself: To vex oneself about
 anything. (*Scottch.*)

(7) To ding out:

(a) To expel.

"Sen the Britonis war common enymes baith to
 Scottis and Pichtis, force is to thaim to be recon-
 ciled (reconciled) or ella to be schamfully dunge out of
 Albion."—*Bellendene: Cron.*, bk. l. 7 a.

(b) To frustrate, to defeat.

"I am hopeful that the bottom of their shall
 be dunge out."—*Baillie: Letters*, li. 68.

(8) To ding over: To overturn, to overthrow,
 to overcome.

"Then Alax, wha alane gainetood
 Gods, Trojana, sword and fire,
 See him that cudis be overcome
 Dunge o'er hy his ain ire."
Poems in the Buchan Dioclet, p. 38.

(9) To ding throw: To pierce; to run through
 the body.

"He dang hym throw the body with ane sword afore
 the alter of Sancte John."—*Bellendene: Cron.*, bk. xv.,
 ch. ix.

(10) To ding to dede: To kill with repeated
 strokes.

"Some entrit thal quhar Sotheronne slepand war,
 Apou thaim set with strakis sad and sur;
 Fellit frekis thar thal frekis dunge to dede."
Wallace, vii. 485. MS.

(11) To ding up: To break up, to force open.

"At the Indigings chosen men were plantit to ding
 up durres, and bring out prisoneris."—*Hist. James the
 Best*, p. 147.

*** ding-ding, s.** A term of endearment.

"Loe, here I come a waling my ding-ding"
Tragedy of Hoffman (1651). (*Nares*.)

ding-dong, s. & adv.

A. As substantive:

1. A reduplication of ding, intended to re-
 present the sound of bells.

"I'll begin it—Ding dong, bell."
Ding dong, bell.

Shakespeare: Merchant of Venice, lii. 2.

2. *Horol.*: A striking arrangement in which
 two bells of different tones are used and struck
 in succession to mark the quarter-hours.

B. As adv.: Pell-mell, helter-skelter.

"Falling down helter-skelter, ding-dong."—*Sterne:
 The Fragment*, ch. lii.

*** ding-thrift, s.** A spendthrift; one who
 dings or drives away thrift, that is prudence
 and economy.

"No, not because the ding-thrift now is poore,
 And knowes not where if th' world to borrow more."
Herrick: Works, p. 184.

*** dinged, pa. par. & a.** [DING.]

dinged-work, s. Work embossed by
 blows which depress one surface and raise the
 other. [CHABING.]

diñ-ghy, dinghi, dinghee, dingey, s.
 [Mahatta dinge, dunge.]

Nautical:

1. A row-boat of the Hoogly, which pro-
 bably gave the name to the little jolly-boat of
 the merchant-service, mentioned below.

2. A boat of Bombay, propelled by paddles,
 and having one mast and a settee-sail.

3. An extra boat of a ship for common uses.
 It is clinker-built, from twelve to fourteen
 feet long, and has a beam one-third of its
 length. The name is also applied, on the
 Thames especially, to any small rowing-boat
 not outrigger.

"The water being found partly fresh, Mr. Chaffers
 took the dingey and went up two or three miles."
Darwin: Voyage round the World (1870), ch. viii., p. 69.

diñ-gi-ly (1), adv. [Eng. dingy; -ly.] In a
 dingy, soiled, or dirty manner or state.

*** diñ-gi-ly (2), adv.** [DING, v.] Foreibly.

"Do confute so dingly the sentence and saying of
 Floribel"—*Philpot: Works*, p. 370. (*Davies*.)

diñ-gi-ness, s. [Eng. dingy; -ness.] The
 quality or state of being dingy.

"... the dinginess of the colour."—*G. R. Redgrove,
 in Cassell's Technical Educator*, pt. ii., p. 267.

*** dīng-īng (1), pr. par., a., & s.** [DING, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See
 the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of striking; a stroke,
 a blow.

"He schal be dongun with mani dinginges."—*W. y-
 cliffe: Apolog.*, p. 37.

ding-īng (2), s. [From the sound.] The
 ringing of a bell.

"The accursed dinging of the dustman's bell."—*W.
 Irving: Sketch Book*. (*Davies*.)

diñ-gle, s. [A variant of *dimble* and *dimple*
 (q.v.).] A dell, a hollow, or valley between hills.

"Both field and forest, dingle, cliff and dell,
 And solitary hearth, the signal knew."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, lii. l.

dingle-dangle, a. [A reduplicate of
 DANGLE, v. (q.v.).] Hanging pendulous or
 loosely; dangling.

"By dingle ... he understands boughs hanging
 dingle-dingle over the edge of the dell."—*Warton:
 Notes on Milton*.

diñ-gle, v.i. [DINDLE, DINLE.] To shake,
 to tremble; to be put into a vibrating motion.

"... garring the very stone-and-lime wa's dingle wi'
 his screechings."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xlv.

diñ-gō, s. [A native word.]

Zool.: *Canis Dingo*, the Australian dog, an
 animal of a wolf-like appearance. It is, in all
 probability, not a true native of the island,
 but an importation. It is remarkable as being
 the only mammal not belonging to the group
 of Marsupials (Kangaroos, Wombats, &c.)



DINGO.

found in the island. It approaches the Shep-
 herd's Dog in appearance: the head is elon-
 gated, the forehead flat, and the ears short
 and erect, or slightly inclined forwards. The
 body is thickly covered with hair of two kinds
 —the one woolly and grey, the other silky and
 of a deep yellow or fawn colour. It seldom
 barks or growls if irritated, but erects the
 hairs of its whole body like bristles, and
 becomes furious. Owing to the ravages com-
 mitted by it among sheep, endeavours have
 been made to exterminate the race, and it
 is now only to be found in the interior of
 the island.

diñ-gy, a. [Eng. dung; -y.]

1. Dirty, soiled.

2. Of a dusky, soiled, or dun colour; faded.

"Fresh females may frequently be seen paired with
 battered, faded, or dingy males."—*Darwin: Descent of
 Man*, ch. xi., 400, 401.

*** dingyle, v.t.** [DEIGN.] To deign.

"... he wald ga visit his masonis, and wald not
 dingyle himself to ga from his gallerie to his hall for
 hering of a sermone."—*Knox: Letter to the Faithful in
 London* [Lille, l. 399].

diñ-īng, pr. par., a., & s. [DINE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See
 the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of taking dinner.

dining-chamber, s. A dining-room.

"I came no eoner into the dining-chamber, but he
 steps me to her trencher and steals her capon's leg."
Shakespeare: Two Gentlemen, iv. 4.

dining-hall, s. A dining-room.

dining-room, s. The room in a house
 in which the principal meals are taken.

"Prudence took them into a dining-room, where
 stood a pair of excellent virginals."—*Bunyan: Pil-
 grim's Progress*, pt. ii.

diñ-īte, s. [Named after Prof. Dint, its dis-
 coverer, and Eng. suff. -ite (*Min.*), (q.v.).]

Min.: An inodorous fragile mineral, occur-
 ring in an aggregation or druse of crystals,
 with the appearance of ice, but with a yellow
 tinge. It occurs in lignite deposits at Lun-
 giana, in Tuscany. (*Dana*.)

di-ni-trō, in compos. [Pref. di=twice, two-
 fold, and Eng. nitro- (q.v.).]

Chem.: Applied to compounds in which the
 radical (NO₂) is contained twice, having re-
 placed two atoms of hydrogen, as Dinitro-
 benzene, C₆H₄(NO₂)₂.

dinitro-phenol, s.

Chem.: Nitrophenesic acid, C₆H₄(NO₂)₂O.
 Obtained by the action of nitric acid on
 phenol. It crystallizes in yellow prismatic
 crystals, which melts at 104°. It is slightly
 soluble in water, but dissolves in alcohol.

diñk, a. [Ger. *ding* = gay.] Neat, tidy, trim.
 "My lady's diñk, my lady's drest,
 The flower and fancy o'er the west."
Burns: My Lady's Gown.

diñk, v.i. [DINK, a.] To deck, or dress out.

"Ye may stand there, dinked out and dished forth
 a willing mouthful to some general."—*Blackwood's
 Magazine*, Nov. 1820, p. 154.

diñk-ly, adv. [Eng. dink; -ly.] Neatly.

"They stand see dinkly, rank and file."
R. Galloway: Poems, p. 163.

diñle, diñlle, s. [DINLE, v.]

1. A vibration, a tingling.

2. A thrilling sensation, as applied to the
 mind.

"Ane aye thinks at the first diñlle o' the sentence."
Scott: Heart of Midlothian, ch. xxv.

diñle, dynle, v.t. [Cf. Dut. *tintelen*.]
 [DINLE.]

1. To tremble, to shake.

"The large are diñle reitling with the rusche,
 The brayle dynit and all doun can dusche."
Douglas: Virgil, 294, 30.

2. To make a great noise.

"The birnaid towris doun rolls with ane rusche,
 Quhill all the heunyuns cymit with the dusche."
Douglas: Virgil, 296, 35.

3. To tingle.

diñ-mōnt, * diñ-mōnd, s. [Etyim. uncer-
 tain.] A wether in the second year, or rather
 from the first to the second shearing.

"Kebbla and dallas, gylmayr and diñmōndia."
Compl. of Scotland, p. 103.

diñ-na, v. & neg. [A Scots contr. of *do not*.]
 Do not.

"And the morn's sabbath too," said the querist, "I
 dinna ken what will be done."—*Scott: Guy Mann-
 ington*, ch. xxxvi.

diñ-na-good, diñ-na-gude, a. [A Scots
 contr. of *do no good*.] Worthless, disreput-
 able, good for nothing.

"The wee hit prodigal, diñnagood lassie that was
 here."—*Brownie of Bodsbeck*, li. 163.

dinnod, pa. par. or a. [DIN, v.]

*** diñ-nēr, v.i.** [DINNER, s.] To dine.

"Ken ye wha dinnēr'd on our Bessy's baggies?"—
Jacobite Relics, li. 120.

**diñ-nēr, * dener, * diner, * dynēr,
 * dynēr, * dynere, s.** [Fr. *dîner*, O. Fr.
dinēr = to dine; the infin. being used sub-
 stantively.]

**âte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wôt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôť,
 er, wêre, wôlf, wôrċ. whâ, sôn: mûte, oûb, cûre, ûnite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ô; ey = â. qu = kw.**

1. The principal meal of the day, corresponding to the *deipnon* (deipnon) of the Greeks, and the *cena* of the Romans. It is eaten at various times from mid-day to evening. [DINNER-HOUR.]

"Let me not stay a jot for dinner; go, get it ready."—*Shakesp.*: *Leary*, l. 4.

2. A feast, an entertainment.

dinner-hour, *s.* The hour at which one dines; the time set apart for dinner. In medieval times, and indeed up to the end of last century, the usual hour was about mid-day. Since then the hour has gradually become later, till now from six p.m. to eight p.m. is the usual hour among the wealthier classes.

"The boats being hauled on shore at our dinner-hour, we were admiring from the distance of half-a-mile a perpendicular cliff of ice."—*Darwin*: *Voyage Round the World* (1870), ch. x., p. 224.

dinner-time, *s.* The same as DINNER-HOUR (q.v.).

"At dinner-time we landed among a party of Fuegians."—*Darwin*: *Voyage Round the World* (1870), ch. x., p. 218.

din'-nēr-lēss, *a.* [Eng. *dinner*; -less.] Without dinner.

"To dine with Duke Humphrey, importing to be dinnerless."—*Fuller*: *Worthies*; *London*.

* **din'-nēr-lŷ**, *a.* [Eng. *dinner*; -ly.] Appertaining to dinner; attending upon dinner.

"A gent of her majesties privi-chamber coming to a merry recorder of London, about some state affaire, met him by chance in the street going to dinner to the lord maior, and proffered to deliver him his charge, but the dinnerly officer was so busy on his way that he refused to hear him, posting him over to another season, the gent notwithstanding still urged him to audience, without discovering either who he was or what he would."—*Copley*: *Wits, Fits, and Fancies* (1614). [*Nares*.]

* **din'-nēr-ŷ**, *a.* [Eng. *dinner*; -y.] Pertaining to dinner.

"The dinnerly atmosphere of the salle-à-manger."—*Mrs. Gaskell*: *Curious of True*. [*Davies*.]

din'-nle, *v. & s.* [DINLE.]

din'-noŭs, *a.* [Eng. *din*; -ous.] Noisy.

"Ye're haudin' up, your vile dinnoŭs goravich I' the wuds here."—*Satin Patrick*, li. 335.

dī-nō-brŷ-ī-nā, *s. pl.* [Gr. *δίνος* (dīnos) = a whirling, a round area; *βρύον* (brŷon) = a kind of seaweed, and Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. -ina.]

Zool.: A family of Infusoria. It contains two genera, Dinobryon and Epipyxis.

dī-nōb-rŷ-ōn, *s.* [DINOBRŷINA.]

Zool.: A genus of Infusoria, the typical one of the family Dinobryina. It is distinguished from Epipyxis by an interior red pigment-spot and a flagelliform filament. There are four species.

dī-nōŷ-ēr-as, *s.* [Gr. *δένος* (dēnos) = terrible, and *κέρας* (keras) = a horn, pl. *κέρατα* (kerata).]

Palæont.: A genus of Mammalia, order Diuocera (q.v.).

dī-nō-ċēr-a-ta, *s. pl.* [Pl. of Mod. Lat. *dinoceras* (q.v.).]

Palæont.: An order of Mammalia having on each of the four feet five well-developed toes, each terminated by a hoof. There are three pairs of horn cores. No upper incisors; upper canines assuming the form of long tusks directed downwards. The species are large mammals from the Eocene of North America. Prof. Cope ranks the Diuocera as an aberrant group of Ungulata, while Prof. Marsh considers them a distinct order intermediate between the Perissodactyle Ungulata and the Proboscidea.

dī-nō-ċhār-ī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *dinocaris* (s); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Zool.: A family of loricated free-swimming Rotifers, with three genera.

dī-nōōh-a-ris, *s.* [Gr. *δίνος* (dīnos) = a whirling, and *χαρίς* (charis) = grace, pleasure.]

Zool.: A genus of Rotatoria, the type of the family Dinocariidae. The lorica is vase-shaped, with projecting plates, or dorsal spines; head retractile, eye single; foot and toes very long, the former bearing spines. There are three species.

* **dīn-ōm-īo**, *a.* [Gr. *δις* (dis) = twice, twofold, and *νόμος* (nomos) = a pasture, a region.]

Bot.: A term applied to a group of plants which occurs in two of the six great divisions of the globe. [*Balfour*: *Botany*, § 1,151.]

dī-nōph-ŷs, *s.* [Gr. *δένος* (dēnos) = strange, dreadful, and *ὄφης* (ophis) = a snake.]

Palæont.: A genus of Ophidia, formed for the reception of a gigantic constricting serpent from the Tertiary rocks of the United States.

dī-nōph-ŷ-sis, *s.* [Gr. *δένος* (dēnos) = strange, dreadful, and *φύσις* (phusis) = nature.]

Zool.: A genus of Infusoria belonging to the family Peridinidae. They are marine. There extends down the body a folded crest or fringe, like that of Stentor, except that it is a part of the carapace. A crown of cilia exists round the neck, and a longer flagelliform filament.

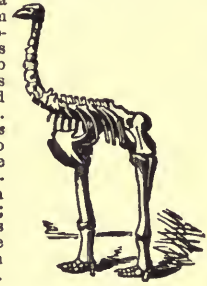
dī-nōr-nī-dæ, **dī-nōr-nīth-ī-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *dinornis* (s), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Ornith.: A family of fossil Ratite birds found in New Zealand, and believed to be akin to the Struthionidae, or Ostriches. Chief genera, Dinornis and Palapteryx. The natives called these birds Moas. They have the wings useless for flight, their place, however, being supplied by strong cursorial feet. They occur in the Post-Tertiary of Recent deposits in New Zealand. Type, Dinornis (q.v.). [*Moā*.] There are other species from the European Miocene.

dī-nōr-nis, **dēi-nōr-nis**, *s.* [Gr. *δένος* (dēnos) = strange, unusual . . . fearful, terrible, dreadful, and *ὄρνις* (ornis) = a bird.]

Ornith.: A genus of fossil birds, founded by Prof. Owen, and published by him in Nov., 1839, with much sagacity, on the authority of the fragment of a femur brought from New Zealand. Subsequent discoveries have brought to light several species of Dinornis, and some allied genera.

Dinornis giganteus was from ten to eleven or twelve feet high, or one-third higher than the tallest ostrich; *D. struthionides* was seven feet, or the height of an ostrich of moderate size; *D. dromioides* five feet, or that of the emu; and *D. didiformis* four feet, or between the cassowary and the dodo. The Maories say that these birds co-existed with their ancestors, and bones, with the fragment of an egg-shell apparently burnt, found by Mr. Walter Mantell, seem to confirm the belief. [*Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, iv. 225-241; vi. 319-342, &c.]



DINORNIS.

dī-nō-saur, * **dēi-nō-saur**, *s.* [DINOSAURIA.] A member of the sub-order Diuosauria.

" . . . in the Dinosaur it may be a question."—*Huxley*, in *Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, xxvi. (1870), 27.

dī-nō-sau-rī-a, * **dēi-nō-sau-rī-a**, *s. pl.* [Gr. *δένος* (dēnos) = strange, unnatural, . . . fearful, terrible, dreadful, and *σαῦρος* (sauros), or *σαῦρα* (sau-ra) = a lizard.]

Palæont.: A tribe or sub-order of Reptiles established by Herman von Meyer in 1832, and subsequently called by him Pachypodes, or Pachypoda. In 1841 Professor Owen gave them the name which they still retain, Dinosauria. Huxley places them as one of two sub-orders under his order Ornithoscelida [ORNITHOSCELIDA], and thus defines them: Cervical vertebrae short, femur as long as or longer than the tibia. Huxley divides them into three families: the Megalosauridae, the Scelidosauridae, and the Iguanodontidae (q.v.). [*Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, xxvi. (1870) 1-51.]

dī-nō-sau-rī-an, * **dēi-nō-sau-rī-an**, *a. & s.* [Mod. Lat. *dinosauria* (a), and Eng. adj. suff. -an.]

A. As adj.: Pertaining or belonging to the Dinosauria.

" . . . a thoroughly dinosaurian aspect."—*Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, xlii. 48.

B. As subst.: A member of the sub-order Dinosauria. [*Owen*: *Report on British Fossil Reptiles*, 1841.]

dī-nō-thērē, *s.* [DINOTHERIUM.] Any individual of the fossil genus Dinotherium (q.v.).

dī-nō-thēr-ī-ŷm, *s.* [Gr. *δένος* (dēnos) = . . . terrible, and *θηρίον* (thērion) = a beast, a wild animal.]

Palæont.: A genus of fossil mammals generally referred to the order Proboscidea, or to the order Cetacea. *Dinotherium giganteum*, of which the entire skull and lower jaws were found in Miocene sand at Eppelsheim on the Rhine by Klipstein, and



DINOTHERIUM.

were described by Kaup, was apparently larger than the elephant. Its tusks, which projected from the lower jaw, curved downwards, and were used by the animal, which was semi-aquatic, to support its head upon the shore. It is believed that it had a short flexible trunk.

dīn-ōx-īde, *s.* [See def.] An erroneous form of dioxide (q.v.).

dīn-ōme, *a.* [Eng. *din*; -some.] Noisy, dinning.

dint, * **dent**, * **dunt**, * **dynt**, * **dyntte**, *s.* [*A.S.* *dynt*; cogn. with *fecl*. *dynt* = a dint *dynta* = to dint; Sw. dial. *dunt* = a stroke *dunta* = to strike.]

I. Literally:

1. A blow, a stroke.

"At a dint he slow them thre."—*Havelok*, 1,807.

2. The mark, dent, or indentation caused by and remaining after a blow.

"From Kahlbonokka's forehead,
From his snow-be sprinkled tresses,
Drops of sweat fell fast and heavy,
Making dints upon the anes."

Longfellow: *Song of Hiawatha*, li.

* *II. Figuratively*:

1. A blow, a calamity.

"Thurrh Adamas gilltess dintt,
Wass all maunkinn thurrhwundedd."

Ormulum, 4,290.

2. Power, force.

"O, now you weep; and I, perceive, you feel
The dint of pity."—*Shakesp.*: *Julius Caesar*, iii. 2.

¶ *By dint of*: By means of, by the power or force of.

"Alone able to make these discoveries by dint of reason."—*Bolingbroke*: *Essays*, lii.; & *Monchem*.

dint, * **dunten**, * **dynt**, * **dynt**, *v. & i.* [DYNT, *s.*]

A. Transitive:

* *I.* To beat, to strike, to drive with blows.

"Dunt the devels thider in."

Metrical Romances, p. xii.

2. To make a dint, indentation, or hollow in; to dent.

"There's hood upon that dinted sword,
A stain its steel can never lose."

Byron: *The Giaour*.

3. To impress deeply.

"Fall foul the hand which bends the steel
Around the courses' thundering heel:
That'er shall dint a squire wound
On fair Glamorgan's velvet ground."

Scott: *Norman Horsehoe*, l.

* *B. Intrans.*: To strike, to beat, to hit.

"Doughtly dynted on mules and on steds."

Towneley: *Mysteria*, p. 224.

dīnt-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [DINT.]

dīnt-ŷng, *pr. par. or a.* [DINT, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of striking, beating, or indenting.

dīnt-lēss, *a.* [Eng. *dint*; -less.] Without, or free from any dints.

"Veiling with hushed softness its dintless rocks"—*Ruskin*.

bōil, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōw**; **cat**, **ċell**, **chorus**, **ċhin**, **benċh**; **go**, **ċem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **aš**; **expect**, **ċenophon**, **exist**. **ph** - **ċ** - **clan**, **-tlan** = **shan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shūn**; **-tċion**, **-ċion** = **zhūn**. **-cious**, **-tious**, **-siuous** = **shūs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bēl**, **dēl**.

* **dī-nū-mēr-ā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *dinumeratio*, from *dinumeratus*, pa. par. of *dinūmero* = to count up.] The act of numbering or counting out singly.

dī-ōc'-ē-san, *a. & s.* [Fr. *diocésain*; Sp. & Ital. *diocesano*; Port. *diocesano*, from Low Lat. *diocesanus*.] [DIOCESE.]

A. *As adj.*: Of or pertaining to a diocese.

"Either by *diocesan* or provincial synods."—*Speilman: De Septuaginta*, p. 198.

B. *As substantive*:

1. One who has ecclesiastical jurisdiction over a diocese; the bishop of s diocese. The term *diocesan* is more limited than *bishop*, the latter including all the peculiar functions of the episcopate, while the former has reference only to the bounds in which these functions shall be exercised.

† 2. (Pl.): Clergy having any dignity in a diocese.

"The bishops sold to the curates, and to other ecclesiastics, their *dioceses*, this liberty."—*Urguhart: Rabelais*, bk. II, ch. vii. [note].

diocesan court, *s.*

Eccles.: A consistorial or consistory.

dī-ō-cēse, * **dī-o-cise**, * **dī-o-cyse**, *s.*

[Fr. *diocèse*; Lat. *diocesis*, from Gr. *διοκισμός* (*diokisμός*) = housekeeping, administration; *διοικέω* (*diokéō*) = to keep house, to manage; *diá* = *diá* (dia) = through, and *οἶκος* (*oikos*) = to inhabit; *oikos* (*oikos*) = a house; Port. *diocese*; Ital. & Sp. *diocesi*.]

1. The territorial district or portion of the Church forming the spiritual jurisdiction of a bishop.

"The bishops of several extensive *dioceses* were able to report to him that not a single dissenter was to be found within their jurisdiction."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. I.

* 2. A division, a district, a province.

"He . . . had in every *diocese* a dyer's name."—*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 231.

¶ Even as early as the New Testament history we find some plain indications of the rise of the diocesan system, in the cases respectively of James, Bishop of Jerusalem; Timothy, Bishop of Ephesus; Titus, of Crete; to whom may be added the Angels or Bishops of the Seven Churches in Asia. These were resident in cities, and had jurisdiction over the churches and inferior clergy in those cities, and probably in the country adjacent. To these episcopal districts or bishoprics the name of Diocese was not given till the beginning of the fourth century. Previously to that period they were denominated *Parochia*. Dioceses retain this primitive meaning, indicating the territories of jurisdiction of bishops in the Roman Catholic and Protestant Episcopal Churches. Each of the States of the American Union possesses one or more dioceses of each of these churches, while they are numerous in Great Britain and Ireland.

¶ For the difference between *diocese* and *bishopric*, see *BISHOPRIC*.

* **dī-ō-cēse-nēr**, *s.* [DIOCESE.] One who belongs to a diocese.

"Parishoners or *diocesseners*."—*Bacon*.

* **dī-ō-cēss**, *s.* [DIOCESE.]

dī-ōc'-lē-a (pl. **dī-ōc'-lē-æ**), *s.* [Named after Diocles Carystius, an ancient Greek botanist.]

Botany:

1. *Sing.*: A genus of papilionaceous plants, the typical one of the sub-tribe Dioclee (q.v.).

2. *Pl. (Dioclee)*: A sub-tribe of papilionaceous plants, tribe Phaseoleæ.

Dī-ō-clē-tian, *s. & a.* [Lat. *Diocletianus*.]

A. *As subst.*: The name of one of the Roman emperors, proclaimed at Chalcedon, in A.D. 284. In his reign took place one of the cruellest persecutions of the Christians. He was originally a private soldier. He resigned the sovereignty in A.D. 305, and died nine years after.

B. *As adj.*: (See the compounds).

Diocletian era, *s.*

Chron.: An era used by Christian writers until the introduction of the Christian era in the sixth century, and still employed by the Abyssinians and Copts. It dates from the day on which Diocletian was proclaimed Emperor (August 29, 284), and is also called the Era of Martyrs, from the persecution of

Christians in the last year of his reign. (*Haydn*, &c.)

Diocletian window, *s.*

Arch.: A Venetian window.

dī-ō-ta-hē-dral, *a.* [Gr. *di* = *dis* (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and Eng. *octahedral* (q.v.).]

Crystallog.: Having the form of an octahedral prism with tetrahedral summits.

dī-ōd'-ī-a, *s.* [Gr. *di* = *diá* (dia) = through, across, and *ὁδός* (*hodos*) = a way.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, consisting of trailing shrubs or herbs, with small white flowers, natural order Rubiaceæ. They are natives of the warm parts of America and Africa. The name is derived from many of the species growing by the roadside.

dī-ō-dōn, *s.* [Gr. *di* = *dis* (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and *ὀδών* (*odous*), genit. *ὀδόντος* (*odontos*) = a tooth.]

Ichthy.: A genus of teleostean fish, family Gymnodontes, order Plectognathi, deriving their name from the fact that the ivory-like terminations of the jaws show no suture, and the fish thus appear to possess but two teeth. The body, as in other members of the family, can be inflated with air till the creature floats on the surface of the water under side uppermost; it is likewise covered with ossifications in the skin, each with a pair of lateral roots and a stiff, movable, erectile spine. The roundness of these fish when distended has earned for them the name of Globe-fish, or Prickly Globe-fish (*Orbes épineux* of the French), in addition to the designations Porcupine-fish and Sea Hedgehog, suggested by the numerous spines. The four species of Diodon are found in all the seas between the Tropics, and range to the Cape of Good Hope. The largest species (*Diodon hystrix*) attains the length of two feet six inches. The food of Diodon consists of crustaceans and sea-weeds, for the trituration of which its jaws are admirably adapted. This genus has by some naturalists been made the type of a family Diodontidae.

dī-ō-dōn'-tī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *diodon*; *t* connective, and Lat. fem. adj. pl. suff. *-idæ*.]

Ichthy.: A family of fishes, of which Diodon is the type. It belongs to the order Teleostei, and the sub-order Plectognathi.

dī-ō-cī-a, *s.* [Gr. *di* = *dis* (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and *οἶκος* (*oikos*) = a house.]

Bot.: The twenty-second class in the Linnean system. It comprehends those plants which have the stamiferous and pistilliferous flowers on separate individuals.

dī-ō-cī-ous, **dī-ō-cī-an**, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *diœcia* (*diœcia*), and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous*, *-ian*.]

1. *Bot.*: A term applied to unisexual plants, such as the willow and hemp, in which the stamiferous and pistilliferous flowers are on separate individuals.

"Monœcious and *diœcious* plants are produced by the suppression of the essential organs of the flowers."—*Batfleur: Botany*, § 648.

2. *Zool.*: A term applied to those animals in which the sexes are distinct: that is, those in which the ovum is produced by one individual (female) and the spermatozoid by another (male). It is opposed to Monœcious (q.v.).

dī-ō-cī-ous-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *diœcious* (q.v.); *-ly*.]

Bot.: In a diœcious manner; having stamens or pistils in different plants.

diœciously-hermaphrodite, *a.*

Bot.: Hermaphrodite, but yet not having perfect stamens and pistil in any one individual flower.

† **dī-ō-cī-ous-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *diœcious*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being diœcious.

† **dī-ō-cī-ism**, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *diœcia* (*diœcia*), and Eng. suff. *-ism*.] The same as DIOECIOUSNESS (q.v.).

Dī-ōg'-ēn-ēs, *s.* [Gr.] The name of a celebrated Greek philosopher, a native of Sinope. He was the disciple of Antisthenes, the founder of the Cynic school of philosophy. He was born in B.C. 413. His utter disregard of all the conveniences and comforts of life caused him great notoriety. He wore a coarse

cloak, and lodged in a tub or cask. In his old age, when sailing from Athens to Ægina, he was captured by pirates and carried to Crete, where he was sold as a slave to a wealthy Corinthian, named Xenias, who made him tutor of his children, and eventually gave him his freedom. He died at Corinth, B.C. 323.

Diogenes' crab, *s.*

Zool.: A species of *Cænobita*, so called from its habit of making its residence in a shell, as Diogenes did in his tub. It is a native of the West Indies, and somewhat resembles the Hermit-crab.

Diogenes' cup, *s.*

Anat.: The cup-like cavity of the hand, formed by bending the metacarpal bone of the little finger. It derives its name from the story that Diogenes, seeing a boy drinking water from the palm of his hand, threw away his cup as a useless luxury, and used his hand for drinking ever after.

dī-ōl'-cō, *in compos.* [Gr. *di* = *dis* (*dis*) = twice, and *οἶκος* (*oikos*) = a house.] DIOECIOUS.

diolco-polygamous, *a.*

Bot.: A term used when some of the flowers of a diœcious plant produce hermaphrodite flowers. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

* **dī-ōl'-cōus**, * **dī-ōic**, *a.* [DIOECIOUS.]

dī-ō-mō-dē-a, *s.* [After Diomedes, one of the Greek warriors before Troy.]

Ornith.: A genus of birds belonging to the Procellariæ, or Petrels. *Diomedea exulans* is the albatross (q.v.).

dī-ōn, *s.* [Gr. *di* = *dis* (*dis*) = twice, and *ὄον* (*oon*) = an egg. So named because each scale bears two ovules.]

Bot.: A genus of Cycadaceæ. The leaves are pinnate; the leaflets very sharp; female cone large, with lance-shaped woolly scales, each scale with two large seeds. A kind of arrowroot is made in Mexico from the starch which exists copiously in the seeds of *Dion edule*.

dī-ō-nē-a, *s.* [Gr. *Διώνη* (*Diōnē*), one of the names of Venus.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the natural order Drosaceæ. It consists of a single species, *Dionaea muscipula*, commonly called Venus' Fly-trap. The lamina is articulated to the petiole, and consists of two portions united together by a joint along the



DIONÆA.

midrib. On the upper side of each part of the lamina are situated three irritable hairs, with swellings at the base, which, on being touched, cause the folding of the divisions from below upwards, so as to enclose any object, as a fly, which may happen to light on them. The food thus captured is digested by the action of a fluid resembling gastric juice in its properties. Venus' Fly-trap is a native of North America. The corymbs are terminal, the flowers large and white.

dī-ō-nys'-ī-a, **dī-ō-nys'-ī-a**, *s.* [DIONYSIAC ¶ (3).]

dī-ō-nys'-ī-ak, **dī-ō-nys'-ī-āk**, *a.* [Gr. *Διονυσιακός* (*Dionysiakos*) = pertaining to Dionysos or to the Dionysia, Bacchic.]

Class. Myth.: Belonging or relating to Dionysos.

"Another vase represents Hephaistos returning to heaven on the Dionysiac ass."—*R. Brown: Great Dionysiac Myth*, I, 342.

āte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, ūnite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

¶ (1) *Dionysiac cycle*: (See extract).

"The *Dionysiac cycle* forms the third of Milligen's well-known seven divisions of the Vases, according to their subjects; and includes the History of Dionysos, the Satyrs, Sellenoi, Bakchai, Mainades, the Bakchik Thiasos, the ass Eratou, Dionysiac Festivals, processions, dances, iustic scenes, and general amusements."—*R. Brown: Great Dionysiac Myth*, l. 323.

(2) *Dionysiac dance*: A religious dance in honour of Dionysos, in which the performers pantomimically represented the principal actions of that deity.

(3) *Dionysiac festivals*:

(a) The *Διονυσία κατ' ἀγρούς* (*Dionusia kat' agrou*), or Lesser Dionysia, were celebrated in the various demes of Attica, in the month of Poseideon, corresponding nearly to our December. This rural festival was doubtless the most ancient of the feasts in honour of Dionysos, and was celebrated with the greatest merriment and freedom; while it lasted slaves enjoyed their liberty, and took part in the rejoicings. It was especially a vintage festival, accompanied by song, dance, phallus-processions, and the impromptu performances of itinerant players, in which may be discovered the origin of comedy. R. Brown (*op. cit.*), who considers Dionysos a Semitic deity, remarks upon the vintage shoutings of Semitic nations, and in that connection cites Isaiah xvi. 9: "I will bewail with the weeping of Jazer the vine of Sibmah: I will water thee with my tears, O Heshbon and Elealeh: for the shouting for thy summer fruits and for thy harvest is fallen."

(b) The *Lenæa*, so called from *Ληνῆος* (*Lenos*) = a winepress, were held in the month Gamelion, corresponding nearly to our January. The place of its celebration was the ancient temple of Dionysos, near which stood the Dionysiac theatre. At the Lenæa there were processions and scenic contests in tragedy and comedy; a goat was sacrificed, and the chorus, standing round the altar, sang the dithyrambic ode to the god.

(c) The *Antheseria*, or Feast of Flowers, took place in the month Anthesterion, corresponding nearly to February, and lasted three days. On the first day the casks of wine made in the preceding year were opened and tasted; the second day seems to have been devoted to boisterous jollity and to rude dramatic representations like those of the Lesser Dionysia; on the last day pots with flowers, seeds, and cooked vegetables were offered to Dionysos and to Hermes Chthonius, and games in honour of the god were celebrated.

(d) The fourth Attic festival—*Διονυσία ἐν ἀστέϊ* (*Dionusia en astei*), the Festival in the City, or Greater Dionysia—was celebrated in the month Elaphebolion, corresponding nearly to our March, but it is uncertain whether it lasted more than one day. It was an expression of joy at the departure of winter and the promise of returning summer. According to Demosthenes the following was the order in which the solemnities took place: the great public procession, the chorus of boys, the chorus proper, and performance of comedies and tragedies. The prize awarded to the dramatist for the best play consisted of a crown, and his name was proclaimed in the Dionysiac theatre.

Dī-ō-nŷ'-sōs, Dī-ō-nŷ'-sūs, s. [Gr. Διόνυσος (*Dionusos*).]

Greek Myth.: The Greek god of wine, too often confused with the Latin Bacchus (q.v.).

¶ *Fruit of Dionysos*: (For def. see extract).

"Dionysos is the nature, overflowing, and intoxicating power of Nature, which carries man away from his usual quiet and sober mode of living. Wine is the most natural and appropriate symbol of that power, and is therefore called the *Fruit of Dionysos*."—*Smith: Dict. of Greek and Roman Myth.*

dī-ō-phān-tine, a. [After *Diophantus*, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ine*.] Of or pertaining to Diophantus, a mathematician of Alexandria, who wrote on algebra and arithmetic about the third century, A.D., according to some, but the more probable account is that he was contemporary with the Emperor Julian the Apostate, 354-363 A.D. It is to his treatise that we are, to the present day, indebted for most of our knowledge on the solution of indeterminate problems.

diophantine analysis, s.

Math.: A branch of algebra which treats of the method of solving certain kinds of indeterminate problems, relating principally to

square and cube numbers, and rational right-angled triangles. The following are examples:

1. To separate a given square number into two parts, each of which shall be a square number.

2. To find three square numbers which are in arithmetical progression.

3. To find a right-angled triangle whose sides shall be commensurable with each other.

dī-ōp'-side, s. [Gr. *δῖς* (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and *ὄψις* (*opsis*) = appearance.]

Min.: A variety of Pyroxene, containing no alumina. It is of a white, yellowish, or pale green colour, occurring in crystals, cleavable, and granular, massive. At times found colourless and transparent. Sp. gr. 3.2—3.38. Compos.: Silica, 55.7; magnesia, 18.5; lime, 25.8 = 100. It is also called Malacolite (q.v.). A similar crystallized body has been produced by fusing silica, lime, and magnesia in the proper proportions.

dī-ōp'-sis, s. [Gr. *δῖς* (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and *ὄψις* (*opsis*) = appearance.]

1. *Entom.*: A genus of Dipterous insects, belonging to the family Muscidae, in which the eyes and antennae are situated at the extremities of long, slender, horny peduncles, rising from the sides of the head.

2. *Zool.*: A genus of turbellarian worms.

dī-ōp'-tāse, s. [Gr. *δῖς* (*dis*) = through, and *ὀπταί* (*optamai*) = to see, because the cleavage directions are distinguishable on looking through the crystal.]

Mineralogy:

1. A species of beryl.

2. A rhombohedral mineral, of an emerald-green colour, with a vitreous lustre and green streak. It is brittle and transparent, or sub-translucent. Sp. gr. 3.27—3.34. Hardness = 5. Compos.: Silica, 36.47—38.93; oxyd of copper, 45.10—50.10; water, 11.40—12.29. It is found in Tartary and Nassau, and is also called Emerald-copper or rhombohedral emerald-malachite.

*** dī-ōp'-tēr, * dī-ōp'-tra, s.** [Gr. *διοπτρῖς* (*dioptrēs*), *διόπτρα* (*dioptra*), from *διδῶ* (*didō*) = through, and *ὀπταί* (*optamai*) = to see.]

1. An old form of theodolite.

2. The unit of refractive power of a lens, having a focal length of one metre. The numerical power of a lens expressed in dioptries is the ratio of one metre to its focal length.

dī-ōp'-trīc, dī-ōp'-trīc-al, a. [Gr. *διοπτρικός* (*dioptrikos*) = pertaining to the dioptræ or dioptra (q.v.).]

1. Affording a medium for or assisting the sight in the view of distant objects.

"View the asperities of the moon through a dioptric glass, and venture at the proportion of her hills by their shadows."—*More: Antidote against Atheism*.

2. Of or pertaining to dioptries.

dioptric light, s. A plan of lighting used in lighthouses in which the illumination is produced by refraction instead of reflection, as in Catoptrics (q.v.), the rays from a central lamp being transmitted through a combination of lenses surrounding it. Lenses were used in the South Foreland light in 1752, and in the Portland light in 1789. The system fell into disfavour, owing to certain mechanical difficulties in the construction and arrangement of the lenses. It was revived and improved by Fresnel about 1810, and has been generally adopted throughout France and Holland, and partially in England. It is considered superior to the catoptric, and was re-adopted in England in 1834, being placed in the Lundy Island Lighthouse, Devonshire. (*Knight*.)

dioptric micrometer, s. A form of the double image micrometer, introduced by Ramsden (1735-1800), in which the divided lens is in the eye-tube. In the ordinary form it is the object-glass which is divided.

dioptric telescope, s.

Optical Instrum.: The same as a refracting telescope. It is opposed to a catoptric or reflecting telescope.

*** dī-ōp'-trīcs, * dī-ōp'-trīcks, s.** [*DIOPTRIC*.]

Optics: That branch of the science which treats of the different refractions of light in

passing through different mediums, as air, water, glass, &c., but especially through lenses. [*REFRACTION*.]

dī-ō-ra'-ma, s. [Gr. *δῖς* (*dis*) = through, and *ὄραμα* (*horama*) = a view; *ὁράω* (*horōō*) = to see.]

1. A mode of scenic representation in which the spectator and picture are placed in separate rooms, and the picture viewed through an aperture the sides of which are continued towards the picture, so as to prevent the distraction of the eye by other objects. All light admitted passes through this aperture from the picture, which is illumined by light from above at such an angle as to be reflected through the aperture towards the spectators. By means of shutters, screens, and reflectors, the light is modified to represent changes of sunlight, cloud, and moonlight; transparent portions of the picture admitting light from behind certain portions which are brilliantly illumined. (*Knight*.)

¶ Dioramas were first exhibited in London, September 29, 1823, by the inventors, M.M. Daguerre and Bouton.

2. A building in which dioramic views are exhibited.

dī-ō-rām'-īc, a. [Eng. *dioram(a)*; *-īc*.] Relating or pertaining to a diorama.

*** dī-ō-rīsm, s.** [Gr. *διορισμός* (*diorismos*) = a defining, a definition; *διορίζω* (*diorizō*) = to bound, to define.] The act of defining; a definition, a distinction.

"To eat things sacrificed to idols, is one mode of idolatry; but, by a prophetic diorism, it signifies idolatry in general."—*More: Expos. of Ser. Churches*, p. 72.

*** dī-ō-rīs'-tīc, * dī-ō-rīs'-tīc-al, a.** [Gr. *διοριστικός* (*dioristikos*), from *διορίζω* (*diorizō*) = to bound, to define.] Defining, distinguishing.

*** dī-ō-rīs'-tīc-al-ly, adv.** [Eng. *dioristical*; *-ly*.] By way of definition or distinction.

"Which vice is here noted by Neolatinism dioristically."—*More: Expos. of S.-v. Churches*, p. 72.

dī-ō-rīte, dī-ō-rīte, s. [Gr. *διόρος* (*dioros*) = a divider; *διορίζω* (*diorizō*) = to divide, to bound.]

Geol.: A granite-like rock, consisting of hornblende and albite. It is greyish-white to nearly black in colour. It derives its name from being unmistakable or clearly defined, as distinguished from Dolerite (q.v.).

dī-ō-rīt'-īc, a. [Eng. *diorit(e)*; *-īc*.] Pertaining to, containing, or of the nature of diorite.

dī-ōr-thō, in compos. [Gr. *δῖς* (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and Eng., &c., *ortho-* (q.v.).]

Chem.: A term applied to aromatic compounds containing two benzene rings, in each of which the atoms of hydrogen in the position (1-2) are respectively replaced by other monad elements, or monad radicals.

dī-ōr-thō'-sis, s. [Gr., from *διόρθω* (*diorthōō*) = to make straight; *δῖς* (*dis*) = through, and *ὀρθός* (*orthos*) = to make straight; *ὀρθός* (*orthos*) = straight.]

1. *Surg.*: The reduction of a fracture or dislocated bone.

2. *Rhet.*: (See extract).

"The diorthosis, i.e., the setting free from figure and parable, the fulfilment—of the Old Testament in the New."—*British Quarterly Review* (1873), vol. lvi. p. 297.

*** dī-ōr-thōt'-īc, a.** [Gr. *διορθωτικός* (*diorthotikos*), from *διορθώω* (*diorthōō*).] Pertaining to the correction or emendation of ancient texts.

"He took leave for ever of diorthotic criticism."—*London Quarterly Review*, in *Ogilvie*.

dī-ōs-cō-rē-a, s. [Named after Dioscorides, a Greek physician.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, the typical one of the order Dioscoreaceæ. Various species, as *Dioscorea alata*, *sativa*, *Batatas*, and *aculeata*, produce the esculent tubers called Yams, which are used in warm countries as a substitute for potatoes.

dī-ōs-cō-rē-a'-cē-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *dioscore(a)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-acē-*.]

Bot.: A natural order of plants belonging to the class Dicotyledons, consisting of twining shrubs, with large epigeal or hypogeal tubers;

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, cēll, chorus, chīn, bench; go, gēm; thīn, thīs; sin, aš; expect, Xēnophon, exist. ph = f. -ctan, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -fion, -sion = zhūn. -tions, -sious, -cious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del

leaves alternate, sometimes opposite, and reticulate; flowers small, spiked, bracteate, and unisexual; perianth in six divisions, adherent; seeds compressed, winged or wingless. Lindley enumerates six genera and 110 species. *Testudinaria Elephantipes* is the Tortoise plant of the Cape, or Elephant's-foot. *Tamus communis*, Black Bryony, is common in hedge-rows in England. [BRAYONV.]

di-ōs-ma, *s.* [Gr. $\delta\iota\alpha$ (*dia*) = through, and $\sigma\mu\alpha$ (*osmā*) = a smell.]

1. *Bot.*: A genus of plants, belonging to the Rutaceæ or Rue family. They are small shrubs with white or red flowers; leaves alternate or opposite, simple. They are remarkable for their overpowering and penetrating odour, arising from the presence of a yellowish volatile oil. They are the Bucku plants of the Cape of Good Hope.

2. *Pharm.*: It has been employed in chronic affections of the bladder and urinary organs in general, and has also been administered in cholera.

di-ōs-mē-sa, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *diosma*(a), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*sa*.]

Bot.: A sub-order of plants, with exalbuminous seeds, and a two-valved endocarp, which dehisces at the base, and when the seed is ripe separates from a two-valved sarcoarp. They abound at the Cape of Good Hope and New Holland.

di-ōs-mī-ne, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *diosma*(a), and Eng. suff. -*ine* (Chem.) (q.v.).]

Chem.: A chemical substance obtained from the leaves of *Diosma crinata*.

di-ōs-mō-se, *s.* [Gr. $\delta\iota\sigma\mu\sigma$ (*diosmos*) = transmitting smells.]

Botan. Physiol.: The mingling of fluids through a permeable partition wall without visible perforations. It is called also Osmose and Diffusion.

di-ōs-py-rōs, *s.* [Gr. $\delta\iota\sigma$ (*dios*) = divine, and $\pi\upsilon\rho\sigma$ (*pyros*) = wheat.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the natural order Ebenaceæ. They consist of trees and shrubs, with white or pale yellow flowers. *Diospyros Lotus* is the Indian Date-plum, and is supposed by some to be the Lotus of the ancients. [LORUS.] The trees of several of the species furnish ebony wood. The fruit of *D. kaki* is occasionally brought from China as a dry sweetmeat, and *D. virginiana* is the date-plum, the bark of which is employed as a febrifuge, along the Mississippi, in cases of *cholera infantum* and diarrhoea. A kind of cider has been made from this fruit, and a spirituous liquor distilled from its fermented infusion.

di-ō-ta, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. $\delta\iota\omega\tau\sigma$ (*diōtos*) = two-eared; $\delta\iota$ = $\delta\iota\varsigma$ (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and $\omega\tau\sigma$ (*ous*), genit. $\omega\tau\sigma$ (*ōtos*) = an ear.]

Antiq.: A vessel used for water or wine. It had a narrow neck, a full body, and two handles, whence the name. The form and size varied, but it was generally made tall and narrow, and terminating in a point, which could be let into a stand or into the ground, to keep the vessel upright, in which position several have been found in the cellars at Pompeii.



DIOTA.

di-ō-tis, *s.* [Gr. $\delta\iota\omega\tau\sigma$ (*diōtos*) = two-eared; $\delta\iota$ = $\delta\iota\varsigma$ (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and $\omega\tau\sigma$ (*ous*), genit. $\omega\tau\sigma$ (*ōtos*) = an ear.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, belonging to the natural order Chenopodiaceæ, so called from the two eslike appendages at the base of the florets. *Diota maritima* (Sea-side Cotton-weed) is wild in Britain, being found on sea shores, chiefly in the east and south of England. The root runs deeply into the sand; the leaves, which are oblong, are covered with a dense tomentum of a white colour; the flowers are yellow.

di-ōx-ide, **di-ōx-id**, *s.* [Gr. $\delta\iota$ = $\delta\iota\varsigma$ (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and Eng. *oxide* (q.v.).]

Chem.: A term applied to an oxide consisting of one atom of a metal combined with two of oxygen.

di-ōx-in-dōl, *s.* [Eng. *dioxide*; *ind*(igo), and (*alcohol*).]

Chem.: $C_6H_7NO_2$. Ortho-amido-phenyl-glycolic anhydride, $C_6H_4-\frac{CH(OH)CO}{NH}$.

oxindol is obtained by boiling isatin with water containing a little hydrochloric acid and zinc dust. It is soluble in water and in alcohol, crystallizes in colourless prisms, which turn yellow. It melts at 180°, and decomposes at 195°, forming aniline. Its aqueous solution oxidizes and turns red, isatin being formed. By the action of nitrous acid on its alcoholic solution, it is converted into nitroso-dioxindol, $C_8H_8(NO)NO_2$, which melts at 300°, and sublimes in white needles.

di-ōx-ŷ, **di-ōx-**, *in compos.* [Gr. $\delta\iota$ = $\delta\iota\varsigma$ (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and Eng., &c., *oxy* (q.v.).]

Chem.: A term applied to organic compounds containing the monad radical hydroxyl twice, each of which has replaced an atom of hydrogen, as dioxybenzene, $C_6H_4(OH)_2$.

dioxy-benzaldehyde, *s.*

Chem.: $C_6H_3(OH)_2CO\cdot H$. Exists in several modifications. [RESORCYLALDEHYDE, PROTOCATECHUIC ALDEHYDE.]

dioxy-benzene, *s.*

Chem.: $C_6H_4(OH)_2$. Exists in three modifications: Ortho-, 1-2 [PYROCATECHIN]; para-, 1-3 [RESORCIN]; meta-, 1-4 [HYDROQUINONE].

di-ōx-ŷ-lŷte, *s.* [Ger. *dioxylyth*; Gr. $\delta\iota\alpha$ (*dia*) = through . . . in different directions; $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\theta\varsigma$ (*allos*) = sharp . . . dzzling, bright, and $\lambda\iota\theta\sigma$ (*lithos*) = stone (?).]

Min.: The same as LANARKITE (q.v.).

dip, ***dippe**, ***duppe**, ***dyp-pyn**, *v.t. & f.* [A.S. *diþpan*; cogn. with Dan. *dyppe*; Sw. *doppa* = to dip; Dan. *doopen*; Goth. *daupjan*; Ger. *taufen* = to baptize.] [DEEP, DIVE.]

A. Transitive:

I. Literally:

1. To immerse or plunge in a liquid for a short time.

"Send Lazarus that he *dippe* the last part of his finger in water, and keie my tungs."—*Wycliffe: Luke xvi. 24.*

2. To wet, to moisten; to make damp or wet.

"And though not mortal, yet a cold shudd'ring dew *Dips* me all o'er, as when the wrath of Jove Speaks thunder and the chains of Erebus To some of Saturn's crew."—*Milton: Comus, 802-05.*

3. To bale or take out as with a ladle. (Generally with the adverb *out*.)

*4. To baptize by immersion.

* **II. Figuratively:**

1. To cause to bend down, to lower and raise again.

2. To engage in any affair.

"In Richard's time, I doubt, he was a little *dip* in the rebellion of the Commons."—*Dryden: Fables (Pref.)*.

3. To engage as a pledge; to mortgage.

"Put out the principal in trusty hands, Live on the use, and never *dip* thy lands."—*Dryden: Persius, sat. vi.*

B. Intransitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) To plunge into a liquid for a short time.

"Unwatched along Citharus Grazes the milk-white steer; Unharm'd the water-fowl may dip In the Volcanian mire."—*Macaulay: Horatius Cocles, vii.*

(2) To plunge one's finger, hand, &c., into a liquid.

"And he answered and said unto them, This is one of the twelve, that *dippeth* with me in the dish."—*Mark xiv. 20.*

2. Figuratively:

(1) To sink, as below the horizon; to set.

"The sun's rim *dips*, the stars rush out, At one stride comes the dark."

Coleridge: *Ancient Mariner*, III.

(2) To stoop, to bend, to bow.

(3) To enter, to pierce slightly.

"The vulture *dipping* in Prometheus' side, His bloody beak with his torn liver dived."

Graville.

(4) To engage or enter slightly into any business.

"We *dip* in all That treats of whatsoever is."

Tennyson: *Princess*, II.

(5) To read or glance through cursorily; to peruse here and there at random.

"When I think all the repetitions are struck out in a copy, I sometimes find more upon *dipping* in the first volume."—*Pope*.

(6) To choose by chance.

"With what ill thoughts of Jove art thou possessed? Wouldst thou prefer him to some man? Suppose I *dipped* among the worst, and Statius chose?"—*Dryden: Persius, sat. II.*

dip, *s.* [DIP, v.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) An inclination or sloping downwards.

"Great columns of stone hang down the face of some of these rocks almost perpendicularly, or with a very slight *dip*."—*Pennant*.

(2) A depression, a hollow.

"The constant turns in the road, the *dips* of landscape."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 16, 1882.

(3) The act of dipping or immersing in a liquid.

"The *dip* of oars in unison awake."

Glover: *Atheniad*, viii.

(4) A bath, a bathing.

(5) A candle made by repeated dipping of the wick in melted tallow.

"He burns wax, while we burn *dips*."

Punch, Feb. 6, 1859.

* **2. Fig.**: The act of taking that which comes first.

II. Technically:

1. *Compass*: The vertical angle which a freely suspended needle makes with the horizon, inclination. [DIPPING-NEEDLE.]

2. *Mining Eng.*: The inclination or pitch of a stratum. The point of the compass towards which it declines is the point of dip. The angle with the horizontal is the amount of dip or the angle of dip. The strike is the extension of the stratum at right angles to the dip. Dip is also known as Hade, Slope, and Underlie.

3. *Geol.*: The inclination or angle at which strata slope or dip downwards into the earth. This angle is measured from the plain of the horizon or level, and may be readily ascertained by the clinometer. [CLINOMETER.] The opposite of *dip* is *rise*, and either expression may be used, according to the position of the observer. It is used in geological maps to indicate the direction of the *dip* by an arrow, and the line of outcrop or *strike* of a stratum by a bold line, the one being at right angles to the other. [STRIKE, s.]

4. *Naut.*: The depth of submergence of the float of a paddle-wheel.

5. *Vehicles*: The slight downward inclination of the arms of an axle. [SWING.]

6. *Fortification*:

(1) The superior slope of a parapet.

(2) The inclination of the sole of an embrasure.

¶ *Dip of the horizon*: The angle contained between two straight lines drawn from the eye of the observer, which is supposed to be above the level of the sea, the one to a point on the visible horizon, the other parallel to the horizon.

dip-chick, *s.* [DABCHICK.]

dip-circle, *s.* A vertical graduated circle, in the plane of which a delicate magnetic needle is suspended on a horizontal axis, which rests upon two polished agate supports. The circle is set in the plane of the magnetic meridian, and the needle indicates upon the graduated circle the angle of inclination.

dip-head level, *s.*

Mining: The gallery proceeding right and left from the engine-pit bottom. The main-level.

dip-pipe, *s.* A device, also known as a seal, in the hydraulic main of gas-works.

dip-roller, *s.*

Printing: A roller to dip ink from the fountain.

dip-sector, *s.* A reflecting-instrument. One was invented by Dr. Wollaston, and one by Troughton. It is used for ascertaining the true dip of the horizon; the principle is similar to the sextant.

di-para-, *in compos.* [Gr. $\delta\iota$ = $\delta\iota\varsigma$ (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and Eng., &c., *para-* (q.v.).]

Chem.: Noting compounds with two benzene rings, in each of which the atoms of hydrogen

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hōre, camel, hēr, thère; pine, pīt, sīre, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē. ey = ā. qu = kw.

in the position (1—4) are respectively replaced by other monad elements, or monad radicals.

di-pās'-chal, *a.* [Gr. $\delta\iota$ = $\delta\iota\varsigma$ (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and Eng. *paschal* (q.v.).] Including two passovers.

di-pēt'-a-lōus, *a.* [Gr. $\delta\iota$ = $\delta\iota\varsigma$ (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and Eng. *petalous* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Two-petaled; having two separate petals.

di pēt'-tō, *phr.* [Ital.]

Music.: With the natural voice; opposed to falsetto.

diph'-an-ite, *s.* [Gr. $\delta\iota$ = $\delta\iota\varsigma$ (*dis*) = twice, twofold; $\phi\alpha\iota\nu\alpha$ (*phainō*) = to appear, and Eng. suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A variety of Margarite occurring in hexagonal prisms. Colour white to bluish. It occurs in the emerald mines of the Ural, with chrysoberyl and phenacite. Sp. gr., 3.04—3.97; hardness, 5—5.5.

diph'-dā, *s.* [Arab.] A fixed star, of magnitude 2.7, called also β Ceti.

di-phēn'-ic, *a.* [Gr. $\delta\iota$ = $\delta\iota\varsigma$ (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and Eng. *phenic* (q.v.).]

diphenic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{12}H_{10}O_4$ (Di-ortho) is obtained by the oxidation of phenanthrene or phenanthrene-quinone with chromic acid mixture. It is soluble in hot water, alcohol, and ether; and crystallizes in needles, which melt at 229° and sublime. Its barium and calcium salts are soluble in water. When heated with soda lime, it yields diphenyl.

di-phēn'-ōl [Gr. $\delta\iota$ = $\delta\iota\varsigma$ (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and Eng. *phenol* (q.v.).]

Chem.: $C_{12}H_{10}(OH)_2$, $C_6H_5(OH) \cdot C_6H_5(OH)$ (Di-para). Obtained from benzidine [DIPHENYL], by converting it into a diazo-compound and decomposing with boiling water. It forms colourless needles, melting at 272°. Other modifications are known.

di-phēn'-yl [Gr. $\delta\iota$ = $\delta\iota\varsigma$ (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and Eng. *phenyl* (q.v.).]

Chem.: $C_{12}H_{10}$, or $C_6H_5 \cdot C_6H_5$ (Phenyl-benzene). An aromatic hydrocarbon obtained by the action of sodium on a solution of bromobenzene, C_6H_5Br , in ether; or by passing the vapour of benzene through a red-hot iron tube containing fragments of pumice, and by heating potassium phenol, C_6H_5OK , with potassium benzoate, C_6H_5COOK . It occurs in coal-tar oil. Diphenyl crystallizes out of alcohol and ether in large colourless plates, which melt at 70.5° and boil at 254°. When dissolved in glacial acetic acid it is oxidized by chromic anhydride to benzoic acid. By the action of halogens, nitric acid, and sulphuric acid on diphenyl, there are found mono- and di-substitution compounds. By oxidation with chromic anhydride the mono-substituted diphenyls yield para-derivatives of benzoic acid, the other benzene ring being broken up. By the action of fuming nitric acid on diphenyl two modifications of di-nitro-diphenyl, $C_{12}H_8NO_4$, are formed, (α) or di-para- is in alcohol slightly soluble, and melts at 233°; the other (β) is not soluble in alcohol, and melts at 93°. By the reduction of the (α) dipara, $C_6H_5NO_2 \cdot C_6H_5NO_2$, benzidine, $C_6H_5NH_2 \cdot C_6H_5NH_2$, is formed. Benzidine is soluble in hot water and in alcohol; it crystallizes in silver-white flutes, which melt at 188°. It is also obtained by the action of sodium on para-bromaniline, $C_6H_4Br(NH_2)$.

diphenyl-acetic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $(C_6H_5)_2CH \cdot COOH$. Obtained by heating a mixture of phenyl bromoacetic acid, $C_6H_5CHBrCOOH$, with benzene and zinc dust. Also by heating benzoic acid (C_6H_5COOH) with hydriodic acid to 150°. It crystallizes from water in needles, from alcohol in plates, which melt at 146°. It is oxidized by chromic acid mixture into benzophenone; by heating with soda-lime into diphenyl-methane, $C_6H_5CH_2 \cdot C_6H_5$.

diphenyl-benzene, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{18}H_{14}$ Diphenylphenylene. A hydrocarbon formed by the action of sodium on a mixture of dibromobenzene (1—2) and

bromobenzene C_6H_5Br , and by passing the mixed vapours of diphenyl and benzene through a red-hot tube. Diphenyl-benzene crystallizes in needles, which melt at 205° and boil at 400°. Dissolved in glacial acetic acid, it is oxidized by chromic trioxide, CrO_3 , to diphenyl-carbonic acid, $C_6H_5C_6H_4COOH$, and then to terephthalic acid, $C_6H_4(COOH)_2$ (1—4).

diphenyl-dicarboxylic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{14}H_{10}O_4$ (Dipara). It is obtained by heating dicyan-diphenyl, $C_{12}H_8(CN)_2$, with alcoholic potash, and oxidizing a solution of dicyan in glacial acetic acid with chromic anhydride. It is a white amorphous powder, insoluble in alcohol and ether. Its barium and calcium salts are insoluble in water. Heated with lime, it yields diphenyl.

diphenyl-glycollic acid, *s.* [BENZYLIC ACID.]

diphenyl-ketone, *s.* [BENZOPHENONE.]

diphenyl-methane, *s.* [BENZYL-BENZENE.]

di-phēn'-yl-a-mine, *s.* [Gr. $\delta\iota$ = $\delta\iota\varsigma$ (*dis*) = twice, twofold; Eng. *phenyl*, and *-amine* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: An aromatic secondary monamine. Diphenylamine, $(C_6H_5)_2NH$, is obtained by the dry distillation of triphenyl-rosaniline (rosaniline blue); also by heating aniline hydrochlorate, $C_6H_5NH_2 \cdot HCl$, with aniline, $NH_3(C_6H_5)$, to 240°; also by heating aniline phenol with $YnCl_2$ to 260°. Diphenylamine is a pleasant-smelling crystalline substance, which melts at 54° and boils at 310°. It is nearly insoluble in water, easily soluble in alcohol and in ether. It is a weak base; its salts are decomposed by water. It is coloured a deep blue by nitric acid, and by sulphuric acid which contains oxides of nitrogen. By heating diphenylamine with benzyl-chloride, $C_6H_5CH_2Cl$, and soda solution, benzyl-diphenylamine, $(C_6H_5)_2N \cdot CH_2 \cdot C_6H_5$, is obtained, which melts at 87°; and by oxidation with arsenic acid it yields a green dye, viridin.

di-phēn'-yl-ene, *a.* [Gr. $\delta\iota$ = $\delta\iota\varsigma$ (*dis*) = twice, twofold; Eng. *phenyl*, and suff. *-ene* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).] (See compounds.)

diphenylene-methane, *s.*

Chem.: Fluorene, $C_{16}H_{14}$, an aromatic hydrocarbon, occurring in the part of coal-tar which boils between 300° and 305°. It is also obtained by passing the vapour of diphenyl-methane, $C_6H_5CH_2 \cdot C_6H_5$, through a red-hot tube, and by heating diphenylene-ketone with zinc-dust to 160°. It crystallizes out of hot alcohol in colourless plates, which have a violet fluorescence, melting at 113° and boiling at 295°. By oxidation with chromic acid mixture it yields diphenylene-ketone (q.v.).

diphenylene ketone, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{13}H_{10}O$, or $C_6H_5 \cdot CO \cdot C_6H_5$. Obtained by heating diphenic acid, or phenyl-benzoic acid with lime, or by oxidation of diphenylene-methane with chromic acid mixture; also by heating anthra-quinone and phenanthrene-quinone with caustic potash. Diphenylene-ketone is soluble in alcohol and ether; it crystallizes in large yellow prisms, which melt at 84° and boil at 337°. By permanganate of potassium it is oxidised into phthalic acid, $C_6H_4(COOH)_2$ (1—2). Fused with potash it forms phenyl-benzoic acid, $C_6H_5C_6H_4COOH$. By reducing agents it is converted into diphenylene-methane.

diphenylene-oxide, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{12}H_{10}O$, or $C_6H_5 \cdot O \cdot C_6H_5$. Obtained by heating phenol with lead oxide. It crystallizes in plates, which melt at 81° and boil at 273°.

di-phēn'-yl-im-ide, *s.* [Greek $\delta\iota$ = $\delta\iota\varsigma$ (*dis*) = twice, twofold; Eng. *phenyl*, and suff. *-imide* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: Carbazol, $C_{12}H_8N$, or $C_6H_4 \cdot NH$.

Obtained by passing the vapour of aniline, $C_6H_5NH_2$, or diphenyl-amine, $(C_6H_5)_2NH$, through a red-hot tube. It is found in coal-tar, which boils between 320° and 360°. It crystallizes out of red-hot alcohol in colourless plates, which melt at 238° and boil at 351°. It dissolves in concentrated sulphuric acid, forming a yellow solution, which is turned dark green by oxidizing agents. The atom of nitrogen occupies the ortho position in both benzene rings.

di-phēn'-yl-ōl, *s.* [Greek $\delta\iota$ = $\delta\iota\varsigma$ (*dis*) = twice, twofold; Eng. *phenyl*, and (*alcohol*).]

Chem.: Oxidiphenyl, $C_{12}H_{10}O_2$, or $C_6H_5 \cdot C_6H_4(OH)$. Obtained by the action of potassium nitrite, KNO_2 , on amido-diphenyl sulphate. It sublimes in colourless plates, which melt at 165°. It dissolves in concentrated sulphuric acid, forming a beautiful green solution.

***diph-rē-lāt'-ic**, *a.* [Gr. $\delta\iota\phi\rho\alpha\varsigma$ (*diphros*) = a chariot, and $\epsilon\lambda\alpha\tau\iota\kappa\acute{o}\varsigma$ (*elatikos*) = pertaining to driving; $\epsilon\lambda\alpha\nu\acute{o}$ (*elavno*) = to drive.] Chariot-driving.

"I and others known to me studied the *diphtheria* art."—De Quincey: *English Mail Coach*. (Davies.)

diph'-thēr'-i-a *s.* [From Greek $\delta\iota\phi\theta\epsilon\rho\alpha$ (*diphthera*) = leather, a membrane.]

Med.: A specific constitutional blood disease, characterized by the forming of a false membrane composed of elastic fibres, of a higher organization than the false membrane of Croup (q.v.), and found chiefly on the pharynx, nostrils, tonsils, and palate, or on any denuded surface of skin, as tongue, gums, and sometimes even the esophagus, rarely on the larynx, the chief seat of the pellicle in croup, and still more rarely in the trachea and bronchi; of an ashy-grey colour, and penetrating through the epithelium, constantly leaving a bleeding surface when detached. Diphtheria is often followed by paralysis, chiefly of the palate, frequently epidemic, though sometimes sporadic, highly contagious, and terminating often by blood poisoning. A glandular swelling in the neck behind the angle of the jaw is usual in diphtheria, and dangerous interruption of the renal functions, from the presence of albumen in the urine. The peculiar hereditariness of croup also distinguishes it from this disease, as no one has ever heard of diphtheria being transmitted in that way; it is only spread by contagion. Diphtheria is a disease of all ages; croup of infancy and childhood. Inflammatory changes of the parotid and sub-maxillary glands are common in diphtheria, with much difficulty in swallowing. From its asthenic character it is a highly dangerous disease, some physicians putting the mortality as high as 90 per cent. Dr. Frederick Steele found that in fatal cases of croup after operation, death generally took place about the second day; in diphtheria the local symptoms did not manifest themselves till the seventh day, after which the patient gradually sank. In diphtheria, iron, quinine, bark, chlorate of potash, are the chief remedies, with local application of the saturated solution of the perchloride of iron with glycerine; chlorine, Condy's fluid, carbolic acid, &c., are also useful. It frequently accompanies croup, scarlet fever, typhoid fever, &c., and then the chances of recovery are very doubtful. Dr. E. L. Fox states that more females die of this disease than males. [ANTITOXIN.]

diph-thēr'-i-al, **diph-thēr'-ic**, *a.* [Eng. *diphtheria* + *-al*, *-ic*.] Pertaining to diphtheria; diphtheritic.

diph-thēr'-it'-ic, *a.* [Eng. *diphtheria* + *-itic*.] Pertaining to, arising from, or of the nature of diphtheria.

"The diphtheritic condition continues to subside."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 3, 1882.

diph'-thōng, ***dīp'-thōng**, *s. & a.* [Fr. *diphthongue*; Sp. *diphongo*; Port. *diphongo*; Ital. *ditongo*, from Lat. *diphthongus*; Gr. $\delta\iota\phi\theta\alpha\gamma\acute{o}\varsigma$ (*diphthongos*) = with two sounds; $\delta\iota$ = $\delta\iota\varsigma$ (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and $\phi\theta\alpha\gamma\acute{o}\varsigma$ (*phthongos*) = a sound.]

A. As substantive:

Gram.: The union or coalition of two vowel sounds in one syllable.

"Pronouncing the vowels and diphthongs, and several of the consonants very much amiss."—*Strype: Life of Sir J. Coke*, ch. i., § 2.

B. As adj.: Of the nature of a diphthong; diphthongal.

"We abound more in vowel and diphthong sounds."—*Blair*, vol. i., lect. 9.

bōil, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **chin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **ʃ** **-cian**, **-tian** = **ʃən**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **ʃən**; **-tion**, **-sion** = **ʒən**. **-cious**, **-tious**, **-sious** = **ʃiəs**. **-ble**, **-die**, &c. = **bəl**, **dəl**.

diph-thôn'-gal, díp-thôn'-gal, a. [Eng. *diphthong*; -al.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a diphthong; consisting of two vowel sounds in one syllable.

"In the same manner the English alphabetical sound of the *a*, as in gate, is replaced by another diphthongal one."—*Prince L. Bonaparte*, in *Trans. Philological Society* (1876), p. 574.

diph-thôn'-gal-lý, díp-thôn'-gal-lý, adv. [Eng. *diphthongal*; -ly.] In a diphthongal manner; as a diphthong.

diph-thôn'-gā-tion, díp-thôn'-gā-tion, [Eng. *diphthong*; -ation.] The formation or conversion of a simple vowel into a diphthong by affixing another vowel.

diph-thóng'-ic, a. [Eng. *diphthong*; -ic.] Of the nature of a diphthong; diphthongal.

"The diphthongic character of our *é* and *ô*."—*H. Sweet*, in *Trans. Philological Society* (1873-4), p. 530.

diph-thôn'-giz-ā-tion, s. [Eng. *diphthongization*; -ation.] The same as DIPHTHONGATION (q.v.).

"The broad element and the labial being pronounced successively instead of simultaneously—a common source of diphthongization."—*H. Sweet*, in *Trans. Philological Society* (1876), p. 568.

diph-thôn'-gize, v.t. & t. [Eng. *diphthong*; -ize.]

A. Trans.: To form or convert a simple vowel into a diphthong by affixing another vowel.

"Long *é* and *u* . . . soon began to be diphthongized."—*H. Sweet*, in *Trans. Philological Society* (1873-4), p. 520.

B. Intrans.: To be converted into a diphthong.

"It is clear that *rod* could not diphthongize into *ed*."—*H. Sweet*, in *Trans. Philological Society* (1876), p. 568.

dī-phū-cēph'-a-lā, s. [Gr. *διφύης* (*diphūēs*) = of double nature or form, and *κεφαλή* (*kephalē*) = a head.]

Entom. A genus of Coleopterous insects, belonging to the family Lamellicornes. They are generally of a rich golden-green colour.

dī-phū-cērc, dī-phū-cēr'-cal, a. [Gr. *διφύης* (*diphūēs*) = of double nature or form, and *κερκός* (*kerkos*) = a tail.] A term applied to those fishes in which the vertebral column extends into the upper lobe of the tail.

"The tail is divided into two equal lobes by the prolonged conical termination of the body, thus becoming diphycercal."—*Nicholson*: *Man. of Paleont.*, p. 527.

dī-phū-dēs, dī-phū-dæ, dī-phū-ēs, s. pl. Gr. *διφύης* (*diphūēs*) = of double nature or form.]

Zool.: A genus of free-swimming Hydrozoa, belonging to the order Siphonophora, sub-order Calycophore (q.v.), and typical of the family Diphydæ (or Diphyldæ). The genus Diphyes has two swimming-sacs, one placed as it were within the bell of the other.

dī-phū-lōis, a. [Gr. *δις* (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and *φύλλον* (*phūllon*) = a leaf.]

Bot.: Having two leaves, as a calyx, &c.

dī-phū-ō dōnt, a. [Gr. *δις* (*dis*) = twice, twofold; *φύω* (*phūō*) = to generate, and *ὀδούς* (*odous*), genit. *ὀδόντος* (*odontos*) = a tooth.]

Zool.: A term applied to those mammals which have two sets of teeth: one deciduous, the other permanent. Most animals are diphyodont. Those which have only one set are termed monophyodont.

dī-phū-ō zō'-ōid, s. [Gr. *διφύης* (*diphūēs*) = of double nature or form, *ζῶον* (*zōon*) = an animal, and *εἶδος* (*eidos*) = appearance.]

Zool.: One of the detached reproductive portions of adult members of that order of oceanic Hydrozoa called Calycophoridæ. They swim about by means of their calyx.

dī-phū-ē-ā-ōē-sē, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *diphyces* (*um*), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-acea*.]

Bot.: A family of operculate Acrocarpous mosses, having a capsule of very curious structure, being large, oblique, and gibbous. Inflorescence monoclous. There is only one British genus.

dī-phū-ē-ā-ūm, s. [Gr. *δις* (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and *φύσκιον* (*phūskion*) = a kind of bean.]

Bot.: A genus of Acrocarpous mosses, the type of the family Diphyssiaceæ. Calyptra

conical, peristome simple, internal, surrounded at the base by a large, multiplex; soluble annulus. (*Grißith & Henfrey*.)

dīp'-in, s. [Gael. *dipinn* = a net.]

1. A part of a herring-net.

"Sex herring-nets with six *dipinas*."—*Depred. Argyll* (1685).

2. The bag of a salmon-net.

dīp-lā-cān'-thūs, s. [Gr. *διπλός* (*dīploos*) = double, and *ἀκανθα* (*akantha*) = a spine.]

Paleont.: A genus of Ganoiid fishes, belonging to the sub-order Acanthodidae, and found only in the Devonian Rocks. It is distinguished by two dorsal fins, the fronts of which are provided with a strong spine, simply implanted in the flesh; tail heterocercal, scales exceedingly small, shagreen-like; no operculum.

dī'-plāx, s. [Gr. = double-folded.]

Zool.: A genus of free-swimming loricated Rotifers, of the family Dinocaridæ (q.v.). Lorica oblong, widely open at both ends; head and foot protrusile; foot and toes long and slender; eye wanting. There are two species, both British, but rare. (*Hudson & Gosse*.)

dī-plāz'-ī-ūm, s. [From Gr. *διπλάζω* (*dīplazō*) = to double. So named because the indusium is double.]

Bot.: A genus of Polypodiaceæ. The rhizomes of *Diplazium esculentum* are occasionally eaten.

dī-plē-cō-lō'-bō-ēs, s. pl. [Gr. *δις* (*dis*) = twice; *πλέκω* (*plēkō*) = to plait, to twine, to weave; *λόβος* (*lobos*) = a lobe, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ*.]

Bot.: A sub-division of the order Cruciferae, in which the cotyledons are twice folded. A section across the seed presents an appearance like this— 0 || ||.

dī-plei'-dō-scōpe, s. [Gr. *διπλός* (*dīploos*) = double; *εἶδος* (*eidos*) = appearance, and *σκοπέω* (*skopēō*) = to see, to view.]

Optics: An optical instrument for indicating the passage of a heavenly body over the meridian by the coincidence of two images formed by a single and double refraction from a triangular prism which has one transparent and two silvered planes, one of the latter being in the plane of the meridian. (*Brande*.)

dī-plīn'-thī-ūs, s. [Gr. *δις* (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and *πλινθος* (*plinthos*) = a brick.] A wall of two bricks thick.

dīp-lō-dāc'-tyl'-ūs, s. [Gr. *διπλός* (*dīploos*) = double, and *δάκτυλος* (*daktulos*) = a finger, a toe.]

Zool.: A genus of lizards belonging to the family Gecktoideæ.

dīp-lō-dōn'-tūs, s. [Gr. *διπλός* (*dīploos*) = double, and *ὀδών* (*odon*) genit. *ὀδόντος* (*odontos*) = a tooth.]

Zool.: A genus of Arachnida of the order Acarina and family Hydrachnea, having the mandibles terminated by a straight, acute, and immovable tooth, to which is attached a movable hook or claw. There are three British species.

dīp-lō-ē, s. [Gr. *διπλός* (*dīploos*) = double, two-fold.]

1. Anat.: A soft medullary substance or osseous tissue between the plates of the skull.

2. Bot.: That part of the parenchyma of a leaf which intervenes between the two layers of epiderm.

dīp-lō-gēn'-iō, a. [Gr. *διπλός* (*dīploos*) = double, and *γεννάω* (*gennāō*) = to generate, to produce.] Partaking of the nature of two bodies; producing two substances.

dīp-lō-grāp'-sūs, s. [Gr. *διπλός* (*dīploos*) = double, and Mod. Lat. *grapsus*, a modification of *graptolite* (q.v.).]

Paleont.: A genus of fossil Hydrozoa in which the polypary consists of two simple monoprionidial stipes, firmly united to one another, back to back. They range in Britain and North America from the Upper Cambrian to the summit of the Lower Silurian series; but in Bohemia they rise into the lower portion of the Upper Silurian deposits. They belong to the sub-class Graptolitea.

dīp-lō-ic, dīp-lō-ēt'-ic, a. [Mod. Lat. *diploe*, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ic*, -etic.]

Anat.: Of or pertaining to the diploe.

diploeic-veins, diploetic-veins.

Anat.: Veins in the flat cranial bones, the trunks and larger branches of which run mostly separately in special arborescent larger canals. (*Dunglison*.)

dīp-lō-ite, s. [Gr. *δίπλω*, from Gr. *διπλός* (*dīploos*) = twofold, double, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).] So named because the crystals are often in twins.

Min.: The same as LATROBITE (q.v.).

dī-plō'-ma, s. [Lat., from Gr. *δίπλωμα* (*dīplōma*) = (1) anything folded, (2) a license, a diploma, from *διπλός* = double; Fr. *diplôme*.]

1. Ordinary Language:

"1. A paper or document, written and folded.

2. In the same sense as II. 2.

II. Technically:

1. **Chem.:** A double vessel; a water-bath.

2. **Law:** A writing or document conferring some power, authority, privilege, or honour, usually under seal and signed by a duly authorized official. Diplomas are given to graduates of a university on their taking their degrees; to clergymen who are licensed to officiate; to physicians, civil engineers, &c., authorizing them to practise their professions.

"To persuade the University of Dublin to send a diploma to me, constituting this poor man Master of Arts in their University."—*Lord Gower* in *Murphy's Life of Johnson*.

* **dī-plō'-maed, a.** [Eng. *diploma*; -ed.] Fortified, strengthened, or supported by a diploma.

"Doggeries never so *diplomaed*, beupped, gawighted, continue doggeries."—*Carlyle*.

dī-plōm'-a-cy, s. [Fr. *diplomatie*.]

1. The science or art of conducting negotiations between nations; the art of managing public business and protecting public interests in matters in which foreign nations are concerned; political skill and tact.

"A family eminently distinguished at the bar, on the bench, in the senate, in diplomacy, in arms, and in letters."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

2. The act of negotiating between nations; the forms of international negotiations.

"The insurrection began some months since, and diplomacy was at once in action."—*Times*, Nov. 10, 1874.

3. The body of ministers accredited to a foreign court collectively; the diplomatic corps.

"The foreign ministers were ordered to attend . . . The diplomacy, who were a sort of envoys, were quite awe-struck."—*Burke*: *Regicide Peace*, lett. 4.

4. Tact or skill in conducting negotiations of any kind; artful or dexterous management.

* **dīp-lō-māt, * dīp-lō-mate, a. & s.** [Fr. *diplomat*.]

A. As adj.: Invested or presented with a diploma.

B. As subst.: A diplomatist.

"Sir Charles, who wears the Windsor uniform, is anxious to fix his attention to the diplomats."—*Daily Telegraph*, December 4, 1882.

* **dī-plō'-mate, v.t.** [Eng. *diplom(a)*; -ate.] To invest or present with a diploma.

"By virtue of the Chancellor's letters he was *diplomated* doctor of divinity in 1660."—*Wood*: *Athenæ Oxon.* (Sp. *Nicolson*).

* **dī-plō'-mat-ēd, pa. par. or a.** [DIPLO-MATE, v.]

* **dīp-lō-mā'-tī-al (tī as qī), a.** [Lat. *diploma* (genit. *diplomatīe*), and Eng. adj. suff. *-ial*.] Diplomatic.

dīp-lō-māt'-ic, * dīp-lō-māt'-ick, a. & s. [Fr. *diplomatique*.]

A. As adjective:

"1. Pertaining or relating to diplomas.

2. Pertaining or relating to the science of diplomatics.

"One of the principal objects of the following work is the illustration of what for near two centuries has been called the *diplomatic science*."—*Astle*: *Origin and Progress of Writing* (introduct.).

3. Pertaining or relating to diplomacy or to ambassadors.

"He would have been condemned, even by the low standard of diplomatic morality in the last century."—*Times*, November 24, 1876.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē. ey = ā. qu = kw.

4. Engaged or skilled in diplomacy; accredited to a foreign court.

"His lordship is a great member of the diplomatic body."—*Burke: On a Regicide Peace.*

5. Artful, skilful, dexterous; full of or characterized by tact.

* **B.** *As substantive:*

1. A diplomatist; one engaged or skilled in diplomacy.

2. Diplomacy.

diplomatic corps or body, *s.* The whole body of diplomats accredited to a court or government.

* **dip-lô-mât'-îc-al**, *a.* [Eng. *diplomatic*; -al.] The same as **DIPLOMATIC** (q.v.).

dip-lô-mât'-îc-al-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *diplomatically*; -ly.] In a diplomatic, artful, or dexterous manner; by diplomacy.

* **dip-lô-mât'-ics**, *s.* [**DIPLOMATIC**, *a.*] The science of diplomas; that is, of ancient writings, literary and public documents, letters, deeds, decrees, charters, wills, &c., which has for its object the ascertaining of the authenticity, date, genuineness, &c.; the diplomatic science.

* **dî-plô-ma-tism**, *s.* [Lat. *diploma* (genit. *diplomatís*), and Eng. suff. -ism.] Diplomacy.

dî-plô-ma-tist, *s.* [Fr. *diplomatiste*.] One who is engaged or skilled in diplomacy; a diplomat.

"There is no injustice in saying that diplomatists, as a class, have always been more distinguished by their address . . . than by generous enthusiasm or austere rectitude."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.* ch. li.

dip-lô-mit'-rî-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *diplomitr(ium)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -îdæ.]

Bot.: A family of flowerless plants, order Jungermanniaceæ (Scale-mosses).

dip-lô-mî-trî-um, *s.* [Gr. *διπλός* (*díplōs*) = twofold, double, and *μίτρον* (*mitrion*), dimin. from *μίτρα* (*mitra*) = a belt or girdle.]

Bot.: An old genus of flowerless plants, now made a synonym of *Hollia*.

dip-lô-pâp'-pê-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *diplôpâpp(us)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -eæ.]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of composite plants, tribe *Asterioideæ*.

dip-lô-pâp'-pûs, *s.* [Gr. *διπλός* (*díplōs*) = twofold, double, and *πάππος* (*pâppos*) = the down on the seeds of certain plants such as the dandelion.]

Bot.: A genus of composite plants, the typical one of the sub-tribe *Diplorapææ*.

dip-lô-pêr'-ist'-ô-mî, *s. pl.* [Gr. *διπλός* (*díplōs*) = double; *περί* (*peri*) = around, about, and *στόμα* (*stoma*) = the mouth.]

Bot.: A term applied to certain Mosses which have two rows of hygrometric cellular teeth in the peristome.

dî-plô-pî-a, **dip-lô-pý**, *s.* [Gr. *διπλός* (*díplōs*) = double, and *ὄψ* (*ops*), genit. *ὀπός* (*opos*) = the eye, sight; Fr. *dioptrie*.]

Med.: A disease of the eyes, in which the patient sees objects double. Usually the two images are almost entirely superposed, and one is more distinct than the other. The defect may be produced by the co-operation of two unequal eyes, or it may proceed from one. (*Ganot.*)

¶ There is an analogous disease called *Triplöpy* (q.v.), in which the patient sees not double, but triple.

dip-lô-pnô'-î, *s. pl.* [Gr. *διπλός* (*díplōs*) = twofold, double, and *πνοή* (*pnôê*) = a blowing, a breathing. So named because these fishes breathe both by lungs and gills.]

Ichthy.: The same as **DIPNOI** (q.v.).

dip-lô-pôd, *s.* [**DIPLOPODA**.] A member of the *Diplopoda* (q.v.).

dî-plôp'-ô-da, *s. pl.* [Gr. *διπλός* (*díplōs*) = double, and *πούς* (*pous*), genit. *ποδός* (*podós*) = a foot.]

Entom.: [**CHILONATHA**.]

dî-plôp'-têr-a, *s.* [Gr. *διπλός* (*díplōs*) = double, and *πτερόν* (*pteron*) = a wing.]

Entom.: A division of Hymenopterous insects, comprising the three families Eumenidae, Masaridae, and Vespidae. (See these words.)

dî-plôp'-têr-üs, *s.* [Gr. *διπλός* (*díplōs*) = double, and *πτερόν* (*pteron*) = a wing, a fin.]

Paleont.: A genus of fossil Ganoid fishes, belonging to the family Saurodipterini. They have two dorsal fins; scales rhomboidal and smooth; fins sub-acutely lobate. They are found in the Old Red Sandstone.

dip-lô-pý, *s.* [**DIPLOPIA**.]

dip-lô-stê-môn-üs, *a.* [Gr. *διπλός* (*díplōs*) = double, and *στήμων* (*stêmon*) = a thread.]

Bot.: A term applied to those plants the flowers of which have twice as many stamens as petals.

dip-lô-stý-lüs, *s.* [Gr. *διπλός* (*díplōs*) = double, and *στέλος* (*steilos*) = a pillar.]

Paleont.: A genus of small shrimp-like Crustaceans, from the coal formation of Nova Scotia, and so named by Mr. Salter from the two pairs of appendages to the last segment, tetson, or tail-plate. (*Pagæ.*)

dip-lô-tâx'-is, *s.* [Gr. *διπλός* (*díplōs*) = double, and *τάξις* (*taxis*) = arrangement.]

Bot.: A genus of Cruciferae, comprising about twenty species of herbaceous plants, with yellow flowers, leaves pinnaatifid, seeds oblong or oval, arranged in two rows. Two species, *D. muralis* and *D. tenuifolia*, are British. The latter is a fetid plant, with large yellow flowers; it grows on old walls, and is by no means uncommon in England and Scotland; the former species is much less frequently met with.

dip-lô-têg'-ý-a, *s.* [Gr. *διπλός* (*díplōs*) = double, and *τέγος* (*tegos*), the same as *στέγος* (*stegos*) = a roof, a covering of a house.]

Bot.: An inferior dry pericarp, dehiscent or rupturing. Lindley places it in his class of Syncarpi, or compound fruit.

dip-lô-zô-on, *s.* [Gr. *διπλός* (*díplōs*) = double, and *ζῶον* (*zōon*) = an animal.]

Zool.: A genus of Entozoa, family Trematoda, consisting of parasitical worms which infest the gills of the bream, carp, roach, &c., and which have the appearance of two distinct bodies in a state of conjugation in the form of an X or St. Andrew's cross, the two bodies being of different sexes, soft, elongated, and flattened, and each terminated posteriorly by a transverse, oval, or almost quadrilateral expansion, furnished with four suckorial disks. (*Griffith & Henfrey.*)

dip-neû-mô-nô-æ, *s. pl.* [Gr. *δίς* (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and *πνεύμων* (*pneumôn*) = a lung.]

Entom.: A section of Araneidæ, or Spiders, comprising such as have two pulmonary sacs.

dip-nôi, *s. pl.* [Gr. *δίς* (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and *πνοή* (*pnôê*) = breath.]

1. *Ichthy.*: An order of fishes, small in number, but of great importance as exhibiting a distinct transition between the Fishes and Amphibia. So many, in fact, and so striking, are the points of resemblance between the two, that until recently the *Lepidosiren* was always made to constitute the lowest class of Amphibia. The highest authorities, however, now concur in placing it amongst the fishes, of which it constitutes the highest order. The order *Dipnoi* is defined by the following characters: the body is fish-like in shape; there is a skull with distinct cranial bones and a lower jaw, but the notochord is persistent, and there are no vertebral centra, nor an occipital condyle. The exo-skeleton consists of horny, overlapping scales, having the cycloid character. The pectoral and ventral limbs are both present,



CERATODUS FOSTERI.

but have (in *Lepidosiren*) the form of awl-shaped, filiform, many-jointed organs, of which the former only have a membranous fringe inferiorly. The ventral limbs are attached close to the anus, and the pectoral arch has a clavicle; but the scapular arch is attached to the occiput. The hinder part of the body is

fringed by a vertical median fin. The heart has two auricles and one ventricle. The respiratory organs are twofold, consisting on the one hand of free filamentous gills, contained in a branchial chamber, which opens externally by a single vertical gill-slit, and on the other hand of true lungs in the form of a double cellular air-bladder, communicating with the œsophagus by means of an air-duct or trachea. The branchia are supported upon branchial arches, but these are not connected with the hyoid bone; and, in some cases at any rate, rudimentary external branchia exist as well. The nasal sacs open posteriorly into the throat. Until recently the only two members of the order were the *Lepidosiren paradoxa* of South America, and the *Lepidosiren (Protopterus) annectens* of Africa. Recently, however, there has been discovered a most remarkable fish in the rivers of Queensland, which is referable to this order. This is the *Ceratodus forsteri*, or Australian Mud-fish. [**CERATODUS**.] Dr. Günther considers the order *Dipnoi* as a sub-order of *Ganoidi*. By Professor Ower they are called *Protopteri*.

2. *Paleont.*: [**CERATODUS**.]

dip'-nô-üs, *a.* [**DIPNOI**.]

Surg.: Having two vent-holes. An epithet applied to wounds which pass through a part, and admit the air at both ends.

dî-pôd'-ý-dæ, *s. pl.* [From *dîpus* (q.v.), the typical genus, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -îdæ.]

Zool.: The Jerboas, a widely distributed family of hopping rodents. The body is light and slender, the hind limbs much elongated, fore limbs very small, and the tail usually tufted at the end. It includes the American Jumping Mouse (*Zapus* or *Meriones hudsonius*), *Dipus ægypticus*, the Common Jerboa, the Jumping Hare of South Africa (*Pedetes capensis*), the *Alactaga (Alactaga jocolus)*, &c. The family is found in Central Asia, Syria, and Arabia, South Africa and North America.

dip'-ô-dý, *s.* [Gr. *δίς* (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and *πούς* (*pous*), genit. *ποδός* (*podis*) = a foot.]

Pros.: Two metrical feet included in one measure, or a series of two feet.

dî-pô-lar, *a.* [Gr. *δίς* (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and Eng. *polar* (q.v.).] Having two poles, as a magnetic bar.

dipped, **dîpt**, *pa. par.* or *a.* [**DIP**, *v.*]

Dip'-pel, *s.* [See definition.] The name of a chemist in the seventeenth century.

Dippel's oil, *s.*

Comm.: Purified hartshorn oil, or animal oil, *Oleum animale Dippelii*, *Ol. cornu cervi rectificatum*. An oil prepared as a medicine by Dippel, from crude fetid animal oil (*Ol. cornu cervi fætidum*), by submitting it to repeated rectification, *per se*, till it left no longer any black residue. The oil thus obtained is colourless, highly refractive, smells somewhat like cinnamon, and has a burning taste. It was valued as an anti-spasmodic and nervous stimulant, but is no longer used in medicine. Taken in excess it is poisonous. Animal oil is now rectified with sand, water, or lime. Nearly all the animal oil of commerce is now obtained by the destructive distillation of bones, as a by-product in the preparation of bone black. [**BONÉ OIL**.]

dip'-pêr, * **dip-pere**, *s.* [Eng. *dip*; -er.]

1. *Ordinary Language*:

1. One who dips in the water or other liquid.
2. A vessel used for dipping or ladling water, or other liquid; a ladle.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Ch. Hist.*: A name given in contempt to the sect of Baptists. (Still in use in America.) "Our townsmen, since of floods they must turn skippers, Will change religion too, and so turn dippers." *Cleveland: Poem*, p. 18.

2. *Astron.*: A name given in America to the seven stars in the constellation of the Great Bear, from their being arranged in the form of a dipper, or ladle.

3. *Ornith.*: *Cinclus aquaticus*, a genus of birds belonging to the family *Merulidae* and order *Passeres*. The bird derives its name from its habit of dipping or bowing the head while sitting, at the same time flitting up its tail. Common in Britain.

bêll, **bôy**; **pôut**, **jôwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bonçh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**
-clan, **-tian** = **shan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shün**; **-tion**, **-sion** = **zhün**. **-tious**, **-sious**, **-clous** = **shüs**. **-bl-**, **-dle**, &c. = **bêl**, **dêl**.

4. *Phot.*: An instrument used for immersing plates in upright baths containing nitrate of silver, and withdrawing the same after sensitizing. They are slender flat strips of hard rubber, wood, glass, porcelain, and sometimes silver wire, having short projections upon which to rest the edge of the plate, which stands nearly upright in the bath while the chemical changes take place. (*Knight.*)

dip-ping, *pr. par., a., & s.* [*Dip.*, *v.*]

A. & **B.** As *pr. par.* & *particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. As *substantive*:

1. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act of plunging or immersing in a liquid for a short time.

"That which is dyed with many dippings is ingrained, and can hardly be washed out."—*Sp. Taylor: Of Repentance*, ch. v, § 4.

2. The act of bending, or inclining downwards.

* 3. The act of baptizing by immersion.

4. The act or method of taking snuff by rubbing it on the teeth or gums.

II. Technically:

1. *Brass-work*: The process of brightening ornamental brass-work. The grease is removed by heat or lye, the work is pickled in dilute aquafortis, scoured with sand and water, washed, dipped in a bath of pure nitrous acid for an instant, washed, rubbed with beech sawdust, burnished, and lacquered.

2. *Tin-work*: Plunging sheet-iron plates in the pickle or the tin bath in tinning.

3. *Pottery*: The process of coating coarse clay ware with enamel, or of glazing stone ware.

4. *Leather-dressing*: The Scotch term for the dubbing of American and English curriers. It consists of boiled-oil, fish-oil, and tallow.

5. *Phot.*: Immersing the collodionized plate in a sensitizing bath.

6. *Min.*: The angle at which the mineral vein is inclined; the dip.

dipping-frame, s.

1. *Candle-making*: A frame from which candle-wicks are suspended while dipping into the vat of melted tallow. [*CANDLE.*]

2. *Dyeing*: A frame on which the fabric is stretched and immersed in dyeing with indigo.

dipping-needle, s. A magnetized needle, moving in a vertical plane, on an axis which passes at right angles exactly through the centre of gravity. When thus mounted it will, if placed anywhere not in the magnetic equator, dip or point downwards. The position of the magnetic pole can thus be determined from the intersection of two or more lines formed by making experiments with the dipping-needle at various places. The inclination or dip of the magnetized needle was not known to the Chinese, who had discovered its variation during the twelfth century. This element of terrestrial magnetism appears to have been discovered by Robert Norman, a compass-maker of Ratcliff, London, who detected the dip, and published the fact in 1576. He contrived the dipping-needle, and found the dip at London to be 71° 50'. [*DIP-CIRCLE.*] Captain Sir James Ross, the celebrated Arctic navigator, reached the magnetic pole, latitude 70° 5' 17" N., and longitude 96° 46' 45" W., on the first of June, 1831. The amount of dip was 89° 59'. (*Knight.*)

dipping-pan, s.

Stereotyping: A square, cast-iron tray in which the floating-plate and plaster-cast are placed for obtaining a stereotype cast. The floating-plate is to form the back of the stereotype, and the mould the face; the dipping-pan forms the flisk, and is plunged beneath the surface of the metal in an iron pot. The metal runs in at holes through the lid and forces apart the plate and the mould. (*Knight.*)

dipping-tube, s. A tube for taking microscopic objects out of a liquid. [*FISHING-TUBE.*] Dipping-tubes vary in length from about five inches to a foot, and in calibre from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. One end is coated outside with sealing-wax and spirit, or some other coloured liquid. (*Knight.*)

dip-ri-ôn, s. [*Gr. δει = δεις (dis) = twice, twofold, and ρίζων (prîôn) = a saw.*]

Palaeont.: A synonym of *Diplograpsus* (*q.v.*), the serrated cells on each side the central axis giving the organism the appearance of a double saw.

dip-ri-ô-nid-i-an, a. [*Gr. δει = δεις (dis) = twice, twofold, and πριών (prîôn) = a saw, and Eng. adj. suff. -idian.*]

Palaeont.: A term applied to those fossil Hydrozoa in which the polypary possesses a row of cellules on each side.

"The *diprionidæ* Graptolites, with rare exceptions, are confined to the Lower Silurian and Cambrian Rocks."—*Nicholson: Man. of Palaeont.*, p. 82.

dī-prig-māt'-ic, a. [*Gr. δει = δεις (dis) = twice, twofold, and Eng. prismatic (q.v.).*]

1. *Optics*: Doubly prismatic.

2. *Crystallog.*: Having cleavages parallel to the sides of a four-sided vertical prism, and, at the same time, to a horizontal prism.

dī-prô-par'-gyl, s. [*Etym. uncertain.*]

Chem.: C_6H_6 , or $HC \equiv C - CH_2 - CH_2 - C \equiv CH$. Obtained by distilling diallyl tetra-bromide, $C_6H_8Br_4$, with a large excess of caustic potash, which converts it into dibrom-diallyl, $C_6H_8Br_2$, which is then boiled with alcoholic potash. Dipropargyl is a pungent liquid, boiling at 85°. With ammoniacal solution of cuprous chloride it gives a greenish-yellow precipitate, $C_6H_4(Cu)_2 + 2H_2O$, and with a silver solution a white precipitate, $C_6H_4Ag_2 + 2H_2O$, which blackens on exposure to the light, and explodes when heated to 100°. Dipropargyl is isomeric with benzene, which boils at 81°. Its density is less than benzene, being 0.82 instead of 0.89. It is much less stable, being very easily polymerized, and forms an addition compound with eight atoms of bromine, $C_6H_8Br_8$, which melts at 140°.

dī-prô-pyl, s. [*HEXANE.*]

dī-prôt-ô-dôn, s. [*Gr. δει = δεις (dis) = twice, twofold; πρῶτος (prôtos) = first, and ὀδούς (odous), genit. ὀδόντος (odontos) = a tooth.*]

Palaeont.: A gigantic Pachydermoid Marsupial mammal, resembling in most essential respects the Kangaroo, the dentition especially showing many points of affinity. The hind limbs, however, were not so disproportionately long as in the Kangaroos. The skull of one in the British Museum measures three feet in length. It is found in the Pleistocene or Upper Tertiary beds of Australia, and derives its name from the large scapiform character of its incisors or front teeth.

dī-prôt-ô-dôn't, a. [*DIPROTODON.*]

Zool.: Having the same structure of tooth as in the genus *Diprotodon* (*q.v.*).

"In the *Diprotodont* forms . . ."—*Nicholson: Palaeont.*, ii, 289.

dī-prôt-ô-dôn'-ti-a (ti as shī), s. pl. [*DIPROTODON.*]

Zool.: A primary group of the Marsupialia, consisting of genera which have only two lower incisors, the canines rudimentary or wanting, and the molars generally with broad grinding crowns. It contains the Macropodidæ (Kangeroos), the Phalangistidæ (Phalangiers), &c.

dīp-sā'-cō-æ, dīp-sā-cā'-cō-æ, s. pl. [*Mod. Lat. dipsac(us)*, the typical genus, and *Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -acæ.*]

Bot.: The Teazel family, a natural order of exogenous plants, consisting of herbs or undershrubs, with opposite or verticillate leaves, and capitate or verticillate flowers, surrounded by a many-leaved involucre. They are found in the south of Europe, the Levant, and the Cape of Good Hope. Lindley enumerates six genera and 160 species.

dīp-sā-cūs, s. [*Gr. δῖψας (dīpsas) = (1) a serpent, (2) a plant; δῖψαω (dīpsaō) = to thirst.*]

Bot.: A genus of plants, the typical one of the order Dipsacæ. They are erect, pilose, or prickly biennial herbs, with lilac, white, or yellow flowers. The dried heads of *Dipsacus fullonum* (Fuller's Teazel) are used in dressing cloth. Some of the species have febrifugal properties. The name is derived from the bases of the leaves of some of the species being coronate in such a way as to enclose a cavity, which contains water ready to allay thirst. The water thus contained was once considered good for bleared eyes. [*TEAZEL.*]

dīp-sād'-ī-dæ, s. pl. [*Gr. δῖψας (dīpsas), genit. δῖψαδος (dīpsados) = a venomous serpent, whose bite caused intense thirst, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Colubrine Snakes, tribe Suspecta. They have a long, compressed, slender body, generally narrower than the head. Both jaws have sometimes fangs. (*Dallas.*) Type *Dipsas*, in some classifications placed under the Colubridæ, using that term for the whole group of Colubrine Snakes.

dīp-sās, s. [*Gr. δῖψας (dīpsas) = a serpent.*]

I. Ord. Lang.: A serpent, whose bite was fabled to produce unquenchable thirst.

"Ceratæ horn'd, hydrus, and ellops dream,
And dipsas!"—*Milton: P. L.*, x, 624.

II. Zoology:

1. A genus of non-venomous snakes belonging to the family Colubridæ: body long and compressed; vertical scales square; lateral scales linear; subcaudal plates double.

2. A genus of fresh-water bivalves, intermediate between *Unio* and *Anodonta*.

* **dīp-sēt'-ic, a.** [*Gr. δῖψητικός (dīpsētkikos), from δῖψαω (dīpsaō) = to thirst.*] Having a tendency to excite thirst.

dīp-sô-mā'-nī-a, s. [*Gr. δῖψαω (dīpsaō) = to thirst, and μανία (mania) = madness.*]

Med.: Alcoholism; the brain fever of drunkards, or *delirium tremens* (*q.v.*).

dīp-sô-mā'-nī-æc, s. [*Gr. δῖψαω (dīpsaō) = to thirst, and Eng. maniac (q.v.).*] One who is subject to dipsomania.

dīp-sô-mā-nī-æc-al, a. [*Gr. δῖψαω (dīpsaō) = to thirst, and Eng. maniacal (q.v.).*] Of or pertaining to dipsomania.

dīp-sôp'-a-thy, s. [*Gr. δῖψαω (dīpsaō) = to thirst, and πάθος (pathos) = suffering.*]

Med.: A mode of treatment which consists in abstaining from drinks.

dīp-sô'-sis, s. [*Gr. δῖψαω (dīpsaō) = to thirst.*]

Med.: A morbid thirst; excessive desire of drinking.

dīp-tēr-a, s. pl. [*Gr. δίπτερος (dīpteros) = two-winged; δει = δεις (dis) = twice, twofold, and πτερόν (pteron) = a wing.*]

Entom.: An order of insects, such as gnats, houseflies, &c., that have only two membranous wings developed, the hind pair being represented by two small knobbed organs, called halteres, or poisers, whose exact function is as yet undetermined. The mouth is suctorial, and forms a proboscis composed of mandibles, maxillæ, and a central piece, or tongue (*glossarium*), the labium, often with a fleshy, terminal lip, serving as a sheath; frequently some of these parts are converted into chitinous setæ, or into lancet-shaped bodies, with which their owners pierce the tissues of animals or plants, whose juices, thus set free, they feed on, sucking them up through the tubular proboscis. They have two large compound eyes, often composed of thousands of facets, on either side of the head; and three small ocelli on the top. The antennæ are variable in form and size, but more commonly are very short, and composed of three joints. The foot, in addition to a pair of strong claws, is furnished with two, rarely three, cushions, covered beneath with fine hair-like suckers, which, aided by a viscid secretion that renders adhesion more perfect, enables these insects to crawl on the under surfaces of objects however smooth. The metamorphosis in Diptera is complete, and the larvæ are generally destitute of feet. Many of the Diptera are useful scavengers in the larval state, but others are very injurious—e.g., the Hessian Fly (*Cecidomyia destructor*) to wheat-crops, the Crane Fly (*Tipula lleracea*) to grass lands. In the perfect state they are too often pests to man and beast, sucking the blood or depositing their eggs in or on their bodies, causing tumours, ulcerations, and death. The species are very numerous (about 9,000 being found in Europe alone), and world-wide in their distribution. In the fossil state they have been found as far back as the beginning of the Secondary period. The classification of the Diptera is a matter of some difficulty. By some authors they are divided into three sub-orders: *Nemocera*, *Brachycera*, and *Pupilaria*; by others into five tribes: *Nemocera*, *Notacantha*, *Thui-stoma*, *Athericera*, and *Pupilaria*; whilst some naturalists even include the Fleas, *Aphaniptera*.

fāto, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hōre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pino, pīt, sīre, sir, marine; gō, pēt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōr, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē. ey = ā. qu = kw.

dīp-tēr-ā-çē-æ, dīp-tēr-ō-car'-pē-æ, s. pl. [Gr. *δίπτερος* (*dípteros*) = two-winged; *δι* = *dis* (*dis*) = twice, twofold; *πτερόν* (*pteron*) = a wing; *καρπός* (*karpós*) = fruit, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*æce*, -*æc*.]
Bot.: An order of Exogenous trees, with alternate leaves, having an involute venation, and deciduous convolute stipules. They are found in India, and especially in the eastern islands of the Indian Archipelago. There are eight genera and forty-eight species known. The trees belonging to this order are handsome and ornamental, and abound in resinous juice. *Dryobalanops camphora*, or *aromatica*, a native of Sumatra, when old, furnishes a kind of camphor, secreted in crystalline masses, naturally into cavities in the wood. When young, it yields, on incision, a pale yellow liquid, consisting of resin, and a volatile oil having a camphoraceous odour. Indian copal, or gum, the *gum animi* of commerce, is the inspissated varnish obtained from *Vateria Indica*. The fruit of this tree yields to boiling water the celebrated butter of Canara, or Pinei tallow.

dīp-tēr-āds, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *dipter(æce)*, and Eng., &c. pl. suff. -*ads*.]
Bot.: The English name given by Lindley to the order Dipteraceæ (q.v.).

dīp-tēr-ā, a. & s. [Gr. *δίπτερος* (*dípteros*) = two-winged; *δι* = *dis* (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and *πτερόν* (*pteron*) = a wing.]
A. As adjective:
 1. *Arch.*: A term applied to a temple having a double range of columns all round; it usually had eight in the front row of the end porticoes, and fifteen at the sides, the columns at the angles being included in both.
 2. *Entom.*: Having only two wings; dipterous.
B. As substantive:
Arch.: A dipterion, or dipteral temple.

dīp-tēr-an, s. [DIPTERA.]
Entom.: A member of the Diptera (q.v.), a dipterous insect.

dīp-tēr'-ī-dæ, s. pl. [Gr. *δίπτερος* (*dípteros*) = two-winged; *δι* = *dis* (*dis*) = twice, twofold, *πτερόν* (*pteron*) = a wing, a fin, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*idæ*.]
Palæont.: In Prof. Owen's classification, the first family of his Lepidodontoidei, a sub-order of Ganoidean fishes. (Owen: *Palæontology*, 1860.)

dīp-tēr-īx, dīp-tēr-īx, s. [Gr. *δι* = *dis* (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and *πτερυξ* (*pteryx*) = a wing.]
Bot.: A genus of Leguminous plants, consisting of trees with abruptly-pinnate leaves. The name is derived from the two upper lobes of the calyx, which appear like wings. They are natives of the northern parts of South America. The fragrant seeds of *Dipterix odorata* are known as Tonka or Tonquin-bean, and are used to scent snuff. [TONKA-BEAN.]

dīp-tēr-ō-car'-pē-æ, s. pl. [DIPTERACEÆ.]
dīp-tēr-ō-car'-pūs, s. [Gr. *δίπτερος* (*dípteros*) = twice, twofold; *πτερόν* (*pteron*) = a wing, and *καρπός* (*karpós*) = fruit.]
Bot.: A genus of trees, the type of the order Dipterocarpeæ, or Dipteraceæ. They have showy white flowers mixed with red. Various species yield a substance like Balsam of Copaiva.

dipterocarpus-balsam, s. Wood-oil. The volatile oil of this balsam (which is also known as Gurjun balsam), may be distinguished by the splendid violet colour produced on dissolving it in about twenty parts of CS₂, and adding a cooled mixture of strong nitric and sulphuric acids. Cod-liver oil and valerian oil likewise exhibit a fine violet colour, but for a short time only. (Watts: *Diet. Chem.*)

dīp-tēr-ōn, dīp-tēr-ōs, s. [Gr. *δίπτερος* (*dípteros*) neut. *δίπτερον* (*dípteron*) = having two wings.]
Arch.: A temple having a double row of columns on each of its four sides. Such an edifice is said to be dipteral.

dīp-tēr-ōūs, a. [Gr. *δίπτερος* (*dípteros*) = two-winged; *δι* = *dis* (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and *πτερόν* (*pteron*) = a wing.]

1. Bot.: A term applied to seeds, the margins of which are prolonged, so as to present the appearance of wings.
2. Entom.: Two-winged; pertaining or belonging to the order Diptera (q.v.).

dīp-tēr-ūs, s. [Gr. *δίπτερος* (*dípteros*) = two-winged; *δι* = *dis* (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and *πτερόν* (*pteron*) = a wing, a fin.]
Palæont.: A genus of fossil Ganoid fishes, the type of the family Ctenodipterini. The body is covered with cycloid, overlapping, smooth scales; the head is protected by a kind of helmet formed of the ankylosed cranial bones, and the teeth are conical in form and nearly equal in size. The two dorsal fins are placed far back; tail heterocercal. All the species are Devonian. (Nicholson.)

dīp-tēr-īg'-ī-an, a. & s. [Gr. *δι* = *dis* (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and *πτερυξ* (*pteryx*) = a wing, a fin.]
A. As adj.: A term applied to those fishes which have only two dorsal fins.
B. As subst.: A member of a family of dipterogyan fishes.

dīp-tōte, s. [Gr. *δι* = *dis* (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and *πτωτός* (*ptōtōs*) = pertaining to a case; *πτῶσις* (*ptōsis*) = a case; *πίπτω* (*piptō*) = to fall.]
Gram.: A noun which has only two cases.

dīp-tīch, s. [Low Lat. *diptycha*; Gr. *δίπτυχα* (*diptycha*) = a pair of writing tablets; neut. pl. of *δίπτυχος* (*diptychos*) = folded, doubled; *δι* = *dis* (*dis*) = twice, twofold; *πτύχω* (*ptycho*) = folded; *πτύσις* (*ptysis*) = to fold.]
1. Antiq.: Double-folded tablets made of carved ivory on the outer side and wax on the inner. They were used as a register of the names of consuls and other magistrates, and derived their name from being formed of two tablets or leaves. Tablets of three leaves were called triptychs (q.v.).
2. Eccles.: A list or register of bishops, martyrs, &c., containing a double catalogue, in one of which were entered the names of the living, and in the other the names of the dead, for whom prayers were to be offered during the mass.

dīp-tī-chūm, dīp-tī-chūs, s. [DIPTYCH.]
dī-pūs, s. [Gr. *δι* = *dis* (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and *πούς* (*pous*) = a foot.]
1. Zool.: The Jerboa, a genus of rodents, the type of the family Dipodidae (q.v.). It includes about twenty species. *Dipus ægypticus* is a native of north-eastern Africa, Arabia, and South-western Asia. It lives in burrows, and is generally gregarious. When going along quietly, the jerboa walks and runs by alternate steps of the hind feet; but when there is occasion for rapidity it springs from both hind feet at the same time, covering so much ground at each leap, and touching the ground so momentarily between them, that its motion is more like that of a bird skimming close to the surface of the ground than that of a fourfooted beast. It is about six inches long, with a tail eight inches long, exclusive of the tuft at the end. Its upper surface is of a greyish sand colour, the lower surface white; the tail pale yellowish above, and white beneath; the tip white, with an arrow-shaped black mark on the upper surface.
2. Palæont.: The remains of a species of Dipus have been discovered in the Miocene deposits in France.

dī-pyre, s. [Gr. *δι* = *dis* (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and *πῦρ* (*pur*) = fire, from the two effects of fusion and phosphorescence.]
Min.: A tetragonal, transparent, or translucent mineral, occurring in rather coarse crystals in Metamorphic rocks. It is found in the Pyrenees. When heated before the blow-pipe it first becomes phosphorescent and then fuses. Sp. gr. 2.646; hardness, 5-5.5; comp.: silica, 55.5-60; alumina, 22.68-24.8; lime, 6.85-10; soda, 0-9.4; potassa, protoxyd of manganese, and magnesia, traces; water, 2-4.55. (Dana.)

dī-py-rē-noūs, a. [Gr. *δι* = *dis* (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and *πυρην* (*pyrēn*) = the stone of stone fruit.]
Bot.: Containing two pyrenes or stones.

dī-quin'-ō-line, s. [Gr. *δι* = *dis* (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and Eng. *quinoline* (q.v.).]
Chem.: C₁₀H₉N₂. A yellow oil, formed by boiling quinoline with sodium. It forms crystalline hydrochloride of a splendid red colour, which forms double salts with platinum chloride.

dī-rā-dī-ā-tion, s. [Low Lat. *diradiatio*, from *di* = *dis* = apart, and *radiatio* = radiation; *radius* = a ray.] The emission and diffusion of rays of light from a luminous body.

dī-r-ca, s. [Lat. *Dirce*; Gr. *Δίρκη* (*Dirka*) = a fountain near Thebes in Boeotia, sacred to the Muses. In allusion to the wet places in which the plant grows.]
Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the natural order Thymelæaceæ, and consisting of a single species, *Dirca palustris*, the Leather-wood of America. The bark is tough, and is made into ropes and paper; in small doses it is used medicinally as a cathartic, but in strong doses it produces vomiting. The fruit is said to be narcotic.

dīr-dūm, dīr-dim, s. [Gael. *diardan* = anger, passion.]
 1. An uproar, a tumult, a disturbance.
 "It's just because—just that the diardums 'a' about you man's pokimanky."—Scott: *Rob Roy*, ch. xiv.
 2. An evil chance, damage; disagreeable consequences.
 3. A severe reprehension or reproof; a scolding.
 "My word! but she's no blate to show her nose here. I gied her such a diardum the last time I got her sitting in our laundry, as might have served her for a twelve-month."—*Petticoat Tales*, l. 280.
 4. A blow.
 "It may be some of you get a clash of the kick's craft, that's a business I warrant you, a fair diardum of their synagogue."—M. Bruce: *Scott-Confirmation*, p. 14.

dire, a. [Lat. *dirus* = dreadful.] Dreadful, fearful, horrible, dismal, terrible, mournful, lamentable, sad.
 "Oh! ere that dire disgrace shall blast my fame, O'erwhelm me, earth! and hide a monarch's shame."—Pope: *Homers Iliad*, iv. 218, 219.
 ¶ Used adverbially in such compounds as *dire-looking* (Milton); *dire-labouring*, *dire-muttered* (Thomson), &c.

dī-rēct', a., adv., & s. [Lat. *directus* = straight, pa. par. of *dirigo* = to set straight, to direct; Fr. *direct*; Ital. *diritto*.]
A. As adjective:
 1. Ordinary Language:
 1. Literally:
 (1) Straight; directed in a straight line from one body or place to another.
 "He said, and on His Son with rays direct Shone full."—Milton: *P. L.*, vi. 719, 720.
 (2) Straight; not curved or crooked; right.
 "The ships . . . consequently must needs encounter when they either advance towards one another in direct lines, or meet in the intersection of cross lines."—Bentley.
 (3) Nearest, shortest, most expeditious; as, To take the direct road to a place.
 2. Figuratively:
 (1) Leading or tending to an end or result, as by a straight line; not circuitous.
 "My direct road to enjoy a more flowery path."—Melmoth: *Pilney*, bk. I. lett. ii.
 (2) Not collateral; in the line of descent from father to son; as, A descendant in a direct line.
 (3) Immediate; not received or gained indirectly.
 "In mine own direct knowledge."—Shakesp.: *All's Well*, iii. 6.
 (4) Plain, express, to the point.
 "Yield me a direct answer."—Shakesp.: *Measure for Measure*, iv. 2.
 (5) Open, plain, straightforward, sincere, honest, upright.
 "There be, that are in nature faithful and sincere, and plain and direct, not crafty and involved."—Bacon.
 (6) Assessed or paid directly. [DIRECT TAXATION.]
 II. Technically:
 1. Astron.: Applied to the motion of a planet when it is in the same direction as the sun moves among the fixed stars—viz., to the left of an observer looking south; in other words, the direct motion of a planet is towards the east. (Airy: *Popular Astronomy* (6th ed.), pp. 91, 123, 124.) [RETROGRADE.]
 "The earth was revolving from left to right, or in the way which we call direct."—Airy: *Popular Astronomy* (6th ed.), p. 158.

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bōl, bōy; pōut, jōw1; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f, -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhūn; -tion, -şion = zhūn. -cious, -tious, -sious = şhūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.

2. Logic: In direct demonstration the premises employed in each step of the reasoning, are either axioms, definitions, or truths previously demonstrated. In the indirect demonstration, or *reductio ad absurdum*, the premises or some of the steps may depend upon one or more hypotheses.

B. As adverb:

1. Directly, in a straight line.

"God Phebus direct descending down."
Chaucer: *Test of Crosside*.

2. Directly, at once, immediately.

3. To the point.

"Direct or indirectly then
To answer, all is one."
Warner: *Albion's England*, ix. 51.

*C. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A direction.

"It is a direct, a reference, a dash of the Holy Ghost's pen."—Adams: *Works*, li. 110. (Davies.)

2. *Music*: A sign (W) used at the bottom of a page or even at the end of a line of music, to indicate the note next to be sung or played; acting as a catchword in printed books. It was formerly universal, but is now very seldom, if ever, used.

¶ For the difference between *direct* and *straight*, see STRAIGHT.

direct-action, a.

¶ *Direct-action steam-engine*: A form of steam-engines in which the piston-rod or cross-head is connected directly by a rod with the crank, dispensing with working-beams and side-levers. They may be classed generally under three heads: those which obtain the parallelism of the piston-rod by means of the system of jointed rods called a parallel motion; those which use guides or sliding surfaces for this purpose; and those denominated oscillating-engines, in which the cylinder is hung upon pivots and follows the oscillations of the crank. In Napier's direct-action steam-engine the beam is retained, but only for the purpose of working the pumps. (Knight.)

direct-draft, s. In steam-boilers, when the hot air and smoke pass off in a single direct flue. In contradistinction to a reversing, a wheel, or a split draft.

direct-interval, s.

Music: [INTERVAL].

direct-motion, s.

Music: [MOTION].

direct-proportion, s.

Math.: [PROPORTION].

direct-radial, s.

Perspect.: A right line from the eye perpendicular to the picture.

direct-ratio, s.

Math.: [RATIO].

direct-taxation, s.

Polit. Econ.: The assessing of taxes directly on real estate, as houses and lands, or on income; as opposed to indirect taxation, which is assessed on some article of commerce, and is thus paid indirectly by the purchaser.

di-rēct', *di-recte, v.t. & i. [From the adj. (q.v.). In Fr. *diriger*; Sp. & Port. *dirigir*; Ital. *dirigere*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To point, set, or lay in a direct or straight line towards a place or object.

"And he sent Judah before him unto Joseph, to direct his face unto Goshen."—Gen. xlv. 20.

2. To point out or show the direct or right road to.

"Direct me, if it be your will,
Where great Anfidus lies."—Shakspeare: *Coriol.*, iv. 4.

3. To address, or inscribe with an address or direction.

"A cargo of copies, images, beads, crosses, and censers arrived at Leth directed to Lord Perth."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

4. To address, speak, or utter to a person.

"Words sweetly placed and modestly directed."—Shakspeare: *Henry VI.*, v. 3.

5. To aim or point; to design, to intend.

"Offenders against whom Sacheverell's clause was directed."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

6. To lead, to guide, to regulate, to prescribe a course to.

"Some god direct my judgment!"
Shakspeare: *MERCHANT OF VENICE*, li. 7.

7. To instruct, to order, to command, to give instructions to.

"I'll first direct my men what they shall do."—Shakspeare: *Merry Wives*, iv. 2.

8. To rule, to manage, to administer; to act as leader or head of.

"... undergoe the trouble of really directing the administration."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. li.

B. Intrans.: To guide, to lead, to give instructions, to order, to prescribe.

"She hath directed,
How I shall take her from her father's house."
Shakspeare: *MERCHANT OF VENICE*, li. 4.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *direct* and *regulate*: "To *direct* is personal, it supposes authority; to *regulate* is general, it supposes superior information. An officer directs the movements of his men in military operations; the steward or master of the ceremonies regulates the whole concerns of an entertainment: the director is often a man in power; the regulator is always the man of business. . . . To *direct* is always used with regard to others; to *regulate* frequently with regard to ourselves. One person directs another according to his better judgment; he regulates his own conduct by principles or circumstances." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between *direct* and *to conduct*, see CONDUCT.

di-rēct'-ēd, pa. par. or a. [DIRECT, v.]

***di-rēc'-tēr, di-rēc'-tōr, s.** [DIRECTOR.]

di-rēct'-īng, pr. par., a., & s. [DIRECT, v.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. As substantive:

1. The act of laying, placing, or setting in a direct line with any object or place.

2. The act of addressing, or inscribing with the address or direction of a person.

3. The act of instructing, guiding, leading, or ordering.

directing-circle, s.

Fort.: A ring used in giving the proper shape in making gabions.

directing-line, s.

Perspect.: The line in which an original plane would cut the directing-plane (q.v.).

directing-plane, s.

Perspect.: A plane passing through the point of sight parallel to the plane of the picture.

directing-point, s.

Perspect.: The point where any original line meets the directing plane.

di-rēct'-tion, s. [Lat. *directio* = a setting straight, a directing, from *directus*, pa. par. of *dirigo* = to set straight, to direct; Fr. *direction*; Sp. *direccion*; Ital. *direzione*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of directing or setting in a direct line for any object or place.

2. The use, end, or object towards which anything is directed.

3. The course or line taken by a body, or in which it moves.

"They fired their carlines, and galloped off in different directions to give the alarm."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

4. A point or position towards which one looks.

5. The act of addressing, or inscribing with an address.

6. A superscription of a letter, parcel, &c., giving the name and residence of the person for which it is intended; an address.

7. The act of directing, turning, or applying to any end, object, or purpose.

"The direction of good works to a good end is the only principle that distinguishes charity."—Smalridge.

8. The act of directing, regulating, leading, or administering.

"The supreme direction of liberal education."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

9. An order, command, instruction, whether verbal or written.

"The state implicitly obeyed the direction of a single mind."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. li.

*10. Regularity, adjustment.

"All nature is but art unknown to thee;
All chance, direction which thou canst not see."
Pope: *Essay on Man*, l. 289, 290.

11. A body of directors; a directorate.

II. Technically:

Eccles.: The guidance or function of a spiritual adviser or director.

¶ (1) Angle of direction:

Mech.: An angle contained by the lines of direction of two conspiring forces.

(2) Line of direction:

(a) *Gunnery*: The direct line in which a gun is laid.

(b) *Mech.*: The line in which a body moves or endeavours to move.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *direction*, *address*, and *superscription*: "The *direction* may serve to direct to places as well as to persons; the *address* is never used but in direct application to the person; the *superscription* has more respect to the thing than to the person. The *direction* may be written or verbal; the *address* in this sense is [nearly] always written; the *superscription* must not only be written, but either on or over some other thing: a *direction* is given to such as go in search of persons and places; it ought to be clear and particular; an *address* is put either on a card, a letter, or in a book; it ought to be suitable to the station and situation of the person addressed; a *superscription* is placed at the head of other writings or over tombs and pillars: it ought to be appropriate."

(2) He thus discriminates between *direction* and *order*: "Direction contains most of instruction in it; order most of authority. Directions should be followed; orders obeyed. It is necessary to direct those who are unable to act for themselves; it is necessary to order those whose business it is to execute the orders. . . . Directions extend to the moral conduct of others, as well as to the ordinary concerns of life; orders are confined to the personal convenience of the individual. A parent directs a child as to his behaviour in company, or as to his conduct when he enters life; a teacher directs his pupil in the choice of books, or in the distribution of his studies: the master gives orders to his attendants to be in waiting for him at a certain hour; or he gives orders to his tradesmen to provide what is necessary." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

direction-angle, s.

Nat. Phil.: The angle formed by the lines of direction of two forces. [ANGLE OF DIRECTION.]

***direction-giver, s.** An adviser, a counsellor.

"Therefore, sweet Proteus, my direction-giver,
Let us into the city presently."
Shakspeare: *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, iii. 2.

***di-rēc'-tī-tūde, s.** [A corrupted or coined word.] Meaning, apparently, difficulties.

"Which friends, sir, as it were, durst not, look you, sir, show themselves, as we term it, his friends, whilst he's in directitude."—Shakspeare: *Coriolanus*, iv. 5.

***di-rēc'-tīve, a.** [Eng. *direct*; -ive.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Having the power of directing, instructing, or regulating.

"Mind, as the principal and directive cause."—Cudworth: *Intellectual System*, p. 153.

2. Able to be directed, capable of being directed.

"Directive by the limbs."—Shakspeare: *Titulus*, i. 2.

3. Guiding, directing, pointing, or showing the way.

"Nor visited by one directive ray.
From cottage streaming, or from airy hall."
Thomson: *Autumn*, i. 147, l. 148.

II. Law: Pertaining to or containing directions as to things to be done; directory, in contradistinction to penal.

"Subject to the laws thereof, as well in the penal, as in the directive part of them."—State Trials; *Lieut.-Colonel Lillburne* (1649).

di-rēct'-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *direct*; -ly.]

1. In a direct or straight line; straight on; without deviating or deflection; rectilinearly.

"He proceeded directly along the street."—Scott: *Cadyow Castle* (Introd.).

2. By direct means; in a direct manner. Opposed to *indirectly*.

"Indirectly and directly too
Thou hast contrived against the very life
Of the defendant!"

Shakspeare: *MERCHANT OF VENICE*, li. 1.

3. Used much in the sense of exactly, precisely, immediately.

"Having directly over it a very fair and rich canopy."—Drake: *World Encompassed*, p. 90.

di-rect, fá-rect, fá-rect, amidst, whát, fá-ll, fá-ther; wē, wēt, hē-re, cam-el, hēr, thē-re; pí-ne, pīt, sí-re, sír, má-rine; gō, pōt, er, wō-re, wōlf, wōrk, whā, sōn; mū-te, cūb, cū-re, únite, cūr, rú-le, fūll; trŷ, Sŷ-rian. æ, œ = ē. ey = ā. qu = kw.

4. As an immediate step or deduction.
 "Now of this major or first proposition . . . doth the conclusion follow directly."—*Frith: Works*, p. 147.
 5. Without any intervening space; at once.
 "The ridges rise directly from the sea."—*Cook: Voyages*, vol. I, bk. I, ch. xvii.
 6. Immediately, at once, very soon, without delay or hesitation, instantly.

"Doct. Will she go now to bed?
 Gent. Directly."—*Shakespeare: Macbeth*, v. 1.

7. On the instant that, as soon as.
 "Yet, directly we begin to follow him step by step there is abundance to justify the contempt."—*Quarterly Review*, Jan., 1899, p. 72.
 8. Openly, plainly, expressly, without circumlocution or ambiguity.
 "If you give me directly to understand you have prevailed."—*Shakespeare: Cymbeline*, I. 4.
 *9. Honestly, straightforwardly.

"I have dealt most directly in thy affair."—*Shakespeare: Othello*, IV. 2.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *directly*, *immediately*, *instantly*, and *instantaneously*: "*Directly* is most applicable to the actions of men; *immediately* and *instantly* to either actions or events. *Directly* refers to the interruptions which may intentionally delay the commencement of any work; *immediately* in general refers to the space of time that intervenes. A diligent person goes *directly* to his work; he suffers nothing to draw him aside; good news is *immediately* spread abroad upon its arrival. . . . *Immediately* and *instantly*, or *instantaneously*, both mark a quick succession of events, but the latter in a much stronger degree than the former. *Immediately* is negative: it expresses simply that nothing intervenes; *instantly* is positive, signifying the very existing moment in which the thing happens. A person who is of a willing disposition goes or runs *immediately* to the assistance of another; but the ardour of affection impels him to fly *instantly* to his relief, as he sees the danger. . . . A course of proceeding is *direct*, the consequences are *immediate*, and the effects *instantaneous*." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

directly proportional, a.

Math.: A term used in contradistinction to the term *inversely proportional*. Two quantities are *directly proportional* when they both increase or decrease together, and in such a manner that their ratio shall be constant.

dī-rēct'-nēss, s. [Eng. direct; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being direct or straight; straightness; direct tendency to a point.

"They argued from celestial causes only, the constant vicinity of the sun, and the directness of his rays."—*Bentley*.

2. Nearness of way.

3. The quality of being direct or to the point; absence of wandering; straightforwardness.

"There was an unceremonious directness in his gaze now."—*C. Brontë: Jane Eyre*, ch. xxix.

dī-rēc'-tōr, s. [Lat., from *directus*, pa. par. of *dirigo*; Fr. *directeur*; Sp. *director*; Ital. *direttore*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who points out, shows, or sets out a direction or cause.

2. One who directs, superintends, or manages others; one who superintends or regulates any act or operation.

"Sir Christopher was a chief director of things done in the house."—*State Trials; Sir C. Blount* (1600).

3. In the same sense as II. 4.

4. An instructor, an adviser, a counsellor.

"The precept and example of our divine director."—*Montague: Devout Essays*, pt. I, tr. xv., § 3.

*5. A rule, ordinance, or guide.

"Common forms were not designed Directors to a noble mind."—*Swift*.

6. Anything which controls, regulates, or directs by influence.

"Safety from external danger is the most powerful director of national conduct."—*Sir W. Hamilton*.

II. Technically:

1. *Eccles.* (especially in the Roman Catholic Church): A spiritual adviser or guide; a confessor.

"I am her director and her guide in spiritual affairs."—*Dryden: State Trials; Sir C. Blount*, II. 2.

2. *Elect.*: A metallic instrument on a glass handle, and connected by a chain with the pole of a battery or Leyden jar. It is applied on that part of a body to which a shock is to be sent.

3. *Sur.*: A grooved instrument for guiding a bistoury, bullet-extractor, &c.

"The manner of opening with a knife is by sliding it on a director."—*Sharpe: Surgery*.

4. *Merc.*: One of a board or body of men appointed by the shareholders in a company to transact the affairs of the company.

¶ (1) Director plane:

Math.: In the first class of warped surfaces the plane to which all of the lined elements are parallel is called the director plane of the surfaces.

(2) Director of an original line:

Perspect.: The straight line passing through the directing-point and the eye of the spectator.

(3) Director of the eye:

Perspect.: An intersection of the plane with the directing-plane, perpendicular to the original plane and that of the picture, and hence also perpendicular to the directing and vanishing planes, since each of the two latter is parallel to each of the two former. (Gwilt.)

dī-rēc'-tōr-ate, s. [Eng. director; -ate.]

1. The office or position of a director.

2. A body or board of directors or managers; the directors collectively.

"The more vigorous action of the directorate."—*Athenaeum*, April 1, 1892.

dī-rēc'-tōr-i-al, a. [Eng. director; -al.]

1. Pertaining to or containing directions or commands.

"The emperor's power in the collective body is not directorial, but executive."—*Guthrie: Germany*.

2. Pertaining to directors.

3. Pertaining to the French Directory.

"When this object was to be weighed against the directorial conquests, the principle of barter became perfectly ridiculous."—*Burke: On a Regicide Peace*.

* dī-rēc'-tōr-ize, v. t. [Eng. director(y); -ize.]

To bring under the Presbyterian Directory for public worship.

"Undertaking to directorize, to uninturgize, to catechize, and to discipline their brethren."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 609. (Davies.)

dī-rēc'-tōr-ship, s. [Eng. director; -ship.]

The office or position of a director.

"In 1778 he was a candidate for the directorship."—*Mickle: To Commander John: on*.

dī-rēc'-tōr-y, a. & s. [O. Fr. *directoire*; Lat. *directorius*.]

* A. As adjective:

1. That serves to direct or guide; directing.

"This needle the mariners call their director's needle."—*Gregory: Posthumus*, p. 281.

2. Directing, commanding, enjoining.

"Every law may be said to consist of several parts: one declaratory, whereby the rights to be observed, and the wrongs to be eschewed, are clearly laid down; another director, whereby the subject is enjoined to observe those rights, and abstain from the commission of those wrongs."—*Blackstone: Comment.* (Intro.), § 1.

B. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. That which serves to direct or guide; a guide.

"This example of Christ's choosing illiterate men is no more our director to follow than it is to choose such as we knew Judas, as he did."—*Widdlock: Manners of the English*.

*2. A board of directors; a directorate.

3. A book containing the names of the inhabitants of a town, city, or district, arranged alphabetically, with their professions, businesses, and places of abode.

¶ The first London Directory was printed in 1677. The *Post Office Directory* first appeared in 1800. (Haydn.)

II. Technically:

1. Ecclesiastical:

(1) The Roman Catholic Church the title of a book containing the systematic list of sins to be inquired into at confession.

"The bishop being writ to, to send an account out of the casual directories for confessors . . . returned this answer."—*Sp. Barlow: Remains*, p. 222.

(2) A book of directions for public worship, drawn up by an assembly of divines at Westminster in 1644, after the suppression of the Book of Common Prayer. The Directory prescribed no form of prayer or manner of external worship, and enjoined the people to make no responses except Amen. It was adopted by the Parliament of Scotland in 1645, and many of its regulations are still observed. (Haydn, &c.)

Under the Directory there will be as different religions and as different desires."—*Sp. Taylor: On Extremes Prayer*.

2. *Hist.*: A name given to the government established by the constitution of August 22, 1795. It was composed of five members: MM. Lépaulx, Letourner, Rewbel, Barras, and Carnot. It ruled in conjunction with two chambers, the Council of Ancients and Council of Five Hundred. At the revolution of 18th Brumaire (Nov. 9, 1799), it was deposed by Bonaparte, who with Cambacérès and Lebrun assumed the government as three consuls, himself the first, December 15, 1799. (Haydn.)

dī-rēc'-trēss, s. [Fr. *directrice*; Lat. *directrix*.]

A female who directs, guides, or superintends.

"How much the mild directress of the plough Owe to these new-born arts!"—*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. viii.

dī-rēc'-trix, s. [Lat.]

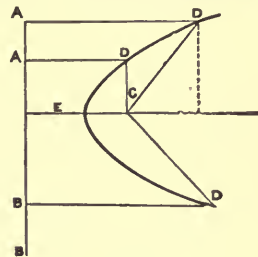
* I. *Ord. Lang.*: A female who directs; a directress.

"The regent and directrix of the whole body's culture, motion, and welfare."—*Sp. Taylor: Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 24.

II. Technically:

1. Mathematics:

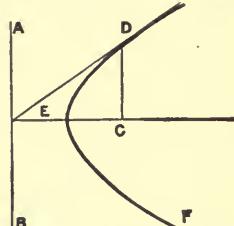
(1) The directrix of a conic section is a straight line so placed that the ratio obtained by dividing the distance from any



DIRECTRIX.

point of the curve to it by the distance from the same point to the focus shall be constant. The directrix is always perpendicular to the principal axis. Thus if *D* represent a conic section of which *C* is the focus and *A* *B* the directrix, then $\frac{AD}{CD} = \text{a constant quantity}$. In the ellipse and hyperbola there are two directrices, each of which corresponds to one-half of the curve.

(2) The directrix of a parabola is a line perpendicular to the axis produced, and whose



DIRECTRIX.

distance from the vertex is equal to the distance of the vertex from the focus. Thus *A* *B* is the directrix of the parabola *D* *E* *F*, of which *C* is the focus.

2. *Descr. Geom.*: A line along which the generatrix moves in generating a warped or single curved surface.

dī-rē-fūl, a. [Eng. dire; -ful(l)]

Dire, dreadful, calamitous, fatal, fearful

"See what a tempest direful Hector spreads!"

Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, xvii. 288.

dī-rē-fūl-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *direful*; -ly.]

In a dire or direful manner; dreadfully, direly, fearfully.

dī-rē-fūl-nēss, s. [Eng. *direful*; -ness.]

The quality or state of being direful, terrible, or calamitous.

"The direfulness of this pestilence is more emphatically set forth in these few words, than in forty such odes as Spenser's on the plague at Athens."—*Dr. Warton: Essay on Pope*.

† dī-rē-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *dire*; -ly.]

In a dire or fearful manner or degree; direfully.

* **di-rēmp't**, *a.* [Lat. *diremptus*, *pa. par.* of *dirimo* = to separate, to divide: *di* = *dis* = apart, and *emo* = to buy.] Divided, disjointed, separated.

"Bodotria and Glota have sundry passages into the sea, and are clearly *dirempt* one from the other." *Rowe: Annals*, A. 2.

* **di-rēmp't**, *v.t.* [DIREMPT, *a.*] To break off, to separate.

"The definitive strife might be *dirempt* by sentence." *Holinshed: Conquest of Ireland*, ch. xxxiii.

* **di-rēmp't-ion**, *s.* [Lat. *diremptio*, from *diremptus*, *pa. par.* of *dirimo*.] A separation, a breaking off or apart.

"A just *diremption* on the part of the Judge." *—Bp. Hall: Cases of Conscience*.

di-rē-ness, *s.* [Eng *dire*; -ness.] The quality or state of being dire; direfulness.

"Direness, familiar to my slaughterous thoughts, Cannot once start me." *Shakespeare: Macbeth*, v. 5.

* **di-rēp't-ion**, *s.* [Lat. *direptio*, from *direptus*, *pa. par.* of *diripio*: *di* = *dis* = apart, away, and *rapio* = to snatch.] The act of plundering or pillaging.

"The whole country by these continual *direptions* was utterly deprived of the staffe of food." *—Speed: The Saxons*, bk. vii., ch. i., § 2.

* **di-rēp't-i-tious**, *a.* [From Lat. *direptus*, *pa. par.* of *diripio* = to plunder.] Having the character of direption; plundering, pillaging.

* **di-rēp't-i-tious-ly**, *adv.* [Formed from Lat. *direptus*, *pa. par.* of *diripio* = to plunder; on the analogy of *supernaturally* (q.v.).] By way of direption or plunder.

"And so the grants antequitously and *direpti-tiously* obtained." *—Sturges: Memorials* (an. 1532).

dirge, * **dirige**, *s.* [Lat. *dirige* = direct thou, imper. of *dirigo* = to direct. From the first word of the antiphon in the office for the dead, which begins with the words (Ps. v. 8), "*Dirige*, Domine meus, in conspectu tuo viam meam."]
I. *Ord. Lang.*: A funeral song or hymn; a lament; a song or tune expressive of grief and mourning.

"She comes, and in the vale hath heard The funeral dirge." *Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone*, vi.

II. *Mus.*: A solemn piece of music, of a funeral or memorial character, so called from the first word of the Antiphon. The office of burial of the dead was called in the Primer (cir. 1400) *Placebo* (from the words of the antiphon, "*Placebo* Domino, in regione vivorum"), and *Dirige*, and in the Primer of Henry VIII. (1545) is called The Dirge. (*Stainer & Barrett*.)

* **dirge-ale**, *s.* A funeral feast. [*ALE*.]

"Church-ales, helpe-ales, and some-ales, called also *dirge-ales*, with the bestbrabbling at bride-ale." *Holinshed: Descrip. Brit.*, bk. ii., ch. i.

dirge-like, *a.* Sad, mournful, sorrowful.

"A dirge-like voice that mourns the dead." *Hemans: Tale of the Secret Tribunal*.

dirge-note, *s.* The note of a funeral hymn or tune.

"Ready to sound o'er land and sea That dirge-note of the brave and free." *Moore: Fire Wreath*.

* **dirge-priest**, * **dirige-priest**, *s.* A priest who said prayers for the dead.

"There were mass-priests, dirge-priests, chantry-priests." *—Sturges: Memorials* (an. 1546).

dir-gō'e, **dir-zō'e**, *s.* [Maharatta, &c., *durzee*, fem. of *durza* = a tailor.] A native domestic tailor or needlewoman.

dirge-fūl, *a.* [Eng. *dirge*; -ful.] Moaning, lamenting.

"Soothed sadly by the dirgeful wind." *Coleridge: Monody on Chatterton*.

* **dir'-y-gō**, *s.* [DIRE.] The office for the dead.

"Matins, and mass, and evensong, and placebo, and dirge, and commendation, and matins of our Lady, were ordained of saintly men, to be sung with high crying." *—Wycliffe: Of Prelates*, ch. xi.

* **dir'-i-gēnt**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *dirigens*, *pr. par.* of *dirigo* = to direct.]

A. *As adj.*: Directing.

"The directing line in geometry is that along which the line described is carried, in the generation of any figure." *—Harris*.

B. *As substantive*:
Geom.: The same as DIRECTRIX (q.v.).

dir'-ig-i-ble, *a.* [As if from a Lat. *dirigibilis*.] That may be directed or controlled.

* **dir'-i-mēnt**, *a.* [Fr. *dirimant* = rendering null, from Lat. *dirimens*, *pr. par.* of *dirimo* = to take asunder, to part.]

Law: Rendering null and void.

¶ **Diriment impediments of marriage**:

Law: Impediments of marriage which from the very outset render it null and void. (*Wharton*.)

dirk (1), **dürk**, *s.* [Ir. & Gael. *duirc*.] A dagger or poniard, worn as part of the equipment of a Highlander.

"In haste the stripling to his side His father's dirk and broadsword tied." *Scott: Lady of the Lake*, iii. 18.

dirk-knife, *s.* A knife with a hinged dirk-blade.

* **dirk** (2), *s.* [DIRK (1), *a.*] Dark-ness.

"Light with dirk hath accordance." *Lydgate: Minor Poems*, p. 59.

* **dirke** (1), * **dirke**, * **dyrk**, *a.* [A. S. *deorc*.]

1. *Lit.*: Dark.

"Day that was is wightly past, And now at east the dirke night doo haste." *Spenser: Shepheard's Calendar* (Sept.).

2. *Obscure*, dull.

"Worldly life is dirk." *—Wycliffe: Ser. Works*, i. 394.

dirk (2), **dürk**, *a.* [DURK, *a.*] Thick-set, strongly-made, muscular.

dirk (1), **dürk**, *v.t.* [DIRK (1), *s.*] To stab with a dirk; to poniard.

"I thought of the Ruthvens that were dirked in their ain house, for it may be as small a forfeit." *Scott: Fortunes of Nigel*, ch. iii.

* **dirk** (2), * **dirk-en**, *v.t. & i.* [A. S. *dearcian*.]

A. *Transitive*:

1. *Lit.*: To darken, to make dark.

"The whiche clothes a derkenes . . . hadde duskid and dirked." *—Chaucer: Boethius*, p. 5.

2. *Fig.*: To obscure, to hide.

"Our felth was dirked." *Lydgate: Minor Poems*, p. 138.

B. *Intrans.*: To become dark or darkened.

dirk'ed (1), *pa. par.* or *a.* [DIRK (1), *v.*]

dirk'ed (2), * **dirk-id**, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DIRK (2), *v.*]

* **dirk-en**, * **dirk-yn**, *v.t.* [DIRK (2), *v.*]

dirk-ing (1), *pr. par. & s.* [DIRK (1), *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb).

B. *As subst.*: The act of stabbing with a dirk.

dirk-ing (2), *pr. par. & s.* [DIRK (2), *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb).

B. *As subst.*: The act or state of darkening or of becoming darker.

* **dirk'-ness**, * **dirk-ness**, *s.* [DARK-NESS.]

diril (1), * **dirle** (1), *v.t.* [THRILL.]

1. To thrill, to tingle.

"Like the noot of my elbow, it whiles gets a bit diril on the corner." *Scott: Heart of Midlothian*, ch. xviii.

2. To vibrate, to tinkle.

"Twisting a rope of straw round his horse's feet, that they might not diril or make a din on the stones, he led it cannily out, and down to the river's brink." *—E. Gibbald*, i. 181.

* **diril** (2), * **dirle** (2), *v.t.* [DRILL, *v.*] To penetrate, to pierce.

"Young Pirance, the sonne of eric Dragsbald, Was dirilt with lufe of fair Meridiane." *Bannatyne: M.S. Chron. S. P.*, iii. 236.

* **diril**, *s.* [DIRL (1), *v.*]

I. *Literally*:

1. A slight tremulous stroke.

2. A tremulous motion or vibration, accompanied with a slight noise.

II. *Fig.*: A twinge of conscience.

* **diril-ing**, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [DIRL (1), *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As substantive*:

1. The sound caused by frequent knockings.

2. A slight tingling or smarting pain.

"Of his body, as thocht it had not bene Bot ane diriling, or ane littill stound." *Douglas: Virgil*, 424, 49.

dirr, *a.* [DIRR, *v.*] Benumbed, insensible, torpid.

dirr, *v.t.* [DOR, *v.*] To numb; to make torpid or benumbed.

dirt, * **drit**, * **dritt**, * **dritte**, * **drytt**, *s.* [Icel. *drit* = dirt, excrement; *drita* = to void excrement; O. Dut. *driet* = dirt; Dut. *drijten* = to void excrement.]

A. *Ordinary Language*:

I. *Literally*:

1. Mud, filth, mire; anything which adheres to a body and renders it dirty, foul, or unclean.

"But let me scrape the dirt away That hangs upon your face." *Copeper: History of John Giptin*.

* 2. Excrement.

"And he could not draw the dagger out of his belly; and the dirt came out." *—Judges* iii. 22.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. A thing of little or no value.

"All thinge . . . I deme as drit, that I wyne Crist." *—Wycliffe: Philip*, iii.

* 2. An epithet of abuse, scorn, or contempt.

"Go hom, swithe, fule drit, cherl." *Havelok*, 682.

3. Meanness, sordidness.

"Honours which are thus thrown away upon dirt and infamy." *—Melmoth: Pity*, bk. vii., lett. 23.

4. Abuse; abusive or scurrilous language.

B. *Min.*: A miner's term for the earth, gravel, stones, &c., put into the cradle to be washed.

dirt-beds, *s. pl.*

Geol.: A name given to certain dark-coloured loam-like beds, which occur interstratified with Oolitic limestones and sandstones of Portland, evidently the sorts in which grew the cycads, zamias, and other plants of the period. They contain not only Cycadeae, but also stumps of trees from 3 ft. to 7 ft. in height, in an erect position, with their roots extending beneath them. Stems of trees are also found prostrate, some of them from 20 ft. to 25 ft. in height, and from 1 ft. to 2 ft. in diameter. (*Page, &c.*)

dirt-board, *s.*

Vehicles: A board for warding off earth from the axle-arm. A cuttoo-plate.

dirt-cheap, *a.* As cheapas dirt. (*Colloq.*)

dirt-eating, *s.*

Med.: A disease of the nutritive functions amongst negroes, *Cachexia Africana*, in which the patient is seized with an irresistible desire to eat dirt.

* **dirt-fear**, *s.* A fright or fear which causes one to become livid.

"He trembled, and, which was a token Of a dirt-fear, looked dun as docken." *Meston: Poems*, p. 181.

* **dirt-fear'd**, *a.* Made pale or livid with fear.

dirt-flee, **dirt-fly**, *s.*

1. *Lit.*: The yellow fly that haunts dung-hills, *Musca stercoraria*.

2. *Fig.*: The term is sometimes proverbially applied to a young woman who, from pride, has long remained in a single state, and makes a low marriage after having scornfully refused good offers.

dirt-house, *s.* A close stool, a privy.

dirt-pie, * **dirt-pye**, *s.* Clay or mud moulded by children in imitation of pastry, &c. [*MUD-PIE*.]

"I will learn to ride, fence, vault, and make fortifications in dirt-pyes." *—Otway: The Atheist* (1684).

dirt-scraper, *s.* A grading-shovel; a road-scraper; an implement drawn by a pair of horses, managed by one man, and used in levelling, banking up, or grading ground. (*Knights*.)

dirt-weed, *s.*

Bot.: A name given to *Chenopodium album* from its growing on dung-hills.

dirt, *v.t.* [DIRT, *s.*; DRITE.] To make dirty or filthy; to bedaub with dirt or filth.

"Ill company is like a dog who dirts those most whom he loves best." *—Swift*.

dirt'-ed, *a.* [Eng. *dirt*; -ed.] Made dirty or filthy; bedaubed, dirtied.

fāte, **fāt**, **fāre**, **amidst**, **whāt**, **fāl**, **father**; **wē**, **wēt**, **hēre**, **camēl**, **hēr**, **thēre**; **pinē**, **pīt**, **sīre**, **mār**, **marine**; **gō**, **pōt**, **or**, **wōre**, **wōlf**, **rōrk**, **whō**, **sōn**; **mūte**, **cūb**, **cūre**, **unite**, **cūr**, **rūle**, **fūll**; **trȳ**, **Sȳrian**. *æ*, *œ* = *ē*. *ey* = *ā*. *qu* = *kw*.

***dir't-en**, ***dir't-in**, a. [Eng. *dirty*; -en.]

1. *Lit.*: Dirty, filthy.

"Botten crok, dirten dok, cry Cok, or I sall quell thee." *Dunbar: Evergreen*, li. 60.

2. *Fig.*: Mean, sordid, contemptible, base.

"And thairfor this jurnay wes callit the *dir'tin* raid." *Belenden: Cron.*, bk. xvi., ch. xix.

***dir't-en-ly**, adv. [Eng. *dirty*; -ly.] In a dirty manner; dirtily.

dir't-ër, s. [Eng. *dirty*; -er.] In a mill the vibrating stick that strikes the bolter. (*Scotch.*)

dir't-i-ëd, pa. par. or a. [DIRTY, v.]

dir't-i-ly, adv. [Eng. *dirty*; -ly.]

1. *Lit.*: In a dirty, filthy, or foul manner or state.

2. *Fig.*: In a mean, sordid, or shameful manner.

"Such gold as that wherewithal
Chimiques from each mineral
Are dirtily and desperately gild." *Donne: Elegy* xii.

dir't-i-nëss, s. [Eng. *dirty*; -ness.]

1. *Lit.*: The quality or state of being dirty or filthy; filthiness.

"His [a collier's] high wages arise altogether from the harshness, disagreeableness, and dirtiness of his work." *Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. i., ch. x.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. Disagreeableness, moistness, sloppiness; as, The dirtiness of the weather.

2. Meanness, sordidness, baseness.

3. Filthiness, obscenity.

"This degenerate wantonness and dirtiness of speech." *Barrow: Sermons*, l. 13.

dir't-y, ***durt-ie**, a. [Eng. *dirty*; -y.]

1. *Literally*:

1. Full of or covered with dirt; foul, filthy, turbid.

2. Making filthy, foul, nasty, or unclean.

"He seemed heartless, heartless, faint, and wan; And all his armour sprinkled was with blood, And soiled with durtie gore, that no man can Discerne the hew thereof." *Spenser: F. Q.*, li. vi. 41.

3. Impure, dusky; not clear.

"Pond an almond, and the clear white colour will be altered into a durtie one." *Locke*

4. Involving or accompanied by dirt or sloppiness; sloppy. (Frequently used by sailors as expressing weather dark, gusty, and wet.)

"There's some durtie weather to the westward." *Leaver: Henry Lorrequer*, ch. xxxiii.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. Mean, base, despicable, dishonourable.

"But to break through the tie of allegiance merely because the sovereign was unfortunate was not only wicked but dirty." *Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

2. Coarse, obscene, filthy.

dirty Dick, s.

Bot.: *Chenopodium album*, from its growth on dung-hills. [DIRT-WEED.]

dirty John, s.

Bot.: *Chenopodium vulvaria*.

dirty-shirted, a. Dirty or unclean in dress.

"If we must have dirty-shirted guards upon the theatres, . . ." *Goldsmith: The Bee*, No. 1.

dir't-y, v.t. [DIRTY, a.]

1. *Lit.*: To make dirty or foul; to soil, to defile.

"The dust falls in such quantities as to dirty everything on board, and to hurt people's eyes." *Darwin: Voyage Round the World* (1870), ch. i., p. 3.

2. *Fig.*: To disgrace, to stain, to sully, to tarnish.

"He rather soiled his fingers than dirtied his hands in the matter of the Holy Maid of Kent." *Fuller: Worthies*; London.

dir't-y-ing, pr. par., a., & s. [DIRTY, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The act of making dirty, foul, or filthy; a tarnishing, disgracing, or sullying.

***dir-rüp-tion**, s. [Lat. *diruptio*, from *diruptus*, pa. par. of *dirumpo* = to break or burst asunder: *dis* = apart, and *rumpo* = to break, to burst.] The act of breaking or bursting asunder; the state of being broken or burst asunder; disruption.

dis, s. [Ger.]

Mus.: The German term for D ♯, and also, according to a curious former Viennese custom, for E D. (*Grove*).

dis-, pref. A prefix or inseparable particle largely used in composition to express privation or negation, as to *disarm* = to deprive of arms; to *disagree* = not to agree. It is from the Lat. *dis* = apart, and this is from an older *dis*, from *Lat. duo* = two. The Lat. *dis* became *des* in Old French; French *dé*: this appears in several words, as in defeat, *dery*, &c., where the prefix must be carefully distinguished from that due to *Lat. de*. Again, in some cases *dis* is a late substitution for an older *des*, which is the Old French *des*: thus Chaucer has *desarmen*, from the Old French *des-arma*, in the sense of disarm. (*Skeat*.)

dis'-sa, s. [Etymol. uncertain.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, belonging to the Orchidaceæ, or Orchids. *Disa grandiflora* is found on Table Mountain at an elevation of 3,582 feet, the only known locality; for it is in a marshy bottom, near the eastern extremity of the summit, where it is abundant among rushes on the margins of small pools and streamlets in a black boggy soil. Two other rare species are also seen there, *D. ferruginea* and *D. tenuifolia*.

dis-a-bil'-i-ty, s. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *ability* (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. A want of bodily ability, strength, or power to do any act; impotence, weakness.

"Many withdrew themselves out of pure faintness, and disability to attend the conclusion." *Raleigh*.

2. A want of mental or intellectual ability or capacity; incapacity.

"The ability of mankind does not lie in the impotence or disabilities of brutes." *Locke*.

3. A want of competent or necessary means or instruments to do any act; inability.

II. *Law*: A want of competence to do any legal act; legal incapacity; a state of being by law incompetent to do certain acts, to perform certain duties, or to hold certain offices.

"The acts which imposed civil disabilities on those who professed his religion." *Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

¶ For the difference between *disability* and *inability*, see INABILITY.

dis-a-ble, v.t. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *able* (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Literally*:

(1) To render unable; to deprive of strength or power bodily to do any act; to weaken so as to render incapable of action; to incapacitate.

"Those, though the swiftest, by some god withheld, Lisure disabled the midle field." *Pope: Homer's Iliad*, xxiii. 544, 545.

(2) To render mentally or intellectually incapable; to weaken or destroy the mental powers of.

"Womanish tremors and childish fancies now disabled him from using it." *Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

(3) To deprive of the means, resources, or instruments of action.

"I have known a great fleet disabled for two months." *Temple*.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) To impair, to diminish, to impoverish.

"Tis not unknown to you, Antonio, How much I have disabled mine estate." *Shakespeare: Merchant of Venice*, l. 1.

(2) To disparage, to blacken the character of.

"Farewell, Monsieur Traveller: look you lip and wear strange suits: disable all the benefits of your own country." *Shakespeare: As You Like It*, iv. 1.

(3) To deprive of usefulness or efficacy.

"Your days I will alarm, I'll haunt your nights, And worse than age disable your delights." *Dryden*.

(4) To exclude or disqualify, as wanting the proper qualifications.

"I will not disable any for proving a scholar." *Wotton*.

(5) To confute, refute, or disprove.

"To disable or confute those things which have been reported." *Hakluyt: Voyages*, p. 221.

II. *Law*: To render incapable or incompetent to perform any legal act; to incapacitate.

"An attainder of the ancestor corrupts the blood, and disables his children to inherit." *Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 23.

¶ The incapacity to inherit which Blackstone refers was repealed by 3 & 4 Will. IV., c. 106.

***dis-a-ble**, a. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *able* (q.v.).] Unable, incompetent, unfit.

"Consider that my coning is disable to write to you." *Chaucer: Ballades*; *Leunow*.

dis-a'-bled, pa. par. or a. [DISABLE, v.]

dis-a'-ble-mënt, s. [Eng. *disable*; -ment.]

1. The act of disabling physically or mentally; the state of being physically disabled.

"This is only an interruption of the acts, rather than any disablement of the faculty." *Sermons*, v. 182.

2. The act of disabling legally; legal incapacity or incompetence.

"The penalty of the refusal thereof was turned into a disablement to take any promotion." *Bacon: Observ. on a Libel* in 1592.

***dis-a'-ble-nëss**, s. [Eng. *disable*; -ness.] Impotence.

"His own disableness and his wife's youthfulness." *Adams: Works*, l. 493. (*Davies*).

dis-a'-bling, pr. par., a., & s. [DISABLE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The act of rendering incapable or incompetent, whether physically, mentally, or legally; disablement.

disabling-statute, s.

Law: A statute passed to prevent bishops, deans and chapters, colleges and other ecclesiastical or eleemosynary corporations, and all parsons and vicars, from making improvident leases, which they were always ready to do, in consideration of a fine or premium paid to themselves, the interests of their successors being entirely disregarded. It was also called a Restraining statute. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 17.)

dis-a-bū'se, v.t. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *abuse* (q.v.); Fr. *désabuser*.]

1. To free from error or misapprehension; to set right, to undeceive; to deliver from fallacy or deception.

"But reason heard, and nature well persued, At once the dreaming mind is disabused." *Cooper: Tirocinium*, 80, 90.

2. It is followed by *of* before the misapprehension or delusion from which one is set free.

"The admirers of Hume were more likely to be disabused of their error." *Knox: Winter Evenings*, Evén. 62.

*3. To misuse, to abuse. (*Scotch*.)

*4. To mar, to spoil. (*Scotch*.)

dis-a-būs'ed, pa. par. or a. [DISABUSE, v.]

dis-a-būs'-ing, pr. par., a., & s. [DISABUSE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The act or process of undeceiving, or freeing from error or misapprehension.

***dis-ac-còm'-mòd-àte**, v.t. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *accommodate* (q.v.); Fr. *désaccommoder*.] To put to inconvenience, to incommode.

"I hope this will not disaccommodate you." *Warburton to Hurd*, Lett. 192.

***dis-ac-còm'-mòd-ât-éd**, pa. par. or a. [DISACCOMMODATE, v.]

***dis-ac-còm'-mòd-ât-ing**, pr. par., a., & s. [DISACCOMMODATE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The act of incommoding or putting to inconvenience.

dis-ac-còm'-mòd-â-tion, s. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *accommodation* (q.v.).] The state or condition of being unsuited, unfitted, or unprepared.

"Devastations have happened in some places more than in others, according to the accommodation or disaccommodation of them to such calamities." *Hale: Origin of Mankind*.

***dis-ac-còm'-pan-ied**, a. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *accompanied* (q.v.).] Unaccompanied.

"To come disaccompanied." *Daniel: Hist. Eng.*, p. 10. (*Davies*).

***dis-ac-cord**, ***dis-a-cord**, v.i. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *accord*, v. (q.v.).]

1. To disagree, to be discordant.

"Presence and predetermination is nothing discordant." *Chaucer: Test of Love*, hk. iiii.

2. To refuse assent.

"She did disaccord, Ne could her liking to his love apply." *Spenser: F. Q.*, vi. iiii. 7.

***dis-ac-cord'-ant**, ***dis-a-cord-aunt**, a. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *accordant* (q.v.).]

döl, **böy**; **pout** **jöwl**; **cat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **çin**, **benç**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **£**
-cian, **-tlan** = **shan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shün**; **-tion**, **-çion** = **zhün**. **-tious**, **-sious**, **-çious** = **shüs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **böl**, **döl**.

Disagreeing; not in accord or agreement; discordant.

"It is disaccordant unto other writers."—*Pasban: Chron.*, vol. i, ch. c.

* **dis-ac-cūs-tōm**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *accustom* (q.v.).] To render unaccustomed; to do away with or free from the force of custom or habit.

* **dis-ac-cūs-tōmed**, *pa. par. & a.* [DIS-ACCUSTOM.]

† **dis-ac-cūs-tōm-ing**, *pr. par. & s.* [DIS-ACCUSTOM.]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb).

B. *As subst.*: The act or process of making disaccustomed.

dis-a-cid-i-fy, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *acidify* (q.v.).] To render free from acidity; to neutralize or remove the acid in.

* **dis-ā-knōwl'-ēdge**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *acknowledge* (q.v.).] Not to acknowledge; to deny, to disown, to disavow.

"The manner of denying Christ's deity here prohibited, was, by words and oral expressions verbally to deny and disacknowledge it."—*South*.

* **dis-ā-knōwl'-ēdg-ing**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISACKNOWLEDGE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: The act of denying, disowning, or disavowing.

* **dis-ā-quā-int**, * **dis-ā-quainte**, * **dis-ā-quaynt**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *acquaint* (q.v.).] To render unacquainted, unfamiliar, or strange; to disuse, to disaccustom.

"Ye must now disacquaint and estrange yourselves from the sour old wine of Moses law."—*Udal: Luke xvi.*

* **dis-ā-quā-int-ānce**, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *acquaintance* (q.v.).] A state of disuse of familiarity; a being disaccustomed.

"Conscience, by a long neglect of, and disacquaintance with itself, contracts an inveterate rust or soil."—*South*.

* **dis-ā-quā-int-ēd**, * **dis-ā-quaynt-ed**, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *acquainted* (q.v.).] Disused, disaccustomed, rendered unfamiliar.

"His held a symptom of approaching danger, When disacquainted sense becomes a stranger, And takes no knowledge of an old disease."—*Quarles: Emblems*.

* **dis-ād-mōn'-ish**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *admonish* (q.v.).] To dissuade, to dissuade.

* **dis-ād-orn'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *adorn* (q.v.).] To strip or deprive of ornament; to disfigure.

"He saw grey hairs begin to spread, Deform his beard, and disadorn his head."—*Congreve: Homer's Hymn to Venus*.

* **dis-ād-orn-ed**, *pa. par. or a.* [DISADORN.]

* **dis-ād-orn-ing**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISADORN.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: The act of depriving of ornament; disfiguring.

* **dis-ād-van-çe**, * **dis-ād-vaunce**, * **dis-a-vaunce**, *v.t. & i.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *advance* (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To draw back; to retire, to withdraw.

"Which th' other seeing gait his course relent, And vaulted spear effusions to disavance."—*Spenser: F. Q. v. iv. 7*.

2. To hinder, to impede.

"I disavance: I disallow or hynder."—*Palgrave*.

B. *Intrans.*: To retreat, to retire, to withdraw, to draw back.

"Soon did they disavance, And some unto him kneel, and some about him dance."—*G. Fletcher: Christ's Triumph*, pt. ii.

dis-ād-vant-āge, * **dis-ād-vaunt-āge**, * **dis-a-vaunt-āge**, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *advantage*, s. (q.v.).]

1. An injury, detriment, or hurt done.

"And to no wight do no disadvantage."—*Chaucer: La Belle Dame*.

2. A loss, injury, detriment, or hurt suffered.

3. An unfavourable position or condition; a state in which one person or thing stands or contrasts unfavourably with another.

"Even if the place should, notwithstanding all disadvantages, be able to repel a larger army."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xli.

¶ (1) *At disadvantage*, at a disadvantage: In a disadvantageous or unfavourable manner, position, or state.

"We have at disadvantage fought."—*Shakespeare: Coriolanus*, i. 6.

(2) *To disadvantage*: So as to suffer loss, injury, or detriment to property, interest, credit, or fame; as, He sold it to disadvantage; To appear to disadvantage.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *disadvantage*, *injury*, *hurt*, *detriment*, and *prejudice*: "The disadvantage is rather the absence of a good; the injury is a positive evil: the want of education may frequently be a disadvantage to a person by retarding his advancement; the ill word of another may be an injury by depriving of friends. The disadvantage, therefore, is applied to such things as are of an adventitious nature: the injury to that which is of essential importance. The hurt, detriment, and prejudice are all species of injuries. Injury, in general, implies whatever ill befalls an object by the external action of other objects, whether taken in relation to physical or moral evil to persons, or to things; hurt is that species of injury which is produced by more direct violence: too close application to study is injurious to the health; reading by an improper light is hurtful to the eyes: so in a moral sense, the light reading which a circulating library supplies is often injurious to the morals of young people: all violent affections are hurtful to the mind. The detriment and prejudice are species of injury which affect only the outward circumstances of a person: the former implying what may lessen the value of an object, the latter what may lower it in the esteem of others. Whatever affects the stability of a merchant's credit is highly detrimental to his interests; whatever is prejudicial to the character of a man should not be made the subject of indiscriminate conversation. It is prudent to conceal that which will be to our disadvantage, unless we are called upon to make the acknowledgment. There is nothing material that is not exposed to the injuries of time, if not to those of actual violence. Excesses of every kind carry their own punishment with them, for they are always hurtful to the body. The price of a book is often detrimental to its sale. The intemperate zeal or the inconsistent conduct of religious professors is highly prejudicial to the spread of religion." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

* **dis-ād-vant-āge**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *advantage* (q.v.).] To place at a disadvantage; to cause loss, injury, or detriment to; to prejudice.

"All other violences are so far from advancing Christianity, that they extremely weaken and disadvantage it."—*More: Decay of Piety*.

* **dis-ād-vant-āge-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *advantageable* (q.v.).] Causing disadvantage or injury; disadvantageous, detrimental, unfavourable.

"Hasty selling is commonly as disadvantageable as interest."—*Bacon*.

* **dis-ād-vant-āged**, *pa. par. or a.* [DIS-ADVANTAGE, v.]

dis-ād-van-tā'-geous, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *advantageous* (q.v.).]

1. Contrary to advantage, profit, or interest; attended with or causing disadvantage, injury, detriment, or prejudice; prejudicial, detrimental, injurious, or unfavourable to one's interest.

"The divided power of the consular tribunes had doubtless been found disadvantageous."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Rom. Hist.* (1855), ch. xiii, pt. i.

2. Unfavourable, prejudiced, biased.

"Whatever disadvantageous sentiments we may entertain of mankind."—*Hume: Essay on Princ. of Government*.

dis-ād-van-tā'-geous-ly, *adv.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *advantageously* (q.v.).] In a disadvantageous manner; so as to cause or suffer disadvantage, injury, detriment, or prejudice.

"An approving nod or smile serves to drive you on, and make you display yourselves more disadvantageously."—*Government of the Tongue*.

dis-ād-van-tā'-geous-nēss, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *advantageousness* (q.v.).] The quality or state of being disadvantageous; unfavourableness.

* **dis-ād-vēnt'-ure**, * **dis-a-vent-ure**, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *adventure* (q.v.); O. Fr.

désaventure.] A misfortune, a misadventure, a mishap.

"Experience hath oft proved, that such as esteem themselves most secure, even then fall soonest into disadvantage."—*Raleigh: Arts of Empire*, p. 176.

* **dis-ād-vēnt'-ū-roūs**, * **dis-a-vent-urous**, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *adventurous* (q.v.).] Unfortunate, unhappy.

"There unto him beid a disaventurous case."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, IV. xii. 4.

* **dis-ād-vī-ço**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *advise* (q.v.).] To advise not to do anything; to dissuade from doing anything.

"I had a clear reason to disadvise the purchase of it."—*Boyle: Works*, v. 464.

* **dis-af-fēct**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *affect* (q.v.).]

1. To fill with discontent; to alienate the goodwill of; to make discontented or affected; to estrange.

"They had attempted to disaffect and discontent his majesty's late army."—*Clarendon: Civil War*.

2. To disturb, to disorder.

"It disaffects the bowels, entangles and distorts the entrails."—*Hammond: Serm.*, xliii.

3. To dislike; to be without a liking or esteem for; to shun; to avoid.

"That truth which my charity persuades me the most part of them disaffect."—*Chillingworth: Religion of Protestants* (Jedie).

dis-af-fēct-ēd, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *affected*.]

1. Discontented; alienated in spirit; estranged; unfriendly.

"He had frequently talked of the havoc which was making among his disaffected subjects."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

2. Disturbed, disordered, in disorder.

"As if a man should be disaffected To find what part is disaffected."—*Butler: Hudibras*, pt. ii., c. 1.

* 3. Disliked, unwished for, undesired.

"To cast her against her mind upon a disaffected match."—*Ep. Hall: Cases of Conscience*.

dis-af-fēct-ēd-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *disaffected*; *ly*.] In a disaffected, discontented, or estranged manner.

* **dis-af-fēct-ēd-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *disaffected*; *nēss*.] The quality or state of being disaffected; disaffection.

"The treachery and disaffectedness of the rest."—*Styeppe: Memorials* (an. 1881).

* **dis-af-fēct-ing**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DIS-AFFECT.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: The act of making disaffected; the state of becoming or being disaffected; disaffection.

dis-af-fēc-tion, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *affect* (q.v.).]

* 1. A state or feeling of dislike or ill-will.

"In making laws, princes must have regard to the public dispositions, to the affections and disaffections, of the people."—*Taylor: Rule of Holy Living*.

* 2. A want or loss of affection.

"This daughter that was so unjustly suspected of disaffection."—*Adventurer*, No. 122.

3. Discontent, estrangement, or alienation of the affections, especially towards those in authority; disloyalty.

"In this age, everything disliked by those who think with the majority is called disaffection."—*Swift*.

* 4. In a physical sense, disorder or derangement of any part; bad constitution.

"The disease took its original merely from the disaffection of the part, and not from the peccancy of the humours."—*W. Keenan*.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *disaffection* and *disloyalty*: "Men are disaffected to the government; disloyal to their prince. Disaffection may be said with regard to any form of government; disloyalty only with regard to a monarchy. Although both terms are commonly employed in a bad sense, yet the former does not always convey the unfavourable meaning which is attached to the latter. A man may have reasons to think himself justified in disaffection; but he will never attempt to offer anything in justification of disloyalty. A usurped government will have many disaffected subjects with whom it must deal leniently; the best king may have disloyal subjects, upon whom he must exercise the rigours of the law. Many were disaffected to the usurpation of Oliver Cromwell, because they could not be disloyal to their king." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīnē, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē. ey = ā. qu = kw,

* **dis-af-fec-tion-ate**, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *affectionate* (q.v.).]

1. Without affection; not affectionate.

"He had been tormented by a beautiful but disaffectionate and disobedient wife."—*Hayley: Life of Milton*.

2. Disaffected, unfriendly, not well-disposed.

"They, according to that climate, were found disaffectionate to the Turkish affairs."—*Blount: Voyage into the Levant* (1650), p. 99.

* **dis-af-firm**, * **dis-af-fyrme**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *affirm* (q.v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: To deny, to contradict.

"Neither doth Glanvill or Bracton disaffirm the antiquity of the reports of the law."—*Davies: Preface to Reports*.

2. *Law*: Not to confirm; to annul, to reverse, as the decision of a lower court.

* **dis-af-firm-ance**, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *affirmance* (q.v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of denying or contradicting; negation, refutation.

"That kind of reasoning which redreth the opposite conclusion to something that is apparently absurd, is a demonstration in disaffirmance of any thing that is affirmed."—*Hale*.

2. *Law*: The annulling or reversing of a decision of a lower court.

* **dis-af-firm-ed**, *pa. par. or a.* [DISAFFIRM.]

* **dis-af-firm-ing**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISAFFIRM.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: The act of denying, contradicting, or reversing; disaffirmance.

* **dis-af-för-est**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *afforest* (q.v.).]

1. *Lit.*: To reduce from the state or privileges of a forest to those of common, that is, ordinary ground; to strip of forest laws; to throw open to common purposes.

"The commissioners of the treasury moved the king to disafforest some forests of his."—*Bacon: Apophthegms*.

2. *Fig.*: To refine, to cultivate.

"How happy's he, which hath due place assign'd To his beaute; and disafforested his mind!"—*Donne*.

* **dis-af-för-est-éd**, *pa. par. or a.* [DISAFFOREST.]

* **dis-af-för-est-ing**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISAFFOREST.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: The act of reducing from the state of a forest to that of common land.

* **dis-a-grée**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *agree* (q.v.).]

1. Not to agree, to differ, to be different or unlike.

"The mind clearly and infallibly perceives all distinct ideas to disagree; that is, the one not to be the other."—*Locke*.

2. To differ in opinion or views; to hold opposite or contrary views.

"Who shall decide when doctors disagree?"—*Pope: Moral Essays*, III. 1.

3. To quarrel, to fall out.

"But where will fierce contention end, If flowers can disagree!"—*Cowper: The Lily and the Rose*.

¶ To disagree with:

(1) To be of a different opinion; to differ in opinion or views; not to harmonize or agree.

"They reject the plainest sense of Scripture, because it seems to disagree with what they call reason."—*Atterbury*.

(2) To be unsuitable or improper for.

¶ For the difference between to disagree and to differ, see DIFFER.

* **dis-a-grée-a-ble**, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *agreeable* (q.v.).] Disagreeableness, unpleasantness.

"The depression of countenance which some immediate disagreeableness had brought on."—*Madame d'Arbly: Diary*, III. 384. (Davies.)

* **dis-a-grée-a-ble**, *a. & s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *agreeable* (q.v.); Fr. *désagréable*.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. Not in agreement or accord; discordant, discrepant.

"Teach nothing that is disagreeable thereto."—*Vidal: Mark IV*.

2. Offensive, unpleasant, repugnant to the feelings or senses.

"I will not persist in reading what is so disagreeable."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. XV.

* **B.** *As subst. (Pl.)*: Annoyances, unpleasantnesses.

"I had all the merits of a temperance martyr without any of its disagreeables."—*C. Kingsley: Alton Locke*, ch. xiv. (Davies.)

* **dis-a-grée-a-ble-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *disagreeable*, -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being contrary, discordant, or discrepant; contrariety, disagreement.

2. The quality or state of being unpleasant, offensive, or repugnant to the feelings or senses; unpleasantness, offensiveness.

"First the agreeableness or disagreeableness of the employments themselves."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. I, ch. x.

* **dis-a-grée-a-ble**, *adv.* [Eng. *disagreeable* (e); -ly.]

1. In a discordant, disagreeing, or discrepant manner.

2. In a disagreeable, unpleasant, offensive, or repugnant manner or degree.

"The clearer the day, the more disagreeably did those misshapen masses . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

* **dis-a-grée-ance**, * **dis-a-gré-ance**, * **dis-a-gré-ance**, *s.* [Eng. *disagree*; -ance.]

Disagreement.

"They sail within the foresaid throttle dayis report the groundis and causis of their disagreement to his Maistie."—*Acts Jas. VI*, 1597 (ed. 1814), p. 158.

* **dis-a-gréed**, *pa. par.* [DISAGREE.]

* **dis-a-gré-ér**, *s.* [Eng. *disagree* (e); -er.] One who dissents or disagrees; a dissident.

"To awe disagreeers in all matters of faith."—*Hammond: Works*, vol. II, pt. I, p. 608.

* **dis-a-gré-ing**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISAGREE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: The act or state of not agreeing; disagreement.

* **dis-a-gré-ment**, *s.* [Fr. *désagrément*.]

1. The state or quality of not being in accord, harmony, or agreement.

"Its early date, the absence of any known author who lived at or near the time, and its disagreement with other accounts of the same person, render its veracity suspicious."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Rom. Hist.* (1856), ch. vi, § 4.

2. Unsuitableness, unfitness.

"There necessarily arises an agreement or disagreement of some things to others, or a fitness or unfitness of the applications of different things or different relations one to another."—*Clarke: On the Attributes*, Prop. 10.

3. A difference of opinion or views.

"As touching their several opinions . . . in truth their disagreement is not great."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*.

4. A falling out, a quarrel, a difference.

* **dis-ag-grég-ate**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *aggregate* (q.v.).] To separate an aggregate mass into its component parts.

* **dis-ag-grég-at-ing**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISAGGREGATE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: The same as disagreement (q.v.).

* **dis-ag-grég-a-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *aggregation* (q.v.).] The act or process of separating an aggregate mass into its component parts.

* **dis-a-guise** (1), *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *aguisse*.] To strip off.

"What hath she then with me to disguise!"—*Stirling: Aurora*, an Echo.

* **dis-a-guise** (2), * **dis-a-guys**, *v.t.* [DIS-GUISE.] To disguise.

"Beard of this sort trolit and disguised."—*Compl. of Scotland*, p. 70.

* **dis-al-líed**, *pa. par. or a.* [DISALLY.]

* **dis-al-líge**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *allegiance*.] To alienate or estrange from allegiance.

"What greater dividing than by a pernicious and hostile peace, to disallige a whole fendarly kingdom from the ancient dominion of England!"—*Milton: Articles of Peace between Earl of Ormond and the Irish*.

* **dis-al-lów**, * **dis-a-low**, *v.t. & t.* [O. Fr. *desaloier*, *desaloier*; Low Lat. *dislaudo*; Lat. *dis* = apart, and *laudo* = to praise; *laus* = praise.] [ALLOW.]

A. Transitive:

* 1. To disapprove of, to censure; not to approve or justify.

"All that is humble he disalloweth."—*Gower*, l. 83.

* 2. To reject, to disown, not to acknowledge or recognize.

"Disallowed indeed of men, but chosen of God and precious."—1 Peter II. 4.

* 3. To disapprove; to refuse to sanction or permit.

"The propositions . . . I ever disallowed and utterly rejected them."—*State Trials: Waller and Others* (1643).

* 4. To refuse assent to.

"But if her father disallow her in the day that he heareth; not any of her vows . . . shall stand."—*Numb.* xxx. 5.

5. Not to allow, sanction, or authorize; to reject.

"His claim was disallowed by the pretor, L. Licinius."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Rom. Hist.* (1855), ch. IV, § 5.

* **B. Intrans.**: To disapprove, to refuse assent or permission.

"What follows, if we disallow of this?"—*Shakesp.: King John*, l. 1.

* **dis-al-lów-a-ble**, * **dis-a-low-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *allowable* (q.v.).] Not allowable or permissible; that cannot be approved, allowed, or sanctioned.

"Which deed was so disallowable that he durst not defend it for wel done."—*Vives: Instruct. Christ. Woman*, bk. I, ch. xiii.

* **dis-al-lów-able-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *disallowable*; -ness.] The quality or state of being disallowable.

* **dis-al-lów-ance**, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *allowance* (q.v.).] The act of disallowing, disapproving, or rejecting; disapprobation, rejection.

"It requirith not of me any denial or disallowance of this cause of discipline."—*State Trials: John Udall* (1590).

* **dis-al-lów-ed**, *pa. par. or a.* [DISALLOW.]

* **dis-al-lów-ing**, * **dis-a-low-ying**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISALLOW.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As substantive*:

1. The act of disapproving or rejecting; disallowance.

* 2. The state of being disallowed, rejected, or not approved.

"For drede of disallowyng."—*P. Plowman*, v. 106.

* **dis-al-lý**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *ally* (q.v.).] In this case *dis* is used as in *disadvantage*, with the force of *mis*. Fr. *désallier* = to unbind. To ally, unite, or bind wrongly or improperly.

"Both so loosely disallied Their nuptials."—*Milton: Samson Agonistes*, l. 1022, 1023.

* **dis-al-lý-ing**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISALLY.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: The act of allying or uniting wrongly or improperly.

* **dis-ált**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis* = away, apart, and Lat. *altus* = high.]

Law: To disable or incapacitate a person. (Wharton.)

* **dis-ált-tern**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *altern* (q.v.).] To change or alter for the worse.

"O wilt thou disaltern The rest thou gavst?"—*Quarles: Emblems*, III. 4. (Davies.)

* **dis-sal-tó**, *phrase*. [Ital.]

Mus.: By a leap; used of melody progressing by skips. (Stainer & Barrett.)

* **dis-a-nál-ô-gál**, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *analogous* (q.v.).] Not analogous; having no analogy.

"Which is utterly unsuitable and disanalogous to that knowledge."—*Hall: Contempl. The Works of God*, vol. II.

* **dis-áñch-ör**, * **dis-ancre**, * **dis-anker**, *v.t. & t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *anchor* (q.v.).]

A. Trans.: To raise or weigh the anchor of; to set free from the anchor.

"Sixe gallyes they disanker from the laie Cald desert, and their barke incompass round."—*Reynold: Troia Britanica*, 1599. (Nares.)

B. Intrans.: To weigh anchor.

"Thei disancer and sailed along the wastes of Sussex."—*Hall: Henry VIII.* (an. 37).

* **dis-áñch-öred**, *pa. par. or a.* [DISANCHOR.]

boil, **böy**; **pout**, **jöwl**; **cat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **chin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**, **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph = f**.
-cian, **-tian**=**shan**. **-tion**, **-sion**=**shün**; **-tion**, **-sion**=**zhün**. **-cious**, **-tious**, **-sious**=**shüs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c.=**bel**, **döl**.

* **dis-ān-ċh-ōr-ing**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISANCHOR.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. As *subst.*: The act of raising or weighing anchor.

dis-ān-gēl-i-cal, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *angelical* (q.v.).] Not angelical.

"That learned casuist accounts for the shame attending these pleasures of the sixth sense, from their diangelical nature."—*Coventry: Philemon to Hydaspea*, Conv. II.

* **dis-ān-i-māte**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *animate* (q.v.).]

1. To deprive of life or vitality.

"That soul and life that is now fled and gone . . . is only a loss to the particular body . . . which by means thereof is now disanimated."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 38.

2. To deprive of animation, spirit, or courage; to discourage, to dispirit.

"It disanimates his enemies."

Shakespeare: 2 Henry VI., III. 1.

3. To dissuade, to discourage, to deter.

"They . . . also rather animate than disanimate them to persevere in their wickedness."—*Stubbes: Display of Corruptions* (1583), p. 99 (ed. 1892).

* **dis-ān-i-māt-ēd**, *pa. par. or a.* [DISANIMATE.]

* **dis-ān-i-māt-ing**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISANIMATE.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. As *subst.*: The act of depriving of life, spirit, or courage; disanimation.

"To the disanimation and discharging of the rest of the princes of Germany."—*State Trials: Duke of Buckingham* (1680).

* **dis-ān-i-mā-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *animation* (q.v.).]

1. The act of depriving of life or vitality.

2. The state of being deprived of life or vitality.

"Affections which depend on life, and depart upon disanimation."—*Broune: Vulgar Errors*.

3. The act of depriving of spirit or courage; discouraging, dispiriting.

4. The state of being discouraged or dispirited.

dis-an-nēx, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *annex*, *v.* (q.v.).] To set loose, to disjoin, to separate, to break up.

"When the provinces were lost and disannexed."—*State Trials: Case of the Postnail* (1686).

dis-an-nūl, * **dis-a-null**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis* (in this case used intensively), and Eng. *annul* (q.v.).] To annul; to make null and void or of no effect; to cancel, to abrogate.

"For the Lord of hosts hath purposed it, and who shall disannul it?"—*Isaiah xiv. 27.*

* **dis-an-nūl-ēr**, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *annuller* (q.v.).] One who disannuls, annuls, or makes null and void.

"Two of the disannullers lost their nightcaps."—*Beaum. & Fletcher: The Woman's Prize*, II. 5.

dis-an-nūl-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISANNUL.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. As *subst.*: The act of annulling, canceling, or abrogating.

"There is verily a disannulling of the commandment going before."—*Heb. vii. 18.*

* **dis-an-nūl-ment**, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *annulment* (q.v.).] The act of disannulling, or making null and void.

* **dis-a-nōint**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *anoint* (q.v.).] To deprive of an office with which one has been solemnly invested.

"They have divested him, disanointed him, nay cursed him all over in their pulpits."—*Milton: Tenure of Kings and Magistrates*.

* **dis-ap-pār-el**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *apparel* (q.v.).] To deprive of apparel; to disrobe, to strip.

"Drink disapparel the soul, and is the betrayer of the mind."—*Jerusalem: Sin Stigmatised* (1685), p. 82.

* **dis-ap-pār-elled**, *pa. par. or a.* [DISAPPAREL.]

* **dis-ap-pār-el-ling**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISAPPAREL.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. As *subst.*: The act of stripping, disrobing, or divesting.

* **dis-āp-par-y-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *apparition* (q.v.).] The act of disappearing; disappearance.

dis-āp-pēar, *v.i.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *appear* (q.v.).]

1. To go out of or be lost to sight; to vanish; to become invisible.

"A thousand, thousand rings of light That shape themselves and disappear Almost as soon as seen."

Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone, IV.

2. To cease to exist.

"Abuse after abuse disappeared without a struggle."

Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. I.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to disappear and to vanish: "To disappear comprehends no particular mode of action; to vanish includes in it the idea of a rapid motion. A thing disappears either gradually or suddenly; it vanishes on a sudden. A thing disappears in the ordinary course of things; it vanishes by an unusual effort, a supernatural or a magic power. Any object that recedes or moves away will soon disappear; in fairy tales things are made to vanish the instant they are beheld. To disappear is often a temporary action; to vanish generally conveys the idea of being permanently lost to the sight. The stars appear and disappear in the firmament; lightning vanishes with a rapidity that is unequalled." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

dis-ap-pēar-ānce, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *appearance* (q.v.).]

1. The act or process of disappearing; a vanishing from sight.

2. The act of ceasing to exist.

"They are such as are not likely to be remembered a moment after their disappearance."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 517.

dis-ap-pēar-ed, *pa. par.* [DISAPPEAR.]

dis-ap-pēar-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISAPPEAR.]

A. As *pr. par.*: (See the verb).

B. As *adjective*:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Vanishing from sight, becoming invisible.

2. *Bot.*: Deliquescent, branched, but so divided that the principal axis is lost sight of in the ramifications; as the head of an oak tree. (*Lindley*.)

C. As *subst.*: The same as DISAPPEARANCE, (q.v.).

"The frequent absences and disappearings of the heavenly bodies."—*Coventry: Philemon to Hydaspea*, Conv. 3.

* **dis-ap-pēn-dēn-cy**, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *appendency* (q.v.).] A separation or detachment from a former connection.

* **dis-ap-plī-ed**, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *applied* (q.v.).] Misapplied.

"Twere logic dis-applied."

To prove a consequence by none denied."

Cowper: Firoozistan, 103, 104.

dis-ap-point, *v.t. & t.* [O. Fr. *desappointer*, from *des* = Lat. *dis* = away, apart, and O. Fr. *apointer* = to appoint.] [APPOINT.]

A. As *transitive*:

1. To defeat of expectation, wish, hope, or desire; to frustrate, to balk, to deceive of something expected or looked for.

"But he was cruelly disappointed."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xiv.*

2. It is followed by *of* before that which is expected or looked for.

"The Janizaries, disappointed by the baseness of the spoil, revolved of the bounty of Solymon a great largess."—*Knolles: Historie of the Turkes*.

3. To frustrate, to avoid, to escape, to foil, to defeat.

"Ulysses, cautious of the vengeful foe, Stoops to the ground, and disappoints the blow."

Pope: Homer's Odyssey, xviii, 438, 439.

4. To fail or neglect to keep an appointment or engagement with.

B. *Intrans.*: To fail or neglect to keep an appointment or engagement.

¶ For the difference between to disappoint and to defeat, see DEFEAT.

dis-ap-point-ēd, *a.* [DISAPPOINT, *v.*]

* 1. Unprepared, unready.

"Cut off even in the blossoms of my sin, Unhoused, disappointed, unanned."

Shakespeare: Hamlet, I. 5.

2. Frustrated, balked, deceived of their hopes, expectations, or desires.

"He was an angry and disappointed man."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xx.*

dis-ap-point-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISAPPOINT.]

A. As *pr. par.*: (See the verb).

B. As *adjective*:

1. Defeating, deceiving, or frustrating one's hopes, expectations, or desires.

2. Not coming up to one's expectations.

dis-ap-point-ment, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *appointment* (q.v.).]

1. A defeat or frustration of one's hopes, expectations, or desires.

2. The state of being disappointed or deceived in hopes, expectations, or desires.

"The sage replies, Lowering in his eyes."

Cowper: Hope, I. 2.

3. A frustrating, balking, foiling, or defeating.

"The providence of God may interpose for the disappointment of it."—*Wilkins: Nat. Relig.*, bk. II. ch. II.

* **dis-ap-prē-ċi-āte** (or *ċi* as *shī*), *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *appreciate* (q.v.).] Not to appreciate; to undervalue, to depreciate.

* **dis-ap-prē-ċi-āt-ēd** (or *ċi* as *shī*), *pa. par. or a.* [DISAPPRECIATE.]

* **dis-ap-prē-ċi-āt-ing** (or *ċi* as *shī*), *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISAPPRECIATE.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. As *subst.*: The same as DISAPPRECIATION (q.v.).

* **dis-ap-prē-ċi-ā-tion** (or *ċi* as *shī*), *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *appreciation* (q.v.).] The act of undervaluing or depreciating; depreciation.

dis-ap-prō-bā-tion, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *approbation* (q.v.).] The act or state of disapproving, censuring, or condemning: disapproval, censure, either expressed or unexpressed.

"He was obliged to publish his letters, to shew his disapprobation of the publishing of others."—*Pope*.

¶ For the difference between disapprobation and displeasure, see DISPLEASURE.

* **dis-ap-prō-bā-tōr-y**, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *approbatory* (q.v.).] Containing, expressing, or implying disapprobation.

dis-ap-prō-pri-āte, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *appropriate* (q.v.).]

Eccles. Law.: Not appropriated; not having the fruits of a benefice annexed; stripped or divested of appropriations [APPROPRIATION, B. 1].

"If the corporation which has the appropriation is dissolved, the benefice becomes disappropriate at common law."—*Blackstone: Comm.*, bk. I. ch. 2.

dis-ap-prō-pri-āte, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *appropriate* (q.v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: To remove or reduce from the state or condition of being proper or appropriated to one person or thing.

"To assist nature in disappropriating that evil."—*Milton: Petrachordon*.

II. *Law*:

1. To sever or separate as an appropriation.

"The appropriations of the several parishes . . . would have been by the rules of the common law disappropriated."—*Blackstone: Comm.*, bk. I. ch. 2.

2. To deprive, strip or divest of appropriations.

dis-ap-prō-pri-ā-tion, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *appropriation* (q.v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of removing from the appropriate use.

2. *Law*: The act of alienating church property from the purpose to which it was appropriated.

dis-ap-prōv-al, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *approval* (q.v.).] The act of disapproving, condemning, or censuring; disapprobation, censure.

"There being not a word let fall from them in disapproval of that opinion."—*Granville: Pre-existence of Souls*, ch. IV.

dis-ap-prō-ve, *v.t. & t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *approve* (q.v.); Fr. *disapprouver*.]

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrlan. æ, œ=ē; cy=ā. qu=kw.

1. To condemn or censure as wrong; to dislike; to show, express, or feel disapprobation of.

"The rest were banditti, whose violence and licentiousness the Government affected to disapprove,"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

2. To reject; not to confirm, sanction, or approve.

B. Intrans. To express or show disapprobation, or dislike. (It is generally followed by of before that which is censured or disliked.)

"A project for a treaty of barrier with the States was transmitted hither from Holland, and was disapproved of by our courts."—*Siefte*.

Crabb thus discriminates between to disapprove and to dislike: "Disapprove is an act of the judgment; dislike is an act of the will. To approve or disapprove is peculiarly the part of a superior, or one who determines the conduct of others; to dislike is altogether a personal act, in which the feelings of the individual are consulted. It is a misuse of the judgment to disapprove, when we need only dislike; it is a perversion of the judgment to disapprove because we dislike." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

dis-ap-prôv'ed, *pa. par. or a.* [DISAP-PROVE.]

dis-ap-prôv'-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISAP-PROVE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The act of expressing or showing disapproval or disapprobation.

dis-ap-prôv'-ing-ly, *adv.* [*Eng. disapproving-ly*.] In a manner expressive of disapproval; with disapprobation.

***dis-â-prônéd**, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and *Eng. aproned* (q.v.).] Without or not wearing an apron.

"The aproned or disaproned hughers moving in to breakfast."—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. ii., ch. iii.

***dis-arch-bish'-ôp**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and *Eng. archbishop* (q.v.).] To deprive of or reduce from the status of an archbishop.

"We had to disarchbishop and enlord, And make you simple Crammer once again."—*Tennyson: Queen Mary*, iv. 2.

***dis-ard**, ***dis-arde**, *s. & a.* [*A.S. dysig* = silly, foolish.] [DIZARD, DIZZY.]

A. As subst.: A blockhead, a fool, a silly fellow.

"He ran abroad in a fol's cote like a dizard."—*Goldeng: Justine*, fo. 41.

B. As adj.: Silly, stupid.

"By your dizard kid, not you, their wrong on me doth fall."—*Asch. Hall: Transl. of Homer* (1581), p. 10.

dis-arm, ***des-arm-en**, *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *désarmer*: O. Fr. *des* = Lat. *dis* = away, from, and Fr. *armer* = to arm.]

A. Transitive:

I. Literally:

1. To deprive of arms; to take away arms or weapons from.

"He... had entered the town and had disarmed the inhabitants."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

2. To cause to lay aside arms; to reduce to a peace footing; to disband.

II. Figuratively:

1. Of persons, animals, &c.:

(1) To render harmless, quiet, or innocuous; to quiet, calm, or tame.

The fiercest animals with magic charms."

Cooper: Retirement, 253, 254.

(2) To render unfit or unprepared for offence or defence.

"Security disarms the best appointed army."—*Fuller*.

2. Of things:

(1) To render useless as an arm or weapon.

"Hector drawing nigh To Ajax, of his brazen point disarm'd His ashen beam."

Cooper: Homer's Iliad, xvi.

(2) To render harmless, powerless, or innocuous.

"To disarm envy by a studied show of moderation."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

B. Intransitive:

1. Gen.: To lay arms down or aside; to divest oneself of arms.

2. Spec.: To dismiss or disband troops; to reduce forces to a peace footing.

dis-arm-mënt, *s.* [Prob. for *disarmement*; Fr. *désarmement*.] (*Skeat*.)

1. Gen.: The act of depriving or stripping of arms; a disarming; the act of laying arms down or aside.

2. Spec.: The reduction of forces to a peace footing.

***dis-ar-ma-türe**, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and *Eng. armature* (q.v.).] The act of disarming or divesting of anything used as a weapon. (*Ellis & fig.*)

"The responsibility of this singular and dangerous disarmature."—*Sir W. Hamilton: (Gillivie)*.

dis-armed, *pa. par. or a.* [DISARM.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb).

B. As adjective:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Deprived or divested of arms; rendered harmless, powerless, or innocuous.

2. *Her.*: Applied to a bird or beast deprived of claws, teeth, or beak.

dis-ar-mër, *s.* [*Eng. disarm*; -er.] One who disarms.

"So much learning and abilities, as this disarmier is believed to have."—*Hammond: Works*, ii. 62.

dis-arm-îng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISARM.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As substantive:

1. The act or process of depriving or stripping of arms; a rendering harmless, powerless, or innocuous.

"All the scoffings and revellings which were thought necessary by S. W. for the disarming of schism."—*Hammond: Works*, ii. 63.

2. The act of laying arms down or aside; disarmament.

dis-ar-rân'ge, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and *Eng. arrange* (q.v.).] Suggested by O. Fr. *désarranger* = to unrank, disorder, disarray" (*Cotgrave*). (*Skeat*.) To disturb the order or arrangement of; to put out of order; to derange.

"Complaint was heard on every part,

Of something disarranged."

Scott: Marmion, iv. 1.

dis-ar-rân'ged, *pa. par. or a.* [DISARRANGE.]

dis-ar-rân'ge-mënt, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and *Eng. arrangement* (q.v.).]

1. The act of disarranging or putting out of order.

"How, I pray, is it possible that the mere disarrangement of the parts of matter should perform this?"—*A. Baxter: On the Soul* (1737), li. 137.

2. A state of being disarranged or not in regular order or method; disorder; want of arrangement.

"Here glitt'ring turrets rise, upbearing high (Fantastic disarrangement), on the roof Large growth of what may seem the sparkling trees."

Cooper: Task, v. 110-12.

dis-ar-rân'g-îng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISARRANGE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The act of disturbing or putting out of order or arrangement; disarrangement.

dis-ar-rây, *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *désarroyer*.]

A. Transitive:

† 1. To undress; to divest of clothes.

"Now night is come, now soon her disarray,

And in her bed her lay."

Spenser: Epithalamium.

2. To throw into confusion or disorder; to rout.

"While o'er the necks

Thou drovest of warring angels disarray'd."

Milton: P. L., iii. 355, 356.

***B. Intrans.** To divest oneself of clothes; to undress.

dis-ar-rây, ***dis-a-ray**, ***des-ray**, ***dis-ray**, *s.* [Fr. *désarroi*: *des* = Lat. *dis* = away, from; Fr. *ar* = Lat. *ad* = to; and O. Fr. *roi* = order.]

1. The state of being without clothes; undress; disorder in dress.

"In ragged robes and filthy disarray."

Spenser: F. Q., ii. 14, 15.

2. Disorder, confusion.

"E'en Hector fled: through heaps of disarray,

The fiery couriers forced their lord away."

Pope: Homer's Iliad, xvi. 440, 441.

dis-ar-rây'ed, *pa. par. or a.* [DISARRAY, v.]

dis-ar-rây-îng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISARRAY, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As substantive:

1. The act of stripping of clothes or undressing.

2. The act of throwing into confusion or disorder.

***dis-ar-tic-û-lâ'te**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and *Eng. articulate* (q.v.).] To separate, divide, or sunder the joints of.

***dis-ar-tic-û-lâ'tion**, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and *Eng. articulation* (q.v.).] The act of disundering joints or articulations.

***dis-âs'-î-nâ'te**, *v.t.* [Lat. *dis* = away, from, and *astutus* = an ass.] To deprive of or free from an assinine nature. (Special coinage.)

"Doth he desire to be disastinated and become Man again?"

Boncell: Parly of Beasts, p. 23. (Davies.)

***dis-as-sënt**, ***dys-a-sent**, ***dyss-al-sënt**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and *Eng. assent*, v. (q.v.).] To dissent; to disagree; not to assent or agree.

"All the most of the mighty . . .

Dysassent to the dede.

Destruction of Troy, 9, 368.

***dis-as-sënt**, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and *Eng. assent*, s. (q.v.).] Dissent, refusal.

"Without the French kyng's consent or dissasent."

Bail: Henry VII. (an. 7).

***dis-as-sënt'-ër**, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and *Eng. assenter* (q.v.).] One who dissents or disagrees; a dissenter.

"Alleging the noting of the names of the dissenter."

State Trials: Lord Balmerino (an. 1834).

***dis-âs-si-dû-î-tÿ**, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and *Eng. assiduity* (q.v.).] A want or absence of care, attention, or assiduity; neglect, carelessness.

"The Cecilians kept him back; as very well knowing that, upon every little absence or dissiduity, he should be subject to take cold at his back."—*Wotton*.

dis-as-sô-çî-â'te (or çî as shî), *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and *Eng. associate* (q.v.).] To separate, to disunite, to disjoin.

"Disassociating herself from the body."—*Florida. Transl. of Montaigne's Essays* (1613), p. 650.

dis-as-sô-çî-â't-éd (or çî as shî), *pa. par. or a.* [DISASSOCIATE.]

dis-as-sô-çî-â't-îng (or çî as shî), *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISASSOCIATE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The act of separating, disuniting, or disjoining.

dis-as-sô-çî-â'tion (or çî as shî), *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and *Eng. association*.] Dissociation (q.v.).

dis-as-tër, *s. & a.* [Fr. *désastre*: *des* = Lat. *dis* = away, from, and Fr. *astre* = Lat. *astrum* = a star, a planet; Ital. *disastro*; Sp. and Port. *desastro*.]

A. As substantive:

* 1. The blast, stroke, or influence of an unfavourable or unlucky planet; an unpromising portent or omen.

"Disasters velled the sun." *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, i. 1.

2. A misfortune, a mishap, a calamity; an untoward or disastrous event or accident.

"Disaster had followed disaster."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

***B. As adj.:** Disastrous.

"Right worthy duke, whose victories ever shone, Through clouds of envy and disaster change."

Weakly goeth to the Wall (1613).

***dis-as-tër**, *v.t.* [DISASTER, s.]

1. To blast by the influence of an unfavourable planet.

2. To injure, to hurt, to afflict.

"Some were cuffed and much disaster found."

Tennant: Auster Fair, iii. 65.

3. To disfigure.

"Which pitifully disaster the cheeks."—*Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra*, ii. 7.

***dis-as-tër'ed**, *a.* [*Eng. disaster*; -ed.]

1. Blasted by the influence of an unfavourable planet.

"Canst thou now receive that disastered changeling?"

Sidney.

2. Afflicted, injured, unlucky.

"In his own loose-revolving fields, the swain Disaster'd stands." *Thomson: Winter*, 378, 379.

***dis-as-tër-ly**, *adv.* [*Eng. disaster*; -ly.] Disastrously.

"Nor let the envy of envenom'd tongues . . .

Thy noble breast disasterly possess."

Drayton: Lady Geraldine to Surrey.

bôil, **bôy**; **pôit**, **jôwî**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exîst**. **ph = f**

-cian, **-tian** = **shan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shün**; **-tion**, **-sion** = **zhün**. **-cious**, **-tious**, **-sious** = **shüs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bel**, **del**.

dis-as-troüs, * **dis-as-tër-òüs**, *a.* [Eng. *disaster*; -ous.]

1. Gloomy; threatening or foreboding disaster.

"The moon,
In dim eclipse, disastrous twilight sheds
On half the nations." *Milton: P. L.* l. 596-98.

2. Unfortunate, calamitous, ruinous, unlucky.

"The disastrous event of the battle of Beachy Head had not cowed, but exasperated the people."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.* ch. xvi.

dis-as-troüs-lÿ, * **dis-as-tër-òüs-lÿ**, *adv.* [Eng. *disastrously*; -ly.] In a disastrous, ruinous, or calamitous manner.

"While things were thus disastrously decreed."—*Drayton: Barons' Wars*, bk. v.

* **dis-as-troüs-nëss**, *s.* [Eng. *disastrous*; -ness.] Unfortunateness, calamitousness, unlikelihood.

* **dis-at-täch**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *attach* (q.v.).] To set free from attachment, to loose, to disjoin, to unfasten, to detach.

* **dis-at-täch-mënt**, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *attachment* (q.v.).] The act of freeing from attachment; a loosening, disjoining, or unfastening.

* **dis-at-tÿre**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *attire* (q.v.).] To strip, to undress.

* **dis-at-tÿne**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *attune* (q.v.).] To put out of tune or harmony.
"He disattuned it . . . for the reception of Nora's letters."—*Lyttton: My Novel*, bk. xi, ch. xvi. (*Davies*.)

* **dis-äug-mënt**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *augment*, *v.* (q.v.).] To diminish, to decrease.
"There should I find that everlasting treasure,
Which force deprives not, fortune disaugments not."—*Quarles: Emblems*, (Mares.)

* **dis-äü-thör-ize**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *authorize* (q.v.).] To deprive of authority or credit.

"The ostrusion of such particular instances as these are insufficient to disauthorize a note grounded upon the final intention of nature."—*Wotton*.

* **dis-a-väil**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *avail*, *v.* (q.v.).] To injure, to prejudice; to cause harm or loss to.

"That plea would not disavail me."—*Richardson: Sir C. Grandison*, li. 64.

* **dis-a-väil**, * **dis-a-väille**, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *avail*, *s.* (q.v.).] Hurt, loss, injury.
"Their disgrace and strife his disavaille."—*Davies: Microcosmos*, p. 11. (*Davies*.)

* **dis-a-väunço**, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *desavancer*.] To hinder, to impede.

"How we the Grekes myghten disavauce."—*Chaucer: Troilus*, li. 511.

dis-a-väunt-äge, *s.* [DISADVANTAGE.]

* **dis-a-vën-tÿre**, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Fr. *aventure*; Port. & Sp. *desventura*; Ital. *disavventura*.] A misadventure, a misfortune.
"This infortune or this disaventure."—*Chaucer: Troilus*, li. 269.

* **dis-a-vouch**, *v.t.* & *i.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *avouch* (q.v.).]

A. Trans.: To disavow, to disown.

B. Intrans.: To refuse, to disclaim.

"They flatly disavouch

To yield him more obedience."—*Daniel: Civil Wars*, bk. iv.

dis-a-vow, *v.t.* [Fr. *désavouer*; *des* = Lat. *dis* = away, from, and *avouer* = to avow, to own.] [AVOW.]

1. To deny the truth of, to refuse to acknowledge or own as true.

"Nor ease can chill, nor rival steal,
Nor falsehood disavow."—*Byron: And Thou Art Dead*.

2. To disown, to disclaim, to refuse to acknowledge; to disclaim responsibility for.
"We cannot trust this ambassador's undertaking, because his senate may disavow him."—*Brougham*.

* 3. To disprove, to refute

"Yet can they never
Toss into air the freedom of my birth
And disavow my blood."—*Pope: Persius Warbeck*, li. 2.

dis-a-vow-al, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *avowal* (q.v.).] The act of disavowing, disclaiming, or disowning; a denial.

"An earnest disavowal of fear often proceeds from fear."—*Richardson: Clarissa*.

* Crabb thus discriminates between *disavowal* and *denial*: "The *disavowal* is a general declaration; the *denial* is a particular assertion: the former is made voluntarily and

unasked for, the latter is always in direct answer to a charge: we *disavow* in matters of general interest where truth only is concerned; we *deny* in matters of personal interest where the character or feelings are implicated. What is *disavowed* is generally in support of truth; what is *denied* may often be in direct violation of truth: an honest mind will always *disavow* whatever has been erroneously attributed to it; a timid person sometimes *denies* what he knows to be true from a fear of the consequences: many persons have *disavowed* being the author of the letters which are known under the name of Juuius." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

* **dis-a-vow-änce**, *s.* [Eng. *disavow*; -ance.] The act of disavowing; a disavowal, a denial.

"An utter denial and disavowance of this point."—*South: Sermon*, vol. vi, ser. 1.

dis-a-vow-ed, *pa. par. or a.* [DISAVOW.]

* **dis-a-vow-ër**, *s.* [Eng. *disavow*; -er.] One who disavows, disclaims, or denies.

dis-a-vow-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISAVOW.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: A disavowal, a denial.

* **dis-a-vow-mënt**, *s.* [Eng. *disavow*; -ment.] The act of disavowing; a disavowal, denial, or disowning.

"As touching the Tridentine history, his holiness will not press you to any disavowment thereof."—*Wotton: A Letter to the Regius Professor*.

dis-bänd, *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *desbander*.]

A. Transitive:

* 1. To unloose, to set loose or free, to untie.

"What savage hull disband'd from his stall
Of wrathe a signe more inhumane could make?"—*Stirling: Aurora*, st. iv.

2. To dismiss from military service; to break up a body of men engaged as soldiers.

"A command to disband the army."—*Macaulay: Hist. of Eng.* ch. ix.

* 3. To set free or loose from any bonds or ties; to discard, to divorce.

"And therefore she ought to be disband'd."—*Milton: Doctrine of Divorce*.

* 4. To disperse, to scatter.

"Some imagine that a quantity of water, sufficient to make such a deluge, was created upon that occasion; and, when the business was done, all disband'd again, and annihilated."—*Woodward*.

B. Intransitive:

* 1. To retire from military service; to be disbanded.

"Our navy was upon the point of disbanding, and many of our men came ashore."—*Bacon: War with Spain*.

2. To break up; to separate.

"How rapidly the zealots of the cause

Disbanded."—*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. iii.

* 3. To dissolve, to be broken up or dissolved.

"Yes, when both rocks and all things shall disband,
Then shalt thou be my rock and tower."—*Herbert: Assurance*.

dis-bänd-ëd, *pa. par. or a.* [DISBAND.]

dis-bänd-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISBAND.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb).

B. As adj.: Pertaining to, or intended to effect the disbanding of an army.

"The Disbanding Bill had received the royal assent."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.* ch. xxiv.

C. As subst.: The act of dismissing from military service; disbandment.

"The pamphleteers who recommenced the immediate and entire disbanding of the army had an easy task."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.* ch. xxiii.

dis-bänd-mënt, *s.* [Eng. *disband*; -ment.] The act of disbanding.

dis-bar, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *bar*, *s.* (q.v.).] To expel or remove from the list of barristers; to deprive of the right to plead as a barrister.

* **dis-bark** (1), *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *desbarquer*; Fr. *débarquer*.] [DEBARK.]

A. Trans.: To cause to disembark; to land from a ship, to put on shore.

"Disbark the sheep, an offering to the gods."—*Pope: Homer's Odyssey*, xi. 22.

B. Intrans.: To disembark, to come on shore from a ship.

"When he was arrived at Alexandria and disembarked."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 358.

* **dis-bark** (2), *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *bark* (2), *s.* (q.v.).] To strip off the bark of, to bark.

"Walls made of fir-trees, unsquared and only dis-barked."—*Boyle: Works*, li. 730.

* **dis-bark-ed** (1), *pa. par. or a.* [DISBARK, (1), *v.*]

* **dis-bark-ed** (2), *pa. par. or a.* [DISBARK (2), *v.*]

dis-bar-mënt, *s.* [Eng. *disbar*; -ment.] The act of disbaring or depriving of the privileges and status of a barrister.

dis-bar-rîng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISBAR.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The same as DISBARMMENT (q.v.).

* **dis-bä'se**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis* (intens.), and Eng. *base*, *a.* (q.v.).] To debase.

"Before I will disbase mine honour so."—*Greene: Alphonsus*, v. (*Durley*.)

* **dis-bë-côme**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *become* (q.v.).] To misbecome.

"Anything that may disbecome

The place on which you sit."—*Masinger: Fatal Dowry*, v. 2.

dis-bë-liëf, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *believe* (q.v.).]

1. A want of belief or faith; a refusal to believe in anything; unbelief.

"The disbelief of such articles as are invented by men."—*Titlow: vol. i*, ser. 19.

* 2. A system of error.

"Negatory disbelief's wound off and done with."—*Jerr Taylor*.

* Crabb thus discriminates between *disbelief* and *unbelief*: "Disbelief properly implies the believing that a thing is not, or refusing to believe that it is. Unbelief expresses properly a believing the contrary of what one has believed before: *disbelief* is most applicable to the ordinary events of life; *unbelief* to serious matters of opinion: our *disbelief* of the idle tales which are told by beggars is justified by the frequent detection of their falsehood; our Saviour had compassion on Thomas for his *unbelief*, and gave him such evidences of his identity as dissipated every doubt." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

dis-bë-liëve, *v.t.* & *i.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *believe* (q.v.).]

A. Trans.: Not to believe, credit, or have faith in; to discredit, to distrust.

"The French government and the English opposition agreed in disbelieving his protestations."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.* ch. ii.

B. Intrans.: Not to believe; to be without faith (generally followed by *in* before that from which belief or credit is withheld).

dis-bë-liëved, *pa. par. or a.* [DISBELIEVE.]

dis-bë-liëv-ër, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *believer* (q.v.).] One who refuses to believe, credit, or have faith in anything; an unbeliever.

"The pretended Christian, who leads a bad life, is much worse than an infidel, a downright disbeliever."—*Gilpin: Sermons*, vol. iii, ser. 1.

dis-bë-liëv-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISBELIEVE.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The state of refusing or being without belief or faith in anything; disbelief.

"It being the disbeliever of an eternal truth of God's."—*Hammond: Practical Catechism*.

dis-bench, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *bench* (q.v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: To drive from or deprive of a seat.

"Sir, I hope,
My words disbenched you not."—*Shakespeare: Coriolanus*, li. 2.

2. *Law*: To expel from or deprive of the rights and privileges of a bench.

* **dis-bënd**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *bend* (q.v.).] To relax, to unbend.

"As liberty a courage doth impart
So bondage doth disbend, else break, the heart."—*Stirling: Julius Caesar*, chorus iii.

* **dis-bînd**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *bind* (q.v.).] To free from bands or bondage; to unbend.

"How dare we disbind or loose ourselves from the tie?"—*Mede: Texts of Scripture*, bk. i, disc. 2.

fäte, fät, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, father; wë, wët, höre, camel, hër, thère; pine, pít, síre, sír, marine; gö, pöt, or, wöre, wöf, wörk, whò, sön; müte, cüb, cüre, unite, cür, rüle, füll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

***dis-biñk**, *s.* [DISH-BENCH.]

***dis-blám'e**, ***des-blam-en**, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *desblamer*.] To acquit from blame or fault.

"Desblameth me if any word be lame,
For as myn auctor seyde, so seye I."
Chaucer: Troilus, II. (probem. 17).

***dis-blám-íng**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DIS-BLAME.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. As *subst.*: The act of clearing from blame; a defence, an exoneration.

"With his humble request but of one quarter of an hour's audience for his *disblaming*."—*Sir J. Finett: Observations on Foreign Ambassadors* (1636), p. 240.

***dis-bód-íed**, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *bodied* (q.v.).] Freed or separated from the body; disembodied.

"The disembodied souls shall return and be joined again to bodies."—*Glennell: Pre-existence of Souls*, p. 143.

***dis-bód-y**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *body* (q.v.).] To separate or set free from the body; to disembody.

***dis-bórd**, *v.i.* [Fr. *débortier*.] To disembark.

"They . . . did all *disbord*,
To shore to supper."
Chapman: Homer's Odyssey, bk. xiv.

***dis-bós-cá-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *dis*; Eng. *bosage* (q.v.), and suff. *-ation*.] The same as DISAFFORESTING (q.v.).

***dis-bów-él**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *bowl* (q.v.).] To take out the bowels of; to disembowel.

"A great oak dry and dead—
Whose foot in ground hath left but feeble hold.
But half *disbowelled* lies above the ground."
Spenser: Ruins of Rome, xxviii.

***dis-bów-élled**, *pa. par. or a.* [DISBOWEL.]

dis-bów-él-líng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISBOWEL.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. As *subst.*: The act or process of disembowelling.

***dis-brānch**, ***dis-brāunch**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *branch* (q.v.).]

1. *Lit.*: To lop or cut off a branch; to deprive of branches.

"The husbandman shall not doe amisse to *disbranch* and lop his tree-groves."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xviii, ch. xxvi.

2. *Fig.*: To separate or cut away, as from the main stem.

"She, that herself will deliver and *disbranch*
From her material sap, performe must wither."
Shaksp.: Lear, iv. 2.

dis-búd, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *bud* (q.v.).] To cut away buds from; to deprive of a certain number of buds or shoots, so that the plant may not become weakened through an insufficient supply of sap, which would be the case if all the buds or shoots were allowed to grow.

dis-búd-díng, *pr. par. & s.* [DISBUD.]

A. As *pr. par.*: (See the verb).

B. As *subst.*: The act of cutting away the excess of buds or shoots.

dis-búr-den, **dis-búr-then**, *v.t. & i.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *burden* (q.v.).]

A. Transitive:

1. *Lit.*: To free or ease of a burden; to remove a burden from; to unburden, to unload.

"More haids
Help to *disburden* nature of her birth."
Milton: P. L., ix. 623, 624.

II. Figuratively:

1. To rid or free from any encumbrance.
"We shall *disburden* the piece of those hard showings, which are always ungraceful."—*Dryden: The Rival Art of Painting*.

2. To rid or free from any mental burden or oppression; to relieve.

"My heart is great; but it must break with silence,
Ere 't be *disburdened* with a liberal tongue."
Shaksp.: Richard II., II. 2.

3. To throw off a burden; to relieve oneself from a burden.

"Lince, *disburden* all thy cares on me,
And let me share thy most retired distress."
Addison: Cato, I. 2.

B. Reflexive:

1. *Lit.*: To free or deliver oneself of a burden, weight, or load.

"The river, with ten branches or streams, *disburdens* himself within the Persian sea."—*Peucham: On Drawing*.

2. *Fig.*: To relieve oneself by the disclosure or acknowledgment of any mental burden.

***C.** Intrans.: To relieve or ease one's mind.

"Adam . . . in a troubled sea of passion tost
Thus to *disburden* sought with discontent."
Milton: P. L., x. 719.

dis-búr-dened, **dis-búr-thened**, *pa. par. or a.* [DISBURDEN.]

dis-búr-den-íng, **dis-búr-then-íng**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISBURDEN.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. As *subst.*: The act of freeing or easing of a burden.

***dis-búr-geón**, ***dis-búr-geñ**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *burgeon* (q.v.).] To strip or deprive of the burgeoins, or buds.

"In *disburgeoning* and defolting a vine."—*Holland: Plinie*, bk. xvii, ch. xxii.

***dis-búr-se**, *s.* [Fr. *déboursé*; O. Fr. *desbourse*, *pa. par.* of *desbourser*, Fr. *déboursier* = to pay down.] A payment, a disbursement.

"Some add *disburse*, some bribe, some gratulace."
Machin: Dum's Knight, v. (Davies).

dis-búr-se, *v.t.* [Fr. *déboursier*; O. F. *desbourser*; *des* = Lat. *dis* = away, from, and *bourse* = a purse.] To pay down, to expend, to lay out, to spend.

"The duty of collecting and *disbursing* his revenues."
—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

dis-búr-sed, *pa. par. or a.* [DISBURSE, *v.*]

dis-búr-se-mént, *s.* [O. Fr. *desboursément*; Fr. *déboursément*, from *déboursier* = to disburse.]

1. The act of disbursing, expending, or laying out of money.

"The queen's treasure, in so great occasions of *disbursements*, is not always so ready."—*Spenser: Ireland*.

2. A sum of money disbursed or expended; expenditure, payment.

"I am at present engaged in examining the finances of the Prussians, their *disbursements*, and credits."—*Melmoth: Pliny*, bk. x, lett. 16.

dis-búr-s-ér, *s.* [Eng. *disburs(e)*; *-er*.] One who disburses, pays out, or expends money.

dis-búr-s-íng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISBURSE, *v.*]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. As *subst.*: The act of laying out or expending money; disbursement.

"He demanded to have the *disbursing* of the money himselfe."—*Golding: Justine*, fol. 33.

dis-búr-then, *v.t.* [DISBURDEN.]

disc, **disk**, *s. & a.* [Lat. *discus* = a quoit, a plate; Gr. *δίσκος* (*diskos*) = a quoit.] [DESK, DISH.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. A circular piece of iron, stone, &c., used as a quoit.

"His soldiers hur'd the *disk* or bent the bow."
Cooper: Homer's Iliad, bk. II.

2. Any flat circular plate or surface, as of a piece of metal, the aperture of a telescope; the face of the sun as it appears projected in the heavens.

"The satellite itself is discernible on the *disc* as a bright spot."—*Herschel: Astronomy* (1838), § 540.

II. Technically:

1. *Astron.*: The face or visible projection of a celestial body.

2. *Botany*:

(1) *Of flowering plants*:

(a) *Gen.*: An organ consisting of certain bodies or projections situated between the base of the stamens and that of the ovary, but constituting no part of either. The most common form is that of a fleshy ring, either entire or variously lobed, surrounding the base of the ovary, as in *Lanium*, *Orobanchie*, &c. Sometimes it is a cup, as in *Paeonia*; sometimes it is reduced to a few scales, as may be seen in various plants with an inferior ovary. (*Lindley, &c.*)

(b) *Spec.*: A fleshy solid body interposed between the top of the ovary and the base of the style in the Composite. In this great order, or series of orders, the inflorescence is suggestive of the sun surrounded by rays. In a daisy the florets of the disk are the yellow tubular ones, the florets of the ray are the ring of ligulate (strap-shaped) white or pink-tinted florets surrounding those first mentioned.

(2) *Of flowerless plants*:

(a) The receptacle of some fungals.

(b) The Chymenium of certain other fungals.

3. *Mach.*: One of the collars separating and fastening the cutters on a horizontal mandrel.

B. As adjective: (See the compounds).

disc-coupling, **disk-coupling**, *s.*

Mach.: A kind of coupling composed of two discs keyed on the connected end of the two shafts. One of the two discs has in it two recesses into which corresponding projections on the other disc are fitted, thus locking the two discs together.

disk steam-engine, *s.* A form of rotary steam-engine which was invented by Ericsson and improved by Bishopp and others. In the Ericsson engine the disk revolves, and in the Bishopp engine the disk oscillates.

disc-telegraph, **disk-telegraph**, *s.*

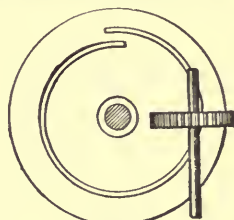
Telegr.: One in which the letters and figures are arranged around a circular plate and are brought consecutively to an opening, or otherwise specifically indicated. The first of this class of telegraphic apparatus seems to have been that of Ronald made in England, 1816. At each end of the line were clocks beating in unison; at least, such was the requirement of the invention. Each clock-work rotated a disk having the letters and numerals on a circular track, and these were exposed in consecutive order at an opening in the dial, the two ends of the line showing the same letter coincidentally. The sender of a message watched till the required letter came in view, then made an electric connection, which diverged a pair of pit balls and drew attention to the letter. This was repeated for each letter, the parties waiting till the required letter came in its turn to the openings in the respective dials. (*Knight.*)

disc-valve, **disk-valve**, *s.*

Mach.: A valve formed by a perforated disk which has a rotation, partial and reciprocating, or complete, upon a circular seat whose apertures form ports for steam or other fluid.

disc-wheel, **disk-wheel**, *s.*

Mach.: A wheel which differs from the usual worm-wheel in the mode of presenting



DISK-WHEEL.

the spiral to the cog-wheel. The spiral thread on the face of the disk drives the spur-gear, moving it the distance of one tooth at each revolution. The shafts are at right angles to each other. (*Knight.*)

***dis-cá-g'ed**, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *caged* (q.v.).] Uncaged, released from a cage.

"She let me fly *dis-caged*."
Tennyson: Gareth & Lynette.

disc-al, *a.* [Eng. *disc*; *-al*.] Pertaining to or resembling a disc.

***dis-cál-cé-áte**, *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *discalceatus* = barefooted, unshod; *dis* = away, from, and *calceatus* = shod; *calceus* = a shoe.]

A. Trans.: To strip, pull, or put off shoes or sandals from.

B. Intrans.: To put off one's shoes. (*Cockeram.*)

***dis-cál-cé-á-téd**, *a.* [Lat. *discalceatus*.] Stripped or deprived of shoes or sandals.

***dis-cál-cé-á-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *discalceatus*.] The act of stripping or putting off shoes or sandals.

"The custom of *discalceation*, or putting off their shoes at meals."—*Brown: Vulgar Errors*, bk. v, ch. vi.

dis-cál-c'ed, *a.* [Lat. *discalceatus* = unshod; *dis* (neg.), and *calceatus* = shod.]

ból, bóy; pòut, jòw; cat, cèll, chorus, çhín, bengh; go, gém; thín, thís; sín, a; expect, Xénophon, exist. ph = f -cian, -tian = shàn. -tion, -sion = shùn; -ñion, -ñion = zhùn. -tious, -sious, -cious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.

Church History:

1. Gen.: Unshod; wearing sandals, as an act of mortification, instead of shoes or boots.

"Teresa is said to have copied the arrangements for the refectory from a convent of Discalced Franciscans at Valladolid."—*H. J. Coleridge, S.J.: Life & Letters of St. Teresa*, l. 251.

2. Spec.: A term applied to the religious of both sexes practising the reform introduced by St. Teresa into the Carmelite Order about the middle of the sixteenth century.

"One of these two is at London, and belongs to the Reformed, or Discalced Carmelites; the other is at Merthyr-Tydfil, and belongs to the Calced Carmelites."—*Miss Lockhart: Life of St. Teresa* (Note C).

* **dis-camp**, *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *descamper*; Fr. *décamp*.]

A. Intrans.: To raise or remove a camp; to depart from a camp. (*Cotgrave*.)

B. Trans.: To drive from one of a camp. "He discarded him and drave him out of the field."—*Holland: Suetonius*, p. 242.

* **dis-cán-dér**, *v.t.* [A corrupt. of *squander* with pref. *dis*, or of *dis-candy* (q.v.).] To squander, to scatter (?).

"By the discarding of this pelleted storm."—*Shakespeare: Antony & Cleopatra*, III. 13 (Folio).

* **dis-cán-dy**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *candy* (q.v.).] To melt, to dissolve.

"The hearts . . . to whom I gave Their wishes, do discandy, melt their sweets On blossoming Cæsar."—*Shakespeare: Antony & Cleopatra*, IV. 12.

* **dis-cant**, *v. & s.* [DESCANT.]

dis-cant, *s.* [Lat. *dis* = twice, and *cantus* = a song.]

Music: A double-song; originally the melody or counterpoint sung with a plain-song; thence the upper voice or leading melody in a piece of part-music; and thence the canto, cantus, or soprano voice, which was, as late as Mendelssohn, written in the C clef. (*Grove*.)

* **dis-ca-pác-i-tá-té**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *capacitate* (q.v.).] To incapacitate; to make unfit or incapable.

dis-card, *v.t. & i.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *card* (q.v.); Sp. *descartar*; O. Fr. *escarter*; Fr. *escarter*; Ital. *scartare* = to throw away cards from the hand.] [DECARD.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: In the same sense as II.

"The elder hand is entitled to discard five cards."—*Field*, Jan. 28, 1882.

2. Figuratively:

(1) To throw off or away; to get rid of.

"I here discard my sickness."—*Shakespeare: Julius Caesar*, II. 1.

(2) To dismiss from service, employment, or close intimacy; to disown, to cast off.

"William, indeed, was not the man to discard an old friend."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

(3) To renounce, to disown, to reject.

"Henry of Hohenack I discard!"—*Longfellow: Golden Legend*, IV.

(4) To free, to disencumber, to deprive.

"I only discard myself of those things that are noxious to my body."—*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 293.

II. Cards: To throw away from the hand certain cards which have been dealt to the player, but are not used or needed by him. In whist when a player is unable to follow suit, and does not trump, he throws away or discards one of another suit.

B. Intransitive:

Cards: To throw certain cards out of the hand.

"We should discard from the best protected suit—viz. the small diamond. Reasons in full will be found in any book which treats of discarding from strength to the adverse trump lead."—*Field*: Jan. 28, 1882.

dis-card, *s.* [DISCARD, *v.*]

Cards:

1. The act of discarding or throwing out of the hand such cards as are not necessary.

"After the discard, or if there is no discard, after the deal, the non-dealer leads any card he thinks fit."—*English Encyclopedia*.

2. The card or cards thrown out of the hand.

"According to English rule a player cannot after his discard after he has touched the stock."—*Field*: Jan. 28, 1882.

dis-card-éd, *pa. par. or a.* [DISCARD, *v.*]

dis-card-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISCARD.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As substantive:

1. Lit.: The act of throwing away certain cards from a hand.

2. Fig.: The act of casting off, rejecting, or disowning.

† **dis-card-mént**, *s.* [Eng. *discard*; *-ment*.] The act of discarding.

"Just at present we apparently are making ready for another discardment."—*Science*, VII. 245.

* **dis-card-úre**, *s.* [Eng. *discard*; *-ure*.] The act of discarding, rejecting, or disowning.

"In what shape does it constitute a plea for the discarding of religion?"—*Hayter: Rem. on Hume's Dialog* (1780), p. 38.

dis-cár-i-a, *s.* [From Lat. *discus*; Gr. *δίσκος* (*diskos*) = a round plate, a quoit, a disk. So called from the breadth of the disc.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order Rhamnaceæ. *Discaria febrifuga* yields the Quina of Brazil, which is used as a febrifuge and a tonic.

* **dis-car-ná-to**, *a.* [Lat. *dis* = away, apart, and *carnatus* = having a body: *caro* (genit. *carnis*) = a body; Sp. and Port. *descarnado*; Ital. *discarnato*; Fr. *décharné*.] Stripped or deprived of flesh.

"Furnished with a load of broken and discarnate bones."—*Gravill: Scæpia Scientifica*, ch. xv.

* **dis-cá-se**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *case* (q.v.).] To strip or divest of a covering; to undress.

"Patch me the hat and rapier in my cell; I will discase me."—*Shakespeare: Tempest*, v. 1.

* **dis-cásk**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *case* (q.v.).] To turn out of a case.

"No Tunny is suffered to be sold unless first discasked."—*Sandys: Travels*, p. 539. (*Darvis*.)

* **dis-cé-de**, *v.t.* [Lat. *discedo*.]

1. To depart.

"I dare not discede from my copy."—*Fuller: Ch. Hist.*, IV. 15.

2. To yield, to give way.

dis-cél-i-á-cé-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *discellum*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-æce*.]

Bot.: A family of operculate Acrocarpous Mosses, of gregarious habits, very dwarf and stemless, arising from a green prothallium spreading on the ground. There is only the British genus known. (*Griffith & Henfrey*.)

dis-cél-i-úm, *s.* [Gr. *δῖς* (*dis*) = twice, two-fold, and *σκέλος* (*skelos*) = a leg, a limb.]

Bot.: A genus of Mosses, the type of the family Discladaceæ (q.v.).

* **dis-cénd-én-çy**, *s.* [DESCENDENCY.] Descent.

"I could make unto you a long discourse of their race, blood, family, descendence, degree, title, and office."—*Passenger of Benvenuto* (1612). (*Nares*.)

* **dis-cén-se**, *s.* [Lat. *descensus*.] Descent; succession.

"With vthir princis porturit in that place, From the begynning of thare tyrd discense."—*Douglas: Virgil*, 211, 24.

* **dis-cént**, *s.* [DESCENT.]

* **dis-cép-çí-ón**, * **dis-cép-çí-óne**, *s.* [O. Fr. *discepter* = to debate or plead a cause; Lat. *discepto*.]

The determination of causes in consequence of debate, without the necessity of renewed citations. (*Jamieson*.)

"For the disceptatione of the kingis liegls he auide summodis."—*Act. Dom. Conc.* (an. 1492), p. 298.

* **dis-cépt**, *v.t.* [Lat. *discepto* = to contend, to dispute: *dis* = away, apart, and *capto* = to catch at.] To dissent.

"I try it with my reason, nor discept From any point I probe and pronounce sound."—*Browning: King & Book*, x. 1, 350.

* **dis-cép-tá-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *disceptatio*, from *disceptat*, *pa. par. of discepto*.] A dispute, a contention, a controversy.

"Verbosè jangling, and endless disceptations."—*Styrie: Memorials Henry VIII.* (an. 1540).

* **dis-cép-tá-tór**, *s.* [Lat.] He who engages in a dispute or controversy; a disputant, a controversialist.

"The inquisitive disceptators of this age."—*Cowley*.

* **dis-cép-tre** (*tre as tēr*), * **dis-cép-tēr**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *sceptre* (q.v.).] To deprive of a sceptre; to detrone, to depose.

"Who will beleue that Holopherne, Who did a hundred famous princes derna, Should be discēpted, slain, left in a midow, By yo great Gyaunt, but a feeble widow?"—*Hudson: Judith*, p. 84.

dis-cern (*cern as zörn*) (1), * **dis-cér-ne** (1), *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *discerner*, from Lat. *discerno* = to distinguish: *dis* = away, apart, and *cerno* = to separate; cogn. with Gr. *κρίνω* (*krinō*) = to separate, to judge, to decide; Sp. and Port. *discernir*; Ital. *discernere*.]

A. Transitive:

* 1. To distinguish; to make a distinction; to discriminate.

"And he discerned him not, because his hands were haky."—*Genesis xxvii. 23*.

* 2. To pick out, to select, to separate.

"Discern thou what is thine with me, and take it to thee."—*Genesis xxxi. 82*.

* 3. To constitute a distinction, a difference between; to distinguish.

"Nothing else discerns the virtue or the vice."—*B. Jonson*.

* 4. To distinguish, discover, or perceive with the eye.

"Our unassisted sight . . . is not acute enough to discern the minute texture of visible objects."—*Beattie: On Truth*, pt. II., ch. l. 52.

* 5. To distinguish, detect, or perceive mentally.

"The intelligence which discerns and the humanity which remedies them."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. III.

* 6. To judge or decide between; to discriminate.

"Exercised to discern both good and evil."—*Job*, v. 14.

B. Intransitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To make distinction or difference; to discriminate, judge, or decide.

"Give therefore thy servant an understanding heart to judge thy people, that I may discern between good and bad."—*1 Kings iii. 9*.

* 2. To see, to perceive, to distinguish with the eyes.

"As far as I could well discern For smoke."—*Shakespeare: 1 Henry VI.*, II. 2.

* **II. Law**: To have judicial cognizance.

"It discerneth of forces, frauds, crimes various of stationate."—*Bacon*.

* **dis-cern** (*cern as zörn*) (2), * **dis-cerne** (2), † **de-cerne**, *v.t.* [DECERN.] To discern, to adjudge.

"I discern and judge all thy gods to be recoverit. I consent hereto and discerne the saintin to be done."—*Hellenden: T. Livius*, p. 60.

* **dis-cern-a-ble** (*cern as zörn*), *a.* [DISCERNIBLE.]

* **dis-cern-á-ge** (*cern as zörn*), *s.* [O. Fr.] Discernment.

"He clearly manifesteth, that either he hath but a blinde discernance, or that in wisdom he is inferior to a woman."—*Passenger of Benvenuto*, 1612. (*Nares*.)

dis-cerned (*cerned, as zörn'd*), *pa. par. or a.* [DISCERN.]

dis-cern-ér (*cern as zörn*), *s.* [Eng. *discern*; *-er*.]

1. One who discerns, distinguishes, or perceives.

2. One who can discern, discriminate, or judge; a judge.

"He was a constant and irremovable discernor of right and wrong."—*P. Holland: Ammianus Marcellinus*, p. 104.

3. That which serves as a means of discrimination. (*Heb.* IV. 12.)

dis-cern-i-ble, * **dis-cern-a-ble** (*cern as zörn*), *a.* [Eng. *discern*; *-able*.] That may or can be discerned, perceived, or discovered, either by the eye or by the understanding; perceivable, visible, perceptible, distinguishable.

"Traces of severe bodily and mental suffering were discernible in his countenance."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

dis-cern-i-ble-ness (*cern as zörn*), *s.* [Eng. *discernible*; *-ness*.] The quality of being discernible; capability of being discerned.

* **dis-cern-i-bly**, * **dis-cern-a-bly** (*cern as zörn*), *adv.* [Eng. *discernible* (*le*); *-ly*.] In a discernible manner or degree; so as to be discernible; perceptibly, evidently, visibly.

"The accent was discernibly quicker than the descent."—*Boyle: Works*, II. 597.

dis-cern-ing (*cern as zörn*), *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISCERN (1), *v.*]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb).

B. As adjective:

1. Seeing, perceiving, distinguishing.

2. Able to discern or discriminate mentally; discriminative, far-sighted.

fáte, fát, fáre, amidst, whát, fáll, fáther; wò, wét, hère, camél, hêr, thêre; píne, pít, síre, sír, maríne; gò, pòt, or, wòre, wòlf, wòrk, whò, sòn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = é; ey = ä. qu = kw.

C. As substantive:

1. The faculty or power of discerning; intellectual faculties; discernment.

"But men of discerning

Have thought that in learning

To yield to a lady was hard."

Pope: To Lady Mary Wortley Montagu.

* **dis-cern-ing-ly** (cern as zern), adv. [Eng. discerning; -ly.] In a discerning or discriminative manner; with discernment.

"These two errors Ovid has most discerningly avoided."—Guthrie: Ovid (Pref.).

dis-cern-mēt (cern as zern), s. [Fr. discernement.]

1. The act of discerning, distinguishing, or perceiving.

2. The power or faculty of distinguishing things which differ: as truth from falsehood, virtue from vice, &c.; judgment, discrimination, penetration.

"We are visited by travellers of discernment."—Goldsmith: On Polite Learning, ch. vii.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *discernment*, *discrimination*, *judgment*, and *penetration*: "Discernment is not so powerful a mode of intellectual vision as *penetration*: the former is a common faculty, the latter is a higher degree of the same faculty; it is the power of seeing quickly, and seeing in spite of all that intercepts the sight, and keeps the object out of view: a man of common *discernment* discerns characters which are not concealed by any particular disguise; a man of *penetration* is not to be deceived by any artifice, however thoroughly cloaked or secured, even from suspicion. *Discernment* and *penetration* serve for the discovery of individual things by their outward marks; *discrimination* is employed in the discovery of differences between two or more objects; the former consists of simple observation, the latter combines also comparison. *Discernment* and *penetration* are great aids towards *discrimination*: he who can *discern* the springs of human action, or *penetrate* the views of men, will be most fitted for *discriminating* the characters of different men. Of *discernment*, we say that it is clear; it serves to remove all obscurity and confusion; of *penetration*, we say that it is acute; it pierces every veil which falsehood draws before truth, and prevents us from being deceived: of *discrimination*, we say that it is nice; it renders our ideas accurate, and serves to prevent us from confounding objects: of *judgment*, we say that it is solid or sound; it renders the conduct prudent, and prevents us from committing mistakes, or involving ourselves in embarrassments. When the question is to estimate the real qualities of either persons or things, we exercise *discernment*; when it is required to lay open that which art or cunning has concealed, we must exercise *penetration*; when the question is to determine the proportions and degrees of qualities in persons or things, we must use *discrimination*; when called upon to take any step, or act any part, we must employ the *judgment*." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)

* **dis-cērp**, v.t. [Lat. *discerpo*: *dis* = away, from, and *carpo* = to pluck.]

1. *Lit.*: To pluck away, to separate, to disjoin.

"It was part of God, *discerped* from him."—Warburton: Divine Legation, bk. iii., § 4.

2. *Fig.*: To tear asunder, to disunite violently.

"Sedition . . . divides, yea, and *discerps* a city."—Griffin.

* **dis-cērp-i-bil'-i-tē**, * **dis-cērp-ti-bil'-i-tē**, s. [Eng. *discribable*, *descriptible*; -ity.] The quality of being discernible or describable; liability to be torn asunder.

"Nor can we have any idea of matter, which does not imply natural *discribability*."—Wollaston: Rel. of Nat., § v. 11.

* **dis-cērp-i-ble**, * **dis-cērp-ti-ble**, a. Lat. *discerpo*, pa. par. *discriptus*, and Eng. suff. -able. That may or can be torn or pulled asunder; liable to be destroyed by disunion of the parts.

"This elementary body may even literally be said to be a vapour, or a fluid *discribable* substance."—Biblioth. Bibl. Ox. (1726), l. 433.

* **dis-cērp-tion**, s. [Lat. *discriptus*, pa. par. of *discerpo* = to tear or pluck asunder.] The act of tearing or pulling to pieces, or of disuniting the parts of anything.

"Its parts . . . cannot be removed from any other by *discription*."—Clark & Leibnitz: Leibnitz Fifth Paper.

* **dis-cērp-tive**, a. [Lat. *discriptus*, pa. par. of *discerpo*, and Eng. adj. suff. -ive.] Tending to separate or disunite the parts of anything.

* **dis-cēss-iōn** (ss as sh), s. [Lat. *discessio*, from *discedo* = to go away.] A going away, a departure.

"A show of a deliberate and voluntary *discession*."—Bp. Hall: Contemplations, bk. iv.

* **disch**, * **dische**, s. [DISH.]

dis-charge, * **des-charge**, * **des-charge-en**, * **dis-cargo**, v.t. & i. [O. Fr. *descargier*, *descharger*, *descharger*; Fr. *décharger*: O. Fr. *des* = Fr. *dé* = Lat. *dis* = away, apart, and Fr. *charger* = to load; Sp. *descargar*.] [CHARGE.]

A. Transitive:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) To unload; to free from any load or burden.

"He . . . *dischargid* the camels."—Wycliffe: Gen. xiv. 32.

(2) To unload; to take or clear out or away, as a load.

"I will convey them by sea, in floats unto the place that thou shalt appoint me, and will cause them to be *discharged* there."—1 Kings v. 9.

(3) To empty.

"After the servant aforesaid hath so *discharged* his cuppes to the tower quarters of the world."—Hachluyt: Voyages, l. 96.

(4) To get rid of.

"The bark that hath *discharged* her freight."—Shakespeare: Titus Andronicus, l. 1.

2. Figuratively:

(1) To clear, release, or set free from anything binding, obligatory, or oppressive, as:

(a) From an obligation or duty.

"Soon may your sire *discharge* the vengeance due."—Pope: Homer: Odyssey, l. 329.

(b) From a debt.

"A grateful mind
By owing owes not, but still pays, at once
Indebted and *discharged*."—Milton: P. L., iv. 55-7.

(c) From a charge, accusation, or crime.

"They are imprudent enough to *discharge* themselves of this blunder, by laying the contradiction at Virgil's door."—Dryden.

(d) From any business or occupation.

"How rich in humble poverty is he
Who leads a quiet country life,
Discharged of business."—Dryden: Horace: Epode ii.

(e) From a legal engagement or obligation.

"A deviation made expressly for the object of snoring ships in distress does not *discharge* the underwriters."—Daily Telegraph, September 28, 1882.

(2) To give account of or for; to explain.

"Come before high Jove, he doings to *discharge*."—Spenser: F. Q., VII. vi. 17.

(3) To free oneself from a burden by the fulfillment of a duty or obligation, hence:

(a) To perform, execute, fulfil.

"Heaven, witness thou anon, while we *discharge* freely our part."—Milton: P. L., vi. 565, 566.

(b) To pay off or clear a debt by payment; to satisfy a debt.

"I will *discharge* my bond."

Shakespeare: Comedy of Errors, iv. 1.

(c) To satisfy a creditor.

"If he had
The present money to *discharge* the Jew,
He would not take it."—Shakespeare: Merchant of Venice, iii. 2.

(4) To empty or cause to pass out; to emit.

"The matter being suppurated, I opened an inflamed tubercle in the great angle of the left eye, and *discharged* a well-connected matter."—Wiseman: Surgery.

(5) To empty a gun by firing off the charge.

"We *discharged* a pistol, and had the sound returned upon us fifty-six times, though the air was foggy."—Addison: Italy.

(6) To fire off any weapon.

"A shepherd accordingly *discharges* his bow."—Pittsborne: Lett. 57.

(7) To cause to fly out or off; to let fly.

"He *discharged* his shot, threw away his gun, and fell on with his sword."—Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xiii.

(8) To give vent to, to emit, to send out.

(9) To turn or empty on, to direct.

"*Discharge* the crime on me."—Dryden: Virgil: Æneid xii. 242.

(10) To give vent to, to utter.

"He did *discharge* a horrible oath."—Shakespeare: Henry VIII., l. 2.

(11) To dismiss from or deprive of any office or employment.

"He was from thence *discharged*."—Shakespeare: Henry VIII., ii. 4.

(12) To dismiss, to release from attendance, to send away.

"Caesar would have *discharged* the senate, in regard of a dream of Calphurnia."—Bacon.

(13) To release from confinement or from custody.

"After a long hearing the prisoners were *discharged*."—Daily Telegraph, November 7, 1882.

(14) To get rid of.

"His hoped, his sickness is *discharged*."—Shakespeare: Winter's Tale, ii. 2.

(15) To annul, to abrogate, to cancel.

"The order for Daly's attendance was *discharged*."—Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xii.

(16) To prohibit, to forbid. (Scotch.)

"Therefore the General Assembly . . . doth *discharge* the practice of all such innovations."—Act against Innov. in Worship of God, April 21, 1707.

II. Technically:

1. Arch.: To relieve a part of a wall from the superincumbent weight by means of an arch turned over it. [DISCHARGING-ARCH.]

2. Elect.: To remove the charge from a Leyden jar, battery, &c.

3. Law: To cancel, to annul; to relieve of a duty. A sheriff is said to be *discharged* of his prisoner, a prisoner *discharged* from custody, a jury *discharged* from the cause. A rule nisi is *discharged* when the court refuses to make it absolute.

"The order of the Court below [was] *discharged* with costs."—Times, November 25, 1882.

B. Intransitive:

1. To unload, to discharge a cargo.

"She was assisted off by a tug, without *discharging*."—Daily Telegraph, October 30, 1882.

2. To be discharged, to break up.

"The cloud, if it were oily and fatty, would not *discharge*."—Bacon: Natural History.

3. To emit, to send out or empty liquid matter, &c.

¶ For the difference between to *discharge* and to *dismiss*, see DISMISS.

dis-charge, s. [DISCHARGE, v.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: The act of discharging or unloading a burden.

2. Figuratively:

(1) The act of discharging, freeing, or releasing from a burden; the state of being freed or released.

"I would not purchase with a single sigh
A free *discharge* from all that I endure."
Cowper: Gilton's Vicissitudes of Christian Life.

(2) A release from an obligation or penalty.

"To warn
Us, haply too secure of our *discharge*
From penalty."—Milton: P. L., 196-97.

(3) A release, acquittal, or absolution from a charge or crime.

"An acquittance or *discharge* of a man upon some precedent accusation."—South: Sermons.

(4) The payment or satisfaction of a debt.

(5) A writing or document certifying to the discharge or satisfaction of a debt or debts.

(6) A performance, execution, or fulfilment as of a duty, office, or trust.

"Nothing can absolve us from the *discharge* of those duties."—L'Estrange.

(7) A ransom, the price of release or deliverance.

"Death, who sets all free,
Hath paid his ransom now and full *discharge*."—Milton: Samson Agonistes, 1572, 1573.

(8) An exemption or privilege.

"There is no *discharge* in that war."—Ecclesiastes, viii. 8.

(9) The act of discharging or emptying a gun, &c., by firing it off.

(10) The act of discharging, emitting, or giving vent to.

"Wherever there are any extraordinary *discharges* of this fire, there also are the neighbouring springs hotter than ordinary."—Woodward.

(11) That which is discharged, emitted, or vented.

(12) A disruption, breaking up, or evanescence.

"Mark the *discharge* of the little cloud upon glass or guns, or blades of swords, and you shall see it ever break up first in the skirts."—Bacon: Natural History.

(13) The act of dismissing or discharging from any office or employment; the state of being dismissed or discharged; a dismissal from service.

"Thy soldiers,
All levied in my name, have in my name
Took their *discharge*."—Shakespeare: Lear, v. 2.

(14) A writing or document certifying to the dismissal of the person named therein from service or employment.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -cious, -tious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

(15) The act of liberating or discharging from confinement or custody: the state of being liberated or discharged.

II. Technically:

1. *Arch.*: The relieving part of a wall, or a beam or other piece of timber, from the superincumbent weight by means of an arch thrown over it. [DISCHARGING-ARCH.]

2. Hydraulics:

(1) The issuing direction of water from a reaction or turbine wheel: as, the outward discharge, or Fourneyron turbine; the vertical discharge, or Jonval turbine; the centre discharge, &c.

(2) An ajutage.

3. *Law*: In bankruptcy a writing or document certifying that a bankrupt has satisfactorily passed the necessary forms, and is thereby discharged from all further responsibility for the debts contracted by him previous to his bankruptcy. [BANKRUPT, s.]

4. *Mil. & Nav.*: A document given to each soldier or sailor on his dismissal from or quitting the service, in which are detailed full particulars as to his length of service, conduct, reason for discharge, &c.

5. Calico-printing: [DISCHARGER].

6. *Med.*: Matter emitted or discharged from a sore, &c.

"The hemorrhage being stopped, the next occurrence is a thin serous discharge."—*Sharp: Surgery.*

7. *Elect.*: Restoration to the neutral state. Used of a condenser. The discharge may be either slow or instantaneous.

¶ *Discharge of fluids*: That branch of hydraulics which treats of the emission or vent of fluids through apertures.

discharge-style, s.

Calico-printing:

1. A mode of calico-printing in which thickened acidulous matter, either pure or mixed with mordants, is imprinted in certain points upon the cloth, which is afterwards padded with a dark-coloured mordant, and then dyed, with the effect of showing bright figures on a darkish ground. Also known as the Rongeant-style.

2. A mode in which certain portions of colour are removed from dyed goods by the topical application of chlorine or chromic acid. [DECOLOURING-STYLE; BANDANNA.]

discharge-valve, s. In marine engines, a valve covering the top of the air-pump, opening when pressed from beneath.

dis-charged, pa. par. or a. [DISCHARGE, v.]

dis-charg'-ér, s. [Eng. *discharge(e)*; -*er*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who discharges, in any of the senses of the verb.

"Deth is the discharger of all griefes and myseries."—*Sir T. Hlyot: Cusket of Helth*, ch. xii.

II. Technically:

1. *Calico-printing*: A material with which cloth is printed, in order that the colour in which the cloth is subsequently dipped may be removed from those portions printed with the discharger. The discharger acts either upon the colouring-matter, or on the mordant before the cloth is exposed to the dye. It acts chemically by converting the colouring-matter into colourless or soluble products; or upon the mordant by removing its effectiveness in setting the colour. It differs from a resist, which is an application to prevent a colour taking upon a cloth. A discharger is to remove it.

2. Elect.: [DISCHARGING-ROD].

dis-charg'-ing, pr. par., a., & s. [DISCHARGE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of unloading, emitting, paying, satisfying, dismissing, or releasing; discharge.

"Accompanied with the drawing of swords, discharging of pistols."—*State Trials: Case of Don Pavanton* 8a (an. 1651).

discharging-arch, s.

Arch.: An arch formed in the substance of a wall, to relieve the part which is below it from the superincumbent weight or pressure; it is frequently used over lintels and flat-headed openings. The chords of discharging arches are not much longer than the lintel, being the

segments of very large circles. A temporary arch is frequently introduced, and removed on completing the building. Sometimes the arches are built without any lintel under them. (Weale, &c.)

discharging-rod, s.

Elect.: An instrument to discharge a charged electrical jar or battery. It has a glass handle and a pair of hinged rods with balls on the ends, which are brought into connection respectively with the two surfaces or poles of the jar or battery. (Knight.)

***dis-châr'-i-tÿ, s.** [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *charity* (q.v.).] A want of charity.

"When devotion to the Creator should cease to be testified by discharity towards his creatures."—*Brougham*.

***dischevele, a.** [DISHEVELLED.] With loose, dishevelled hair.

"Dischevele, sauf his cappe, he rood al bare."—*Chaucer: C. T.*, 666.

***disch-fûl, *disch-folle, s.** [DISHFUL.]

dis-chîd'-Y-a, s. [Gr. *dis* (*dis*) = twice, two-fold, and *σχιδω* (*schidion*) = a splinter; *σχιδω* (*schidō*) = to divide.]

Bot.: Pitcher-plants. A genus of plants belonging to the order Asclepiadaceæ. They are shrubs or herbs, natives of India and Australia. *Dischidia Rafflesiana*, a creeping plant with a long twining stem, is destitute of leaves until near the summit, and as this may be two feet or more from the roots, it can hardly depend on them for nourishment by absorption of fluid from the ground. It is therefore provided with a means for storing up the moisture which it from time to time collects. The pitcher appears formed of a leaf, with the edges rolled towards each other and adherent; the upper end, or mouth, is open to receive whatever moisture may descend from the air. The plant has also a tuft of absorbent fibres resembling those of the roots, which are prolonged from the nearest part of the branch, or even from the stalk to which the pitcher is attached, and spread through the cavity. They introduce into the plant the nourishment collected in the pitchers.

***dis-chone, s.** [DISJUNE.] Breakfast.

"And at his returning from his Majesty this deponar desyrt master Alex. to dischone with him, be resous his awin cild not be asone prepart."—*Acts Jas. VI.*, 1600 (ed. 1814), p. 207.

***dis-chûrch', v.t.** [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *church*, (q.v.).] To free from, divest, or deprive of a church.

"This can be no ground to dischurch that differing company of Christians."—*Bp. Hall: Remains*, p. 402.

***dis-chûrch'-ed, pa. par. or a.** [DISCHURCH.]

***dis-cî-de, v.t.** [Lat. *discindo*, perf. t. *discidi*: *dis* = away, apart, and *scindo* = to cut.] [DISCIND.] To cut asunder, to divide, to cleave in two.

"And as her tongue, so was her heart discided."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, IV. l. 27.

***dis-cîd'-éd, pa. par. or a.** [DISCIDE.]

dis-cî-form, a. [Lat. *discus* = a disc, and *forma* = form, appearance.] Having the form or appearance of a disc or quoit; discoid; thus in some plants there are a disciform tissue and pith.

dis-cî-na, s. [Lat. *discus* = a quoit.]

Zool. & Paleont.: A genus of fossil Brachiopods, in which the shell is generally circular or orbicular in shape; the upper valve is limpet-shaped, smooth, or concentrically striated; the ventral valve flat or partly convex, perforated by a longitudinal slit, which is placed in the middle of an oval depressed disc. The valves are not articulated to each other. Seven species are known, ranging from the Silurian rocks to the present day. (Nicholson.)

***dis-cî-net, a.** [Lat. *discinctus*, pa. par. of *discingo* = to ungird: *dis* = away, apart, and *cingo* = to surround, to gird.] Ungirded; loosely girded or dressed.

***dis-cînd', v.t.** [Lat. *discindo*: *dis* = away, apart, and *scindo* = to cut.]

1. To cut clean or break in pieces.

"We found several concretions so soft, that we could easily discind them betwixt our fingers."—*Boyle*.

2. To separate, to part.

"Those golden links that do enchain Whole nations, though discind by the main."—*Hoswell: Letters* (To the Reader).

dis-cîn'-îd, s. [DISCINIDÆ.] Any Brachiopod of the family Discinidæ (q.v.).

dis-cîn'-î-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *discin(a)* and Lat. *feni*, pl. adj. suff. -*idor*.]

Paleont.: A family of Mollusca, belonging to the order Brachiopoda, in which the animal is attached by means of a muscular peduncle passing through the ventral or lower valve, by means of a slit in its hinder portion, or a circular foramen excavated in its substance; arms fleshy; valves not articulated. They range from the Silurian period to the present day. Three genera are known.

dis-cîn-ôc'-ar-is, s. [Gr. *δίσκος* (*diskos*) = a disc, and *καρίς* (*karis*) = a shrimp.]

Paleont.: A genus of Crustacea, belonging to the order Phyllopora. They are found in the Lower Silurian. The carapace is rounded, with concentric lines of growth, a wedge-shaped indentation in front caused by the separation of the anterior portion of the head from the carapace.

dis-cî'-ple, *do-ci-pele, *de-ci-pele, *de-cy-pele, *des-ci-pele, *di-ci-pele, *dys-cy-pyl, s. [Fr. *disciple*; Prov. *disciple*, *discipol*; Sp. & Port. *discipulo*; Ital. *discipolo*, from Lat. *discipulus* = a learner, a pupil, from *disco* = to learn.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A pupil of any teacher or philosopher; a scholar, a learner; one who attends on another in order to receive instruction from him.

"A young disciple should behave himself so well, as to gain the affection and the ear of his instructor."—*Watts*.

2. One who follows the teaching, examples, or precepts of another.

"Seemingly to be only the minister of his disciple's pleasures."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

II. Religious:

1. Generally:

(1) One who, whether adult or of immature age, has such veneration for a particular religious teacher as to be willing to become his scholar. In this sense John the Baptist had disciples (Matt. ix. 14).

(2) One who stands in a similar relation not to an individual teacher, but to a sect, party, or school of religious thought. In this sense the Pharisees had disciples (Matt. xxii. 15, 16).

2. Spec. (In a Christian sense):

(1) *Originally*: One of the twelve Apostles (Matt. x. 1; xi. 1; xx. 17; Luke ix. 1).

(2) *Subsequently*: A professed believer in Christ; a member of the Christian Church (Acts i. 15).

¶ (1) Disciples in Christ:

Ch. Hist.: A small sect figuring in the Registrar General's returns of registered places of worship in England in 1882.

¶ (2) Disciples of Christ:

Ch. Hist.: The name assumed by a religious sect, otherwise known as Campbellites, Reformers, or Reformed Baptists. It took its rise from the zealous efforts of Mr. Thomas Campbell, an Irish Presbyterian minister, to bring about a union of all Christians in one fold, the fundamental point being that the Bible alone should be taken as the authorized bond of union and the infallible rule of faith and practice. His first cgregation was organized in Pennsylvania, U.S., in September, 1810. The Disciples of Christ hold the doctrine of adult baptism, but in many points differ from the Baptists.

¶ (3) Disciples of Jesus Christ:

Ch. Hist.: Another small sect in the Registrar General's return for 1882. It is different from Disciples of Christ (q.v.).

***dis-cî'-ple, v.t.** [DISCIPLE, s.]

1. To train, to bring up, to teach.

"He did look for

Into the service of the time, and was

Discipled of the bravest."—*Shakespeare: All's Well*, I. i.

2. To discipline, to punish.

"That better were in virtues discipled, Then with valne poems weeds to havi, A/cir fancy led."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, IV. l. i (Introd. l.).

¶ In this sense pronounced *dis-cî'-ple*, whence the form *disple* (q.v.).

3. To make disciples of; to convert.

"Preaching to or discippling all nations."—*Hammond: Works*, vol. II, pt. IV, p. 112.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sire, sir, marine; gô, pôl, or, wôre, wêlf, wôrck, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, ûnite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ɔ; ey = ä. qu = kw.

disciple-like, *a.* Befitting or becoming a disciple.

"A son-like and *disciple-like* reverence."—*Milton: Reformation in England*, bk. II.

***dis-çī-pled**, *pa. par. or a.* [DISCIPLE, *v.*]

dis-çī-ple-ship, *s.* [Eng. *disciple*; *-ship*.]

The state or position of a disciple or follower.
"He was willing enough to be his disciple, and to be saved by him, if the terms of his *discipleship* and salvation should appear such as he could comply with."
—*Boadley: Sermons*, vol. III, ser. 2.

***dis-çī-plēssa**, ***dis-ci-plēssa**, ***dis-ci-plisse**, *s.* [Eng. *disciple(e)*; *-ess*.] A female disciple.

"In Joppa was a *disciplessa* whose name was Tabita."
—*Wycliffe: Deeds*, ix. 26.

dis-çī-plīn-a-ble, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *discipulabilis*, from *disciplina* = discipline (q.v.).]

1. Capable of or ready for instruction; willing or apt to learn; capable of improvement by training and discipline.

"To keep men humble and *disciplinable*."—*Bail: Contempt*, vol. I.; *Afflictions*.

2. Subject or liable to discipline, as a member of a church.

3. That may or can be made a matter of discipline.

dis-çī-plīn-a-ble-ness, *s.* [Eng. *disciplinable*; *-ness*.]

1. The state or quality of being capable of or ready for instruction; capableness of improvement by instruction, discipline, and training; aptness to learn.

"Something of sagacity, providence, and *disciplinableness*."—*Hale*.

2. The state or condition of being subject or liable to discipline.

***dis-çī-plīn-al**, *a.* [Eng. *disciplin(e)*; *-al*.] Of or pertaining to discipline; disciplinary.

dis-çī-plīn-ant, *s.* [Low Lat. *discipulans*, *pr. par.* of *disciplinā*, from Lat. *disciplina* = discipline (q.v.).]

Ch. Hist.: One of a sect or religious order, so called from their practice in scourging themselves and using other rigid discipline.

"Many men apparently in white like *disciplinants*."
—*Shelton: Don Quixote*.

dis-çī-plīn-ār-ī-an, *a. & s.* [Eng. *disciplinary*; *-an*.]

A. As adjective:

1. *Gen.*: Of or pertaining to discipline.

"What eagerness in *disciplinary* uncertainties, when the love of God and our neighbour, evangelised unquestionably, are neglected!"—*Glanville: Scriptis Scientifica*, ch. xxiii.

2. *Spec.*: Of or pertaining to the Puritans or Presbyterians, from their rigid enforcement of discipline.

"Many were carried away from the *disciplinary* principles."—*Sturpe: Life of Whitgift* (an. 1590).

B. As substantive:

1. *Gen.*: One who strongly enforces discipline; one who attaches great importance to discipline; a strict and rigid supporter of discipline.

"A severe *disciplinary*, a grave censor."—*Hammond: Works*, I. 5.

2. *Spec.*: A Puritan or Presbyterian, or one of their supporters, so called from the great importance attached by them to discipline.

"They draw those that dissent into dislike with the state as puritans or *disciplinary*."—*Sanders: Pax Ecclesiae*.

dis-çī-plīn-a-ry, *a.* [Low Lat. *disciplinarius*, from Lat. *disciplina*; Fr. *disciplinaire*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Pertaining or relating to discipline; promoting or preserving discipline.

"A *disciplinary* regulation which, in this case, amounted to nothing less than barbarous cruelty."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 8, 1877.

2. Relating to a regular course of study.
"These are the studies wherein our noble and gentle youth ought to bestow their time in a *disciplinary* way."—*Milton: On Education*.

II. Eccles.: Pertaining or relating to discipline, as distinguished from matters of faith.

"Those canons in behalf of marriage were only *disciplinary*, grounded on prudential motives."—*Bishop Ferne*.

***dis-çī-plīn-āte**, *v.t.* [Lat. *disciplinatus*, *pa. par.* of *disciplino*.] To discipline, to train, to teach.

***dis-çī-plīn-āt-ing**, *pr. par. & s.* [DISCIPLINATE.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb).

B. As subst.: Discipline, teaching, training.

"Not a little versed in the *disciplinating* of the juvenal frie."—*Sidney: Wansstead Play*, p. 619. (*Darvies*.)

dis-çī-plīne, ***dis-ce-plīne**, ***dis-si-plīne**, ***dis-si-plīne**, *s.* [Fr. *discipline*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *disciplina*; Lat. *disciplina*, from *discipulus* = a disciple; *disco* = to learn.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act or art of teaching, instructing, and training the mind and manners; education, training.

"Under her moders *discipline*, a clemente maide."
—*Gower: li. 354*.

2. That which is taught; an art, a science, a branch of knowledge.

"Art may be said to overcome and advance nature in these mechanical *disciplines*."—*U. Atkins*.

3. The rule, order, or method of government; the method or rules for maintaining order and regularity. [II. 2.]

"Obey the rules and *discipline* of art."
—*Dryden: Virgil; Georgic li. 74*.

4. The act or practice of correcting, chastening, or training by means of punishments or castigation. [II. 1.]

"A lively cober killed and spurred while his wife was carrying him, and had scarce passed a day without giving her the *discipline* of the strap."—*Addison: Sp. tutor*.

5. A state of correction, chastisement, or training by the medium of punishment, suffering, or adversity; chastening.

"The sharpest *discipline* of adversity had taught him nothing."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

6. A state of being under subjection or perfect command.

"The most perfect, who have their passions in the best *discipline*, are yet obliged to be constantly on their guard."—*Rogers*.

7. An instrument of penance for self-chastisement, usually made of small cords.

"Not content with a common sort of *discipline*, she made one for herself of two iron chains."—*F. W. Faber: Saints & Servants of God; Rose of Lima*, ch. v.

II. Technically:

1. *Ecclesiol., Ch. Hist., & Law*: Action partly of a penal, partly of a reformatory nature, directed against one who has offended against morality or church law. A certain spiritual power distinct from the secular authority of the civil magistrate was given to St. Peter, who, till St. Paul came upon the scene, was the most prominent member of the Apostolic college, and had been the first to answer the question put by Jesus, "But whom say ye that I am?" (Matt. xvi. 15-19.) From being symbolised by "the keys of the kingdom of heaven," it has sometimes been called the power of the keys (verse 19). This authority was not limited to St. Peter, it was soon afterwards given to all the apostles (Matt. xviii. 17, 18). A notable case of immorality occurring in the Corinthian Church, St. Paul directed that discipline should be executed against the offender, who was to be delivered to Satan for the destruction of the flesh, that the spirit may be saved "in the day of the Lord Jesus" (I Cor. v.). The excommunicated offender keenly felt his position, became repentant, and by direction of the Apostle, was restored to the church (2 Cor. ii. 6-8). Discipline existed in the church in early and mediaeval times. At the beginning of Lent those convicted of notorious sins were put to open penance in the world for their spiritual benefit, and as a warning to others. When the Papacy was at its height, excommunication was a weapon so formidable that even powerful kings quailed at the thought that it might be directed against them. It still continues in the Church of Rome, but is now capable of exciting little terror. In the Church of England it has given place to the Communion Service on Ash Wednesday, the compilers of the Liturgy considering the arrangement only temporary "until the said discipline may be restored again, which is much to be wished." The Church of Scotland exercises discipline on those inside its pale, though some of the judicial decisions which produced the Disruption and were approved of by the government of the time showed that if those who administered discipline were held to have exceeded their powers, damages would lie against them for any injury done to the reputation of an individual. [DISRUPTION.] Discipline is exercised also in other Protestant Churches, but great caution requires to be

exercised. If the authorities break the rules of their denomination in condemning an alleged delinquent, damages will be given against them, if the matter be carried to a civil court; the same effect will follow if malice be shown. Nor is it safe for the adherent of one denomination to complain to the authorities of another, that some one under them has acted flagrantly amiss. Judicial decisions have been given to the effect that one has no interest in keeping pure the communion roll of any denomination but his own, and must not therefore be a complainant in a case like that now supposed.

2. *Milit. &c.*: The rules and regulations by which a body of men are kept in a state of efficiency and order, and under complete command; the state of being under complete command.

"The general could find among them no remains either of martial *discipline* or of martial spirit."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

¶ (1) *Discipline of the Secret*: (See extract).

"To veil the sacred mysteries from the gaze of vulgar ignorance and gentle profanation, the *discipline* of the secret enacted that the faithful should conceal the Creed, the Sacraments, and the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass from a knowledge of the uninitiated; and priests were directed to convey the substance and formularies of the liturgy by word of mouth to one another, and were prohibited from committing them to writing."—*Rock: Hierurgia*, p. 161. (Note.)

(2) *To take the discipline*: To chastise oneself with a discipline, as an act of penance for one's own offences, or in satisfaction for the sins of others.

"To appease the anger of God she took the *discipline* so severely that she was nearly dying in consequence."—*F. W. Faber: Saints and Servants of God; Rose of Lima*, ch. v.

¶ For the difference between *discipline* and *correction*, see CORRECTION.

dis-çī-plīne, *v.t.* [Low Lat. *disciplino*; Fr. *discipliner*; Sp. & Port. *disciplinar*; Ital. *disciplinare*, from Lat. *disciplina* = discipline (q.v.).]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To teach, to train, to instruct, to educate.

"He that *disciplined* thy arms to fight."
—*Shakespeare: Troilus & Cressida*, II. 4.

2. To bring into a state of discipline or order; to train, to drill.

"He had *disciplined* his men with rare skill and care."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

3. To correct, to chastise, to punish. [II. 1.]

4. To keep in subjection, to regulate, to moderate.

"Reducing our appetites to the measures of nature, and moderately *disciplining* them with fasting and abstinence."—*Scott: Works*, II. 26.

* 5. To advance or raise by instruction.

"A better covenant, *disciplin'd* From shadowy types to truth, from flesh to spirit."
—*Milton: P. L.*, XII. 302, 303.

II. Ecclesiastical:

1. To punish, correct, or chastise with a discipline or bodily chastisement.

"He let him *discipline* with a yard."—*Beket*, 2, 267.

2. To enforce the discipline or laws of the Church against, in order to punish and produce amendment.

dis-çī-plīned, *pa. par. or a.* [DISCIPLINE, *v.*]

***dis-çī-plīn-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *disciplin(e)*; *-er*.] One who disciplines, instructs, or teaches: an instructor, a teacher.

"Had an angel been his *discipliner*."—*Milton: Liberty of Undiscovered Printing*.

***dis-çī-plīn-ing**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISCIPLINE, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As substantive:

1. The act of teaching; instruction, discipline.

2. The act of chastising or correcting.
"After a good *disciplining* with a yerd."—*Chaucer: Test. of Love*.

3. A bringing into a state of discipline, efficiency, and order.

***dis-çī-plīn-ize**, *v.t.* [Eng. *disciplin(e)*; *-ize*.] To bring under discipline.

"Undertaking to catechize and *discipline* their brethren."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 609. (*Darvies*.)

***dis-çī-plīn-ī-lar**, *a.* [Formed as if from a Lat. *discipularis*, from *discipulus*.] Of or pertaining to a disciple or a pupil.

bēl, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

dis-clā'm, * dis-clā'me, v.t. & i. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *claim* (q.v.).]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To deny or reject any claim to; to relinquish, to renounce.

"Disclaiming all pretensions to a temporal kingdom."—*Rogers*.

2. To protest against; to deny, to be opposed to, to denounce.

"This principle the Toleration Act positively *disclaims*."—*Maccaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

3. To disown, to reject, to renounce; to refuse to acknowledge.

"Though trusted, thou didst not *disclaim* me."—*Byron: To Augusta*.

4. To refuse to accept, to decline.

"Ah! no: the glorious combat you *disclaim*."—*Pope: Homer's Iliad*, xiii. 138.

5. To deny or reject all responsibility for.

"He calls the gods to witness their offence; *disclaims* the war, asserts his innocence."—*Dryden: Virgil: Æneid* viii. 819, 820.

6. To deny, to refuse.

"Let none to strangers honours due *disclaim*."—*Pope: Homer's Odyssey*, viii. 89.

7. To expel, to drive out.

"Money did love *disclaim*."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, III. x. 15.

II. Law:

1. To deny, disavow, or disacknowledge the rights or claims of the superior lord; to neglect or refuse to render the lord the services due to him.

2. To relinquish or disavow any claim to a matter in dispute.

"A defendant may *disclaim* all right or title to the matter in dispute by the plaintiff's bill."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii, ch. 18.

3. To decline or refuse to accept, as an estate, an office, or an interest.

4. In patent law, to relinquish all claim to patent rights or title to any part of an invention, as not being legally and properly the subject of a patent.

B. Intransitive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: To disavow all claim, right, or share; to refuse to acknowledge.

"You cowardly rascal, nature *disclaims* in thee; a tailor made thee."—*Shakesp.: Lear*, ii. 2.

II. Law:

1. *Common Law*: To deny, disown, or refuse to acknowledge the rights or claims of the superior lord.

"Where a tenant who holds of any lord neglects to render him the due service, and, upon an action brought to recover them, *disclaims* to hold of his lord."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii, ch. 18.

2. *Equity*: To disclaim all right or title to the matter in dispute.

"To make the proper person a party, instead of the defendant *disclaiming*."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii, ch. 18.

3. *Patent Law*: To disclaim all claim to patent rights or title to any part of an invention.

"Crabb thus discriminates between to *disclaim* and to *disown*: "*Disclaim* and *disown* are both personal acts respecting the individual who is the agent: to *disclaim* is to throw off a claim, as to *disown* is not to admit as one's own; as *claim*, from the Latin *clamo*, signifies to declare with a loud tone what we want as our own; so to *disclaim* is, with an equally loud or positive tone, to give up a claim: this is a more positive act than to *disown*, which may be performed by insinuation, or by the mere abstaining to own." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

*** dis-clāim-ā-tion, s.** [DISCLAMATION.]

dis-clā'imed, pa. par. or a. [DISCLAIM.]

dis-clā'im-ēr, s. [Eng. *disclaim*: -er.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who disclaims, disowns, or renounces any right, claim, or pretension.

2. The act of disclaiming, renouncing, or abnegating any right, claim, or pretension.

"If the lord by master of record claims anything of his vassal, it is a *disclaimer* of the vassal."—*State Trials: The Great Case of Impositions* (an. 1607).

II. Law:

1. The act on the part of a tenant of denying or refusing to acknowledge the rights or claims of his lord.

"Which disclaimer of tenure in any court of record is a forfeiture of the lands to the lord."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii, ch. 18.

2. In equity, a plea put in on the part of a defendant in which he disclaims all right or title to the matter in demand by the plaintiff's

bill. A disclaimer can seldom be put in alone, but usually an answer and disclaimer. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii, ch. 18.)

3. A renunciation of any trust, interest, or estate, as of the office of executor under a will, or of a trustee.

4. In patent law, the renunciation or relinquishment of all claim to patent rights in any part of an invention.

dis-clā'im-ing, pr. par., a., & s. [DISCLAIM.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As substantive:

1. The act of renouncing, relinquishing, or disowning all claim, right, or title to anything; a disowning.

"Can there almost be a more direct *disclaiming* in the right?"—*State Trials: The Great Case of Impositions* (an. 1607).

2. A withdrawing.

"Let my *disclaiming* from a purposed evil Free me so far in your most generous thoughts."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, v. 2.

dis-clā-mā-tion, * dis-clā-ma-ti-oun, s. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *clamation* (q.v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of disclaiming, or disavowing.

"Whence was this so vehement and peremptory *disclamation* of so gracious a master?"—*Bp. Hall: Contempl.*; *Christ before Calaphas*.

2. *Scots Law*: The act of disowning one as the superior of lands; or of refusing the duty which is the condition of tenure; the same with Disclaimer in the law of England.

"Be resonne of forlairout, recognitiounis, purpulsionis, *disclamatounis*, bastardiis."—*Acta Jas. VI.*, 1592 (ed. 1814), p. 604.

*** dis-clān'-dēr, * dis-claun-dre, v.t.** [Pref. *dis* (intens.), and Eng. *slander*, v. (q.v.).]

To slander, to calumniate, to scandalize.

"Thou hast *disclaundred* guileless The daughter of holy church in hire presence."—*Chaucer: C. T.*, 5,094, 5,095.

*** dis-clān'-dēr, * des-clan-dre, * dis-claun-dre, s.** [DISCLANDER, v.] A scandal.

"It moost be *disclaundre* to hire name."—*Chaucer: Troilus*, iv. 887.

*** dis-clān'-dēr-ēr, * dis-claun-der-er, * dys-sclaun-dēr-er, s.** [Eng. *disclander*; -er.] A slanderer, a calumniator.

"To stone hym to deth as for a *dysclanderer*."—*The Festival*, fol. ixx.

*** dis-clān'-dēr-ōus, * dis-claun-der-ous, a.** [Eng. *disclander*; -ous.] Slanderous, scandalous.

"Of this Duke Wylliam some *disclaunders* words are left in memory."—*Fabyan: Chronicle*, i. 65.

*** dis-clō'ak, * dis-clō'ke, v.t.** [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *cloak*, *cloke* (q.v.).]

1. *Lit.*: To divest of a cloak or dress; to uncover, to strip.

"So, sir, now goe in, *discloke* yourselfe and come forth."—*B. Jonson: Cynthia's Revels*, iii. 2.

2. *Fig.*: To reveal, to disclose, to discover.

"That feins what was not and *discloaks* a soul."—*Feltham: Resolves*, pt. i, res. 50.

*** dis-clōis'-tēr, * dis-clōys'-tēr, v.t.** [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *cloister* (q.v.).] To release from a cloister or from religious vows.

"With inordinat desires to be *disclousterd*."—*Howell: Parly of Beasts*, p. 134.

*** dis-clō'se, * des-clos, a. & s.** [O. Fr. *desclos*, *pa. par. of desclose* = to enclose; Lat. *disclusus*, *pa. par. of discludo* = to open; *dis* = away, apart, and *claudo* = to shut.]

A. As adj.: Disclosed, revealed, made known or open. (*Gower*, i. 285.)

B. As substantive:

1. A disclosure, a laying open or revealing.

Of fine-open nature. "In the deep *disclose*

Young: *Night Thoughts*, ix. 1, 578, 1, 579.

2. A production.

"I do doubt the hatch and the *disclose*

Will be some danger."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iii. 1.

dis-clō'se, * des-close, v.t. & i. [DISCLOSE, a.]

A. Transitive:

1. To uncover, to lay open or bare; to bring into view or sight.

"The stone included in them is thereby *disclosed* and set at liberty."—*Woodward: On Posses.*

2. To cause to open, to hatch.

"First they ben egges, and after they ben *disclosed*, hawks; and commonly gonawks ben *disclosed* as wone as the houghes."—*Book of Huntinge*.

3. To reveal, to make known, to utter, publish, to discover.

"When all we feel, our honest souls *disclose*."

Byron: Childish Recollections

4. To bring to light, to make evident, reveal.

*** B. Intransitive:**

1. To burst open, to open, to gape.

2. To make a disclosure, to reveal.

dis-clō'sed, pa. par. or a. [DISCLOSE, v.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb).

B. As adjective:

I. Ord. Lang.:

1. Opened, laid open, uncovered, revealed, exposed to view.

2. Revealed, made known or evident, published.

II. Her.: A term used to denote that the wings of fowls are spread open on each side, but with the points downwards.

disclosed-elevated, a.

Her.: Applied to fowls when the wings are spread out in such a manner that the points are elevated.

dis-clō's-ēr, s. [Eng. *disclos(e)*; -er.] One who discloses, uncovers, reveals, or makes known.

"That ocular philosopher and singular *discloser* of truth."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. vi, ch. xxviii.

dis-clō's-ing, pr. par., a., & s. [DISCLOSE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The act of laying open, exposing, or revealing; disclosure.

dis-clō's-üre, s. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *closure* (q.v.).]

1. The act of disclosing, discovering, or bringing into sight; an uncovering or discovering.

2. The act of making public or evident; an exhibition, a display.

"An unreasonable *disclosure* of flashes of wit."—*Stoyle: Occasional Reflections*, § 3.

3. The act of revealing, disclosing, or making known anything secret.

"... entered into a conspiracy with Cunyn, whose *disclosure* thereof brought into apparent danger the Lord Bruce's life."—*Speed: Edward I.*, bk. ix, ch. x, § 49.

4. That which is disclosed, revealed, or made known.

*** dis-clōud, v.t.** [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *cloud* (q.v.).] To free from clouds, mist, or obscurity.

"As if the breath had *discloved* his indarkened heart."—*Feltham: Resolves*, pt. i, res. 22.

*** dis-clōut, v.t.** [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *clout* (q.v.).] To strip or divest of a covering; to uncover.

"*Disclout* his crowne and thank him for advice."

Sp. Hall: Satire, bk. ii, sat. 4.

*** dis-clū'sion, s.** [Lat. *disclusio* = a separation, from *disclusus*, *pa. par. of discludo* = to separate, to divide: *dis* = away, apart, and *claudo* = to shut.] The act of disclosing or making evident; emission.

"Judge what a ridiculous thing it were, that the continued shadow of the earth should be broken by sudden miraculous eruptions and *disclosures* of light."—*Mure*.

dis-cō'ast, v.t. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *coast* (q.v.).] [ACCOAST.]

1. *Lit.*: To move or go away from the coast or side of.

"Coasting and *discoasting* from England to the coast of France."—*Stow: Queen Elizabeth* (an. 1588).

2. *Fig.*: To separate oneself, to depart, to slun, to avoid.

"*Discoasting* from the common road or fashion of men."—*Barrow: Works*, iii. 344.

dis-cōb'-ō-li, s. pl. [See def.]

Ichthy.: The same as Discobolus (2).

dis-cōb'-ō-lūs, s. [Lat. from Gr. *δισκοβόλος* (*diskobolos*), from *δίσκος* (*diskos*) = a quoit, and *βάλλω* (*ballō*) = to throw.]

1. *Class. Antiq.*: A thrower of a quoit; a quoit-thrower; specif.: the name given to the famous Greek statue of the Quoit-thrower, preserved amongst the Townley Marbles in the British Museum.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father: wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre: pine, pīt, sīre, sir, marine: gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; try, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē. ey = ā. qu = kw.

*2. (Pl. **dis-cōb-ō-lī**) *Ichthy.*: A name given by Cuvier to his third family of soft-finned teleostean fishes, having the ventral fins under the pectoral. The name is derived from the ventral fins forming a disc on the under surface of the body, by which the fishes are enabled to catch hold on the points of rocks. [CYCLOPTERUS.]

dis-cō-carp, s. [Gr. *diskos* (*diskos*) = a disc, and *καρπός* (*karpós*) = fruit.]
Bot.: A collection of fruits in a hollow receptacle.

dis-cō-cephā-lūs, s. [Gr. *diskos* (*diskos*) = a disc, and *κεφαλή* (*kephalē*) = a head.]

Zool.: A genus of Infusoria, belonging to the family Euploa. One species, *Discocephalus rotatorius*, is known. It is a native of the Red Sea.

***dis-cō-hēr-ēnt**, a. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *coherent* (q.v.).] Not coherent, incoherent.

dis-cōld, **dis-cōld-ēl**, a. & s. [Gr. *δισκοειδής* (*diskoeidēs*) = quoit-shaped: *δίσκος* (*diskos*) = a quoit, and *εἶδος* (*eîdos*) = form, appearance.]

A. As adjective (Of both forms):

I. Ord. Lang.: Having the shape of a quoit or round plate; disciform

II. Technically:

1. Botany:

(1) Applied to the pith of a plant when it is broken up into circular, disciform cavities, which have a regular arrangement, as in the walnut and the jessamine.

(2) Applied to flowers which are not radiated, but have the corollas all tubular, as in the tansy; also called flosculous (q.v.).

¶ *Falsely discoid*: Applied to flowers when the corollas are all bilabiate. (Balfour.)

2. Conchol.: Applied to a univalve shell, which has the whorls disposed vertically on the same plane, so as to form a disc.

"In some cases the whorls of the shell are coiled round a central axis in the same plane, when the shell is said to be discoidal."—Nicholson: *Palæont.*, p. 242.

B. As subst.: (Of the form discoid).

1. Ord. Lang.: Anything of a discoid or disciform shape; anything resembling a disc or quoit in form.

2. Conchol.: A univalve shell having the whorls disposed vertically in the same plane, so as to form a disc, as in the Planorbis.

discoidal-placentæ, s. pl.

Zool.: Placentæ or afterbirths having the form of a flattened sphere, as in man, rodents, quadrupeds, &c.

dis-cō-līth, s. [Gr. *δίσκος* (*diskos*) = a quoit, a disc, and *λίθος* (*lithos*) = a stone.] [COCOLITH.] A species of calcareous matter found in Bathylus (q.v.).

"Other extremely minute organisms, whose nature is doubtful, called coccoliths and discoliths."—Wallace: *Island Life*, p. 57.

dis-cōl-ōr, a. [Lat.]

Bot.: Particoloured; applied to parts of a plant, one surface of which is of one colour, and the other of a different one.

dis-cōl-ōr dis-cōl-ōūr, v.t. [O. Fr. *descolorer*, *descolorier*; Fr. *décolorer*, 'tal. *discolorare*; Sp. *descolorar*, from Lat. *decoloro*, from *de* = away, and *coloro* = to colour; *color* = colour.]

I. Literally:

*1. To deprive of colour.

"Why art thou so discoloured of thy face?"
Chaucer: *C. T.*, 16, 132.

2. To alter the colour of, to stain, to change to a different colour; generally with the idea of disfigurement.

"What prodigious shoals do we find of minute animals, even sometimes discolouring the waters."—Derham: *Physico-Theol.*, bk. v., ch. 11.

II. Figuratively:

1. To put a different complexion upon; to see in a changed light.

"A deceitful medium, which is apt to discolour and pervert the object."—Addison: *Spectator*.

2. To change the nature, course, or drift of.
"Have a care, lest some beloved notion, or some darling science, so prevail over your mind as to discolour all your ideas."—Watte.

***dis-cōl-ōr-āte**, v.t. [Pref. *dis*, and Lat. *coloratus*, pa. par. of *coloro* = to colour.] To discolour.

"The least mixture so discoloured the Christian candour."—Fuller: *Church History*, bk. III., ch. III., § 81. (Davies.)

dis-cōl-ōr-ā-tion, **dis-cōl-ōūr-ā-tion**, s. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *coloration* (q.v.).]

I. Literally:

1. The act of discolouring, or of changing the colour of anything; the state of being discoloured.

"I will here add a few other observations connected with the discoloration of the sea from organic causes."—Darwin: *Voyage Round the World* (1870), ch. I., p. 17.

2. A part or spot on a body which is discoloured; a stain.

"Spots and discolorations of the skin are signs of weak fibres."—Arbuthnot.

II. Fig.: An alteration apparent or real in complexion, as a discoloration of ideas.

dis-cōl-ōred, pa. par. or a. [DISCOLOR, v.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb).

B. As adjective:

*1. Deprived of colour, colourless.

"With lank and lean discoloured cheek."

Shakespeare: *Rape of Lucrece*, 708.

2. Changed or altered in colour, stained.

"In each discoloured vase the vizards lay."

Pope: *Homér's Odyssey*, xix. 418.

*3. Variegated, diversified.

"Menesthus was one
That ever wore discoloured arms."

Chapman: *Homér's Iliad*, xvi. 158, 159.

dis-cōl-ōr-īng, pr. par., a., & s. [DISCOLOR, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The act of changing or altering the colour of discoloration.

***dis-cōl-ōr-īg-ā-tion**, s. [Eng. *discoloris*(e); -ation.] Discoloration, stain.

"The discolorations of time on all the walls."—Carlyle: *Life of Sterling*, pt. I., ch. III. (Davies.)

***dis-cōl-ōr-īse**, v.t. [Eng. *discolor*; -ize.] To discolour, to stain.

dis-cōm-fīt, ***dis-cōm-fite**, ***dis-con-fet**, ***dis-con-fite**, ***dis-cōm-feight**, ***dis-cōm-fyt-yng**, v.t. [O. Fr. *desconfire*, pa. par. of *desconfire*: *des* = Lat. *dis* = away, from, and O. Fr. *confire* = to preserve, to make ready; Lat. *conficio* = to preserve.]

1. To defeat, to vanquish, to rout, to put to flight, to scatter.

"He pursued after them, and discomfited all the host."—Judges viii. 12.

2. To frustrate, disappoint, or foil the plans of.

"Having long in miry ways been foiled,
And sore discomfited."

Cooper: *Task*, iii. 4, 5.

3. To put out of countenance, to disconcert, to abash.

***dis-cōm-fīt**, s. [DISCOMFIT, v.] A defeat, overthrow, or discomfiture.

"Dagon must stoop, and shall ere long receive
Such a discomfit, as shall quite despoil him."
Milton: *Samson Agonistes*, 463, 469.

dis-cōm-fīt-ēd, ***dis-con-fet-ted**, pa. par. or a. [DISCOMFIT, v.]

dis-cōm-fīt-īng, ***dis-com-fyt-yng**, pr. par., a., & s. [DISCOMFIT, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The act of routing, overthrowing, or disconcerting; discomfiture.

"No ther was holden no discomfytynge."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, 2, 721.

dis-cōm-fīt-ūre, ***dis-cum-fyt-ūre**, s. [O. Fr. *desconfiture*, Fr. *déconfiture*, from O. Fr. *desconfire*.]

1. The act of discomfiting, routing, or putting to flight; a defeat, overthrow; the state of being discomfited or routed.

"The war in Scotland was brought to a close by the discomfiture of the Celtic army at Dunkeld."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xlv.

2. The act of frustrating, foiling, or disappointing, as of plans; the state of being frustrated or defeated.

"Their former hope had ended in discomfiture and disgrace."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

3. The act of disconcerting, or putting out of countenance; the state of being disconcerted.

"The anarchist had to retire in discomfiture."—Daily Telegraph, Oct. 31, 1892.

* 4. A state of discomfit.

dis-cōm-fōrt, ***di-con-forte**, ***dis-cōm-fort**, s. [O. Fr. *desconfort*; Port. *desconforto*; Ital. *disconforto*.] A want, absence, or deprivation of ease or comfort; uneasiness, pain, disease.

"Disconfort guides my tongue."

And bids me speak of nothing but despair."

Shakespeare: *Richard II.*, iii. 2.

***dis-cōm-fōrt**, v.t. [O. Fr. *desconforter*; Prov. & Port. *desconfortar*; Ital. *disconfortare*.] [COMFORT.] To deprive of comfort or ease; to cause discomfit, pain, or uneasiness; to grieve, to deject.

"Discomfort you, my lord, it nothing must."

Shakespeare: *Hamlet*, iii. 2.

***dis-cōm-fōrt-a-ble**, a. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *comfortable* (q.v.).]

1. Causing discomfit, uneasiness, or pain; disheartening.

"No other news but discomfortable!"—Sidney.

2. Uneasy, uncomfortable, anxious, dejected; refusing comfort.

"Discomfortable cousin!"

Shakespeare: *Richard II.*, iii. 2.

3. Discommodious, uncomfortable, wanting in comfort.

***dis-cōm-fōrt-a-ble-ness**, s. [Eng. *discomfortable*; -ness.] Discomfit, uncomforableness.

"The manner could be no comfort to the discomforableness of the matter."—Sidney: *Arcadia*, bk. iii.

***dis-cōm-fōrt-ēd**, pa. par. or a. [DISCOMFORT, v.]

***dis-cōm-fōrt-ēn**, v.t. [DISCOMFORT.]

dis-cōm-fōrt-īng, pr. par., a., & s. [DISCOMFORT, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The act of discouraging, disheartening, or rendering uneasy.

***dis-cōm-fōrt-lēss**, a. [Pref. *dis* (intens.), and Eng. *comfortless* (q.v.).] Very comfortless.

"We... are either of alouche or of impatience discomforless."—Sir T. More: *Works*, p. 1, 145.

***dis-cōm-mēnd**, v.t. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *commend* (q.v.).]

1. To find fault with, to censure, to blame, to depreciate.

"To labour to command a piece of work"

Which no man goes about to discommend."

Ignaro: *Verses to a Author of the Fierie Queene*.

2. Not to recommend to, to put out of favour with.

"A compliance will discommend me to Mr. Coventry."—Pepys: *Diary*.

***dis-cōm-mēnd-a-ble**, a. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *commendable* (q.v.).] Not commendable; deserving of censure, blame, or disapprobation.

"Pusillanimity is, according to Aristotle's morality, a vice very discommendable."—Ayliffe: *Parergon*.

***dis-cōm-mēnd-a-ble-ness**, s. [Eng. *discommendable*; -ness.] The quality of being discommendable; blamableness.

***dis-cōm-mēnd-ā-tion**, s. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *commendation* (q.v.).] A ground or reason for blame or censure; a reproach.

"Tully assigns three motions, whereby, without any discommendation, a man might be drawn to become an accuser of others."—Ayliffe: *Parergon*.

***dis-cōm-mēnd-ēr**, s. [Eng. *discommend*; -er.] One who discommends, blames, or censures; a dispraiser.

***dis-cōm-mēnd-īng**, pr. par., a., & s. [DISCOMMEND.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The act of blaming, censuring, or dispraising; discommendation.

***dis-cōm-mī-ssion** (ssion as *shūn*), v.t. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *commission* (q.v.).] To deprive of a commission or licence.

"I shall proceed to discommission your printer and suppress his press."—Laud: *History of his Chancellorship*, p. 142.

***dis-cōm-mō-dāte**, v.t. [Pref. *dis*, and Lat. *commodatus*, pa. par. of *commodo* = to make suitable or fit.] [ACCOMMODATE, DISACCOMMODATE.] To put to trouble or inconvenience; to disaccommodate.

"These wars did dinner and discommode the king of Spain."—Hovell: *Letters*, i. iii. 15.

ōl, bōy; pōūt, jōwī; cat, cēll, chorus, chīn, bēnch; go, gēm; thīn, thīs, sīn, aš; expect, Xēnophon, exist. ph = f
-clan, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn. -tion, -sion = zhūn. -cious, -tious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl

* **dis-côm-mô'de**, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *discommoder*.] To put to inconvenience, to incommode, to molest.

* **dis-côm-mô'd-éd**, *pa. par. or a.* [DIS-COMMODE.]

* **dis-côm-mô'd-îng**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DIS-COMMODE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.:* The act of putting to inconvenience, or incommoding.

* **dis-côm-mô'di-ôus**, * **dis-côm-ô'di-ôus**, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *commodious* (q.v.).] Inconvenient, troublesome, unpleasant, unsuitable, disadvantageous.

"This hindereth the merchant man, is *discommodious* to *ye* taller."—*Stubbes: Display of Corruptions* (1583), p. 40 (ed. 1882).

* **dis-côm-mô'di-ôus-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *discommodious*; -ly.] In a discommodious or inconvenient manner; inconveniently.

* **dis-côm-mô'di-ôus-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *discommodious*; -ness.] The quality or state of being discommodious; inconvenience, discommodity.

"The fight could not but be sharp and dangerous for the *discommodiousness* of the place."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 21.

* **dis-côm-mô'd-i-tý**, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *commodity* (q.v.).] An inconvenience, trouble, disadvantage, or hurt.

"What *discommodity* it is to a prince to lack armour."—*Strype: Memorials, Edward VI.* (an. 1548).

* **dis-côm-môn**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *common* (q.v.).]

1. To appropriate from being common land; to enclose.

2. To deprive of the privileges or use of a common.

"Whiles thou *discommonest* thy neighbour's kyne."—*Sp. Hall: Satires*, bk. v., sat. 3.

3. To deprive of the privileges of any place; used especially of tradesmen in a university town whose shops are, from some reason or other, tabooed to undergraduates; also in the form *discommoned*.

"By King . . . *discommoned* three or four townsmen together."—*State Trials: Archb. Laud* (an. 1640).

* **dis-côm-mô'ned**, *pa. par. or u.* [DIS-COMMON.]

* **dis-côm-môn-îng**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DIS-COMMON.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.:* The act of depriving of the condition, privileges, or rights of a common.

* **dis-côm-mû'ne**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *commune* (q.v.).] To deprive of or expel from communion; to excommunicate.

"By *anspunding, discommuning*, by expelling them from their churches."—*Hales: Lett. from Synod of Dort*.

* **dis-côm-pa'ni-ed**, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *company* (q.v.).] Deprived of or without company; unaccompanied.

"If shee be alone now and *discompanied*."—*B. Jonson: Cynthia's Revels*, III. 3.

* **dis-côm-plex-ion** (plexion as *plëck-shûn*), *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *complexion* (q.v.).] To change the complexion or appearance of; to discolour. (*Beaumont & Fletcher.*)

* **dis-côm-pli-ân-ce**, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *compliance* (q.v.).] A non-compliance; a failure or neglect to comply.

"A *discompliance* [will discommend me] to my lord-chancellor."—*Pepps: Diary*.

* **dis-côm-pô'se**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *compose* (q.v.).]

1. To put out of order or arrangement; to disarrange, to disorder.

* 2. To unsettle, to disturb, to disconcert.

"The debate upon the self-denying ordinance had raised many jealousies, and *discomposed* the confidence that had formerly been between many of them."—*Clarendon: Civil War*.

* 3. To disturb, to spoil, to interfere with, to injure.

"His words . . . must be read in order as they lie; the least breath *discomposes* them."—*Dryden: Virgil* (Dedic.).

4. To disturb the peace or quietness of; to agitate, to ruffle, to fret, to vex, to disquiet.

"Fierce passions *discompose* the mind."—*Cowper: Olney Hymns*, xix.

* 5. To disturb or move from a place or office; to displace, to discard.

"He never put down or *discomposed* a counsellor or near servant."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*, p. 242.

¶ For the difference between *discompose* and *to disorder*, see DISORDER.

* **dis-côm-pô'sed**, *pa. par. or a.* [DIS-COMPOSE.]

* **dis-côm-pô's-éd-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *discomposed*; -ly.] In a discomposed, unsettled, or agitated manner.

* **dis-côm-pô's-éd-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *discomposed*; -ness.] The quality or state of being discomposed; discomposure.

"It is a time of distemper and *discomposedness*."—*Hall: Contempl.*, vol. II., Afflictions.

* **dis-câm-pô's-îng**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DIS-COMPOSE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.:* The act of disturbing, unsettling, or agitating.

* **dis-côm-pô-si-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *composition* (q.v.).] A state of discomposure, agitation, or disturbance of mind.

"O perplexed *decomposition*, O ridding distemper, O miserable condition of man."—*Donne: Devotions*, p. 8.

* **dis-côm-pô's-ûre**, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *composure* (q.v.).]

1. A want of composure; agitation or perturbation of mind; disquiet.

"The feeling of the whole nation had now become such as none could without much *discomposure* encounter."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

* 2. An inconsistency or incongruity.

"In spite of those seeming *discomposures* that now trouble me."—*Boyle: Works*, II. 275.

* **dis-cômpt**, *s.* [DISCOUNT, s.]

* **dis-côm'pt**, *v.t.* [DISCOUNT, v.] To discount.

"All which the conqueror did *discount*."—*Butler: Hudibras*, II. III.

* **dis-côn-cêrt**, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *disconcert*; *dis* = apart, and *concert* = to concert.]

1. To throw or put into disorder; to disturb, to disarrange, to discompose.

2. To baffle, foil, or defeat a plan, design, &c.; to frustrate.

"Had not his crafty schemes been *disconcerted*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

3. To confound, to confuse, to put out of countenance, to discompose.

"James now took a step which greatly *disconcerted* the whole Anglican party."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

¶ For the difference between *to disconcert* and *to baffle*, see BAFFLE; for that between *to disconcert* and *to disorder*, see DISORDER.

* **dis-côn-cêrt**, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *concert*, s. (q.v.).] A want of agreement, a disturbance, a confusion, a disagreement.

"There was a brief *disconcert* of the whole company."—*E. A. Poe: Masque of the Red Death* (Davies).

* **dis-côn-cêrt-éd**, *pa. par. or a.* [DISCONCERT, v.]

* **dis-côn-cêrt-îng**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISCONCERT, v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.:* The act of discomposing, frustrating, defeating, or confounding.

* **dis-côn-cêr-tion**, *s.* [Eng. *disconcert*; -ion.]

1. The act of disconcerting, defeating, or confounding.

2. The state of being disconcerted or discomposed; discomposure.

"Finding refuge for the *disconcert* of my mind."—*State Trials: Hamilton Rowan* (an. 1794).

* **dis-côn-dûc-ive**, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *conductive* (q.v.).] Not conducive or advantageous; disadvantageous.

* **dis-côn-form**, *v.i.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *conform* (q.v.).] To differ; not to conform.

"To *disconform* to your practice."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, I. 212. (Davies.)

* **dis-côn-form-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *conformable* (q.v.).] Not conformable.

"As long as they are *disconformable* in religion from us."—*Stowe: James I.* (an. 1608).

* **dis-côn-form-i-tý**, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *conformity* (q.v.).] A want of conformity or agreement; inconformity.

"They consist in the disagreement and *disconformity* between the speech and the conception of the mind."—*Hakewill: On Providence*.

* **dis-côn-grû-i-tý**, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *congruity* (q.v.).] A want of congruity; incongruity, inconsistency.

"The intrinsic *discongruity* of the one to the other."—*Hale: Origin of Mankind*, p. 118.

* **dis-côn-nêct**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *connect* (q.v.).]

1. To separate, to disunite, to sever, to dissolve connection (now followed by *from*).

"*Disconnecting* with Parliament the greatest part of those who hold civil employments."—*Burke: Causes of the Present Discontents*.

2. To separate or sever mentally; as, to disconnect the effects from the cause.

* **dis-côn-nêct-éd**, *pa. par. or a.* [DISCONNECT.]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Lit.*: Separated, disunited, severed, sundered.

2. *Fig.*: Not connected or coherent; incoherent.

* **dis-côn-nêct-îng**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISCONNECT.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.:* The act of separating, disuniting, or dissolving connection.

* **dis-côn-nêc-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *connection* (q.v.).]

1. The act of disconnecting, separating, severing, or dissolving connection between.

2. A state of being separated, disunited, or disconnected.

"Nothing was to be left but weakness, *disconnection*, and confusion."—*Burke: On the French Revolution*.

* **dis-côn-sê-crâ'te**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *consecrate* (q.v.).] To deconsecrate, to desecrate.

* **dis-côn-sênt**, *v.i.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *consent* (q.v.).] Not to consent or agree; to differ, to disagree, to dissent.

"*Disconsenting* from the doctrine of the apostles."—*Milton: Prelatical Episcopacy*.

* **dis-côn-sô-lân-ce**, * **dis-côn-sô-lân-cy**, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *consolation* (q.v.).] Disconsolateness.

"Penury, baseness, and *disconsolancy*."—*Barrow: On the Creed*.

* **dis-côn-sô-lâ'te**, * **dis-con-sô-lat**, *a.* [Low Lat. *disconsolatus*, from *dis* = away, apart, and *consolatus*, *pa. par.* of *consolare* = to console, to comfort; Sp. *desconsolado*; Ital. *consolato*.]

1. Without hope or consolation; sorrowful, hopeless; that cannot be consoled or comforted.

"Meanwhile King Robert yielded to his fate, Sullen and silent and *disconsolate*."—*Longfellow: Sicilian's Tale*.

2. Comfortless; not affording comfort or consolation; cheerless.

"The deep-voiced neighbouring ocean Speaks, and in accents *disconsolate* answers the wail of the forest."—*Longfellow: Evangeline* (Introd.).

* **dis-côn-sô-lât-éd**, *a.* [Eng. *disconsolat(e)*; -ed.] Made disconsolate or comfortless.

"A poor, *disconsolated*, drooping creature."—*Sterne: Sermons*, vol. III., ser. 26.

* **dis-côn-sô-lâ'te-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *disconsolate*; -ly.] In a disconsolate, melancholy, or dispirited manner.

"All *disconsolately* rove."—*Parnell: Elysium*.

* **dis-côn-sô-lâ'te-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *disconsolate*; -ness.] The quality or state of being disconsolate or without comfort or consolation.

"It keepeth his spirits up above dejection, desperation, and *disconsolateness*."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. I., ser. 2.

* **dis-côn-sô-lâ'-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *consolation* (q.v.).] Disconsolateness, discomfort.

"The greater a man's delight hath been in worldly prosperity, the greater will his grief or *disconsolation* be."—*Dr. Jackson: Works* (1678), p. 525.

* **dis-côn-tênt**, *s. & a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *content* (q.v.).]

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pô't, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle fûll; try, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē. ey = ā, qu = kw.

A. As substantive:

1. Want of content or satisfaction; dissatisfaction, uneasiness, disquiet.

"Both authors describe the prevalence of insolvency and the severity of the law of debt, as creating widespread discontent among the plebeian."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Rom. Hist.* (1855), ch. xii., pt. I, §16.

* 2. A discontented person, a malcontent.

"To face the garment of rebellion
With some fine colour that may please the eye
Of fickle changelings and poor discontents."
Shakesp.: Henry IV., v. 1.

* **B. As adj.:** Discontented, dissatisfied.

"E'en with goodness men grow discontent."
Daniel: Civil Wars, bk. v.

dis-côn-tênt, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *content*, *v.* (q.v.).] To make discontented, dissatisfied, or uneasy; not to satisfy or content.

"To discontent so ancient a wit."—*Suckling: Scenions of the Poets.*

* **dis-côn-tên-tâ-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *contentation* (q.v.).] Discontentment, dissatisfaction, uneasiness.

"Without grudge or countenance of discontentation or displeasure."—*Stow: Henry VIII.* (an. 1537).

dis-côn-tênt-éd, *a.* [Eng. *discontent*; -*ed*.] Not contented, discontented, uneasy, unquiet.

"Turbulent, discontented men of quality."—*Burke: On the French Revolution.*

dis-côn-tênt-éd-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *discontented*; -*ly*.] In a discontented or dissatisfied manner.

"He answered me very discontentedly."—*State Trials; Sir C. Blunt* (an. 1600).

dis-côn-tênt-éd-nêss, *s.* [Eng. *discontented*; -*nêss*.] The quality or state of being discontented; dissatisfaction, discontent, uneasiness.

"A beautiful bust of Alexander the Great casts up his face to heaven with a noble air of grief, or discontentedness."—*Addison: Travels.*

* **dis-côn-tên-teô**, *s.* [Eng. *discontent*; -*ee*.] A discontented person; a malcontent.

"In conventicles and among the discontentees."—*North: Examen*, p. 55.

* **dis-côn-tên-tûl**, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *contentful* (q.v.).] Full of discontent, discontented, dissatisfied.

* **dis-côn-tên-îng**, *a. & s.* [DISCONTENT, *v.*]

A. As adj.: Causing discontent or dissatisfaction; dissatisfying.

"How unpleasant and discontenting the society of body must needs be between those whose minds cannot be sociable."—*Milton: Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce.*

B. As subst.: A state of discontent; discontentment.

"Religion flames impatient discontenting."
P. Fletcher: Eliza.

* **dis-côn-tên-tive**, *a.* [Eng. *discontent*; -*ive*.] Having a tendency to be discontented.

"Pride is ever discontentive."—*Feltham: Resolves*, 97.

dis-côn-tên-tment, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *contentment* (q.v.).] A state of discontent, dissatisfaction, or uneasiness; want of contentment.

"These are the vices that fill them with general discontentment."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

* **dis-côn-tig-ue**, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Fr. *contigu* = contiguous.] Not contiguous, apart.

"Landis lyand discontigue fra uther landis."—*Balfour: Practice*, p. 175.

* **dis-côn-tig-u-ous**, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *contiguous* (q.v.).] Not contiguous.

* **dis-côn-tin-û-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *discontinuable*; -*able*.] That may or can be discontinued.

dis-côn-tin-û-ance, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *continuance* (q.v.).]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A want, absence, or breaking of the continuance or adhesion of parts; a solution of continuity; a disruption or interruption of connection.

"They cast themselves into round drops, which is the figure that severeth the body most from discontinuance."—*Bacon: Natural History.*

2. A want or breaking of succession or discontinuance; a cessation, an interruption, an intermission, a breaking off.

"Let us consider whether our approaches to him are sweet and refreshing, and if we are uneasy under any long discontinuance of our conversation with him."—*Atterbury: Sermons*, vol. II., ser. 6.

* **II. Law:** An interruption or breaking off of possession, as where a tenant in tail makes a

feoffment in fee-simple, or for the life of the feoffee, or in tail, which he has not power to do: in this case the entry of the feoffee is lawful during the life of the feoffee; but if he retains possession after the death of the feoffor, it is an injury which is termed a *discontinuance*, the legal estate of the heir in tail being discontinued till a recovery can be had in law.

* **Discontinuance of a suit:** The failure on the part of the plaintiff to carry on a suit, by not continuing it as the law requires, in which case the suit is *discontinued*, and the defendant is no longer bound to attend, but the plaintiff must begin again, by suing out a new writ. It is somewhat similar to a non-suit (q.v.). If a plaintiff takes no step in the cause for a year, he will be out of court, and his action entirely gone. Formerly the demise of the king caused a discontinuance of all suits, but this was remedied by Stat. i. Edward VI.

* **dis-côn-tin-û-â-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *continuance* (q.v.).] A breach, disruption, or solution of continuity of parts.

"Upon any discontinuation of parts, made either by bubbles, or by shaking the glass, the whole mercury falls."—*Newton: Optics.*

dis-côn-tin-ue, *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *discontinuer*.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To break off, to interrupt, to break the continuity of.

"They modify and discriminate the voice, without appearing to discontinue it."—*Holder: Elements of Speech.*

2. To leave off, to cease as a practice or habit, to forbear.

"To discontinue an exertion of those abilities by which he rose."—*Goldsmith: On Polite Learning*, ch. viii.

3. To cease to use, to disuse, to cease to take or receive.

"Men shall swear, I have discontinued school
Above a twelvemonth."—*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, iii. 4.

4. Not to continue or carry on, to give up, to allow to stop: as, *To discontinue a suit.*

II. Law: [DISCONTINUANCE, II.]

B. Intransitive:

1. To lose cohesion or continuity of parts; to suffer disruption or separation.

"So as not to discontinue or forsake their own body."—*Bacon.*

* 2. To cease to enjoy in continuity; to lose an established or prescriptive custom or right.

"Thyself shalt discontinue from thine heritage that I gave thee."—*Jeremiah* xiv. 4.

3. To leave off, to cease.

* For the difference between *discontinue* and *cease*, see *CEASE*.

dis-côn-tin-ûed, *pa. par. or a.* [DISCONTINUE.]

dis-côn-tin-û-eê, *s.* [Eng. *discontinuu(e)*; -*ee*.]

Law: One whose possession of an estate is broken off or discontinued; one whose estate is subjected to discontinuance.

dis-côn-tin-û-êr, *s.* [Eng. *discontinuu(e)*; -*er*.]

1. Gen. : One who discontinues, leaves off, omits, or forbears a practice, habit, &c.

* 2. Spec. : One who has made a break in keeping residence at the Universities.

"Many discontinuers cannot in so short time proceed as formerly, &c."—*Abp. Laud: Remains*, ii. 174 (1639).

dis-côn-tin-û-îng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISCONTINUING.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The act of ceasing, leaving off, or omitting; an interruption, a cessation.

"There were so many discontinuings and so many new undertakings."—*Burnet: Hist. of Owen Time* (an. 1621).

dis-côn-tin-û-î-tÿ, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *continuity* (q.v.).] A want or loss of continuity, cohesion, or uninterrupted connection; a disruption or disunity of parts.

"Form rose out of void solution and discontinuity."—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. I., ch. II.

dis-côn-tin-û-ôr, *s.* [Eng. *discontinuu(e)*; -*or*.]

Law: One who discontinues; one who deprives another of an estate by discontinuance.

dis-côn-tin-û-ous, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *continuous* (q.v.).]

1. Not continuous, cohering, or connected; disconnected.

* 2. Widely spread or scattered.

"Wide-spread the discontinuous ruins lie."
Rome: Lucan's Pharsalia, iii. 756.

* 3. Widely, gaping.

"The griding wad, with discontinuous wound,
Passed through him."—*Milton: P. L.*, vi. 320, 320.

* **Discontinuous function:**

Math.: A function which does not vary continuously, as the variable increases uniformly.

* **dis-côn-vê-ni-ence**, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *convenient* (q.v.).]

1. An incongruity, inconsistency, or disagreement.

"In these inconveniences of nature, deliberation hath no place at all."—*Branshall: Answer to Hobbes.*

2. An inconvenience; something not convenient or suitable.

"Where measure failethe is inconvenience."
Lydgate: Minor Poems, p. 52.

* **dis-côn-vê-ni-ent**, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *convenient* (q.v.).]

1. Not agreeable or convenient; unfitted, unsuited.

"Continual drinking is most convenient to the temper of an hypochondriac body, though most convenient to its present welfare."—*Ep. Reynolds: On the Passions*, ch. XI.

2. Incongruous, inconsistent.

dis-côph-ôr-a, *s. pl.* [Gr. *δίσκος* (*diskos*) = a disc, and *φωρός* (*phoros*) = bearing; *φέρω* (*pherō*) = to bear.]

Zoology:

1. A sub-class of Hydrozoa, containing the Medusæ, or Jelly-fishes, and so called from their form. [MEDUSÆ, JELLY-FISH.]

2. A term sometimes employed to designate the order of the leeches (*Hirudinea*), from the suckorial discs which those animals possess.

dis-cô-pô-dÿ-ûm, *s.* [Gr. *δίσκος* (*diskos*) = a disc, and *πόος* (*pous*), genit. *ποδός* (*podos*) = a foot.]

Bot.: The stalk or foot on which some kinds of leaves are elevated.

dis-côr-bi-na, *s.* [Lat. *discus* = a disc, and *orbis* = an orb, a circle.]

Zool.: One of the *Rotalinæ*, having a turbinoid spire, with vesicular chambers, opening one into the other by slit-like apertures. The shell is occasionally coarsely, sometimes finely, and occasionally partially porous. They are both fossil and recent. (*Griffith & Henfrey*.)

dis-côrd, * **des-côrd**, * **dis-corde**, * **dys-corde**, *s.* [O. Fr. *discord*; Fr. *discord*; Sp., Port., and Ital. *discordia*, from Lat. *discordia*, from *discors* = discordant: *dis* = away, apart, and *cor* (genit. *cordis*) = the heart.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Want of concord or agreement; dissension, disagreement, contention, strife, antagonism.

"Though concord is in itself better than discord, discord may indicate a better state of things."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

2. Disagreement or contention personified.

"Discord, dire sister of the slaughtering power."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, iv. 602.

3. A disagreement or opposition in quality, especially in sounds. [II. 1.]

"Take but degree away, untune that string,
And hark what discord follows."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, I. 2.

II. Technically:

1. **Mus.:** A discord is a combination of notes which produces a certain restless craving in the mind for some further combination upon which it can rest with satisfaction. Discords comprise such chords as contain notes which are next to each other in alphabetical order, and such as have augmented or diminished intervals, with the exception in the latter case of the chord of the sixth and third on the second note of any key. The changed combination which must follow them, in order to relieve the sense of pain they produce, is called the resolution. [HARMONY, RESOLUTION.] (C. H. H. Parry in *Grove's Musical Dict.*)

2. **Fine Arts:** A term applied to paintings when there is a disagreement of the parts or colouring; when the objects appear foreign to

bôil, **bôy**; **pout**, **jôwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bênçh**; **go**, **gêm**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **aş**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exîst**. **ph = f**,
-clan, **-tlan = şlan**. **-tion**, **-sion = şhün**; **-tion**, **-sion = zhün**. **-cious**, **-tious**, **-sious = şhüş**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bel del**

each other, and have an unpleasing and unnatural effect. (*Weale*.)

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *discord* and *strife*: "Where there is *strife* there must be *discord*, but there may be *discord* without *strife*; *discord* consists most in the feeling; *strife* consists most in the outward action. *Discord* evinces itself in various ways: by looks, words, or actions; *strife* displays itself in words or acts of violence. *Discord* is fatal to the happiness of families; *strife* is the greatest enemy to peace between neighbours. *Discord* arose between the goddesses on the apple being thrown into the assembly; Homer commences his poem with the *strife* that took place between Agamemnon and Achilles. *Discord* may arise from mere difference of opinion; *strife* is in general occasioned by some matter of personal interest; *discord* in the councils of a nation is the almost certain forerunner of its ruin; the common principles of politeness forbid *strife* among persons of good breeding." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between *discord* and *dissension*, see *DISSENSION*.

***dis-cord**, ***des-cord-en**, ***dis-cord-en**, ***dys-cord-yn**, v.t. [*O. Fr. discorder*; *O. Fr. des-cordar*; *Prov. des-cordar*; *Sp. & Port. discordar*; *Ital. discordare*, from *Lat. discordo*, from *dis-cors* = *discordant*.]

1. To disagree, to differ; not to be in concord or agreement.

"The Scottis and the Pictes discordeth in maneres."
—*Trevisa*, v. 229.

2. To make a discord, to jar, to be discordant.

"Sounds do disturb and alter the one the other; sometimes the one drowning the other, and making it not heard; sometimes the one jarring and discording with the other, and making a confusion."—*Bacon*.

"Discordyn yn synwade or syngyuge. *Disona*, *deliro*.
—*Prompt. Parv.*

***dis-cord-a-ble**, a. [*O. Fr. discordable*; *Lat. discordabilis*.] *Discordant*, disagreeing, not in concord.

"It is nought discordable
Unto my word." *Gower*, li. 225.

dis-cord-ance, **dis-cord-an-çy**, ***dis-cord-aunce**, s. [*Fr. discordance*; *O. Fr. discordance*.] Want of concord; discord, disagreement, opposition, inconsistency.

"In this sayinge appereth some discord with other writers."—*Pagyn*, vol. i, pt. vi, ch. cxxiii.

dis-cord-ant, ***des-cord-aunt**, ***dis-cord-aunt**, a. [*Fr. discordant*; *Lat. discordans*.]

1. Disagreeing, not in accord, inconsistent; not conformable.

"Hither conscience is to be referred; if by a comparison of things done with the rule there be a concordance, then follows sentence of approbation; if *discordant* from it, the sentence of condemnation."—*Bale: Origin of Manichee*.

2. Opposite, contrary, contradictory.

"The discordant attraction of some wandering comets."—*Cheyne*.

3. At variance with itself; inconsistent.

"So various, so discordant is the mind."
—*Dryden: Cynurus & Myrrha*.

4. Causing a discord; not in harmony; inharmonious.

"In the heart
No passion touches a discordant string."
—*Cooper: Task*, vi. 766, 767.

dis-cord-ant-ly, adv. [*Eng. discordant*; *-ly*.] In a discordant, inconsistent, or contradictory manner; in discord or disagreement.

"If they be discordantly tuned, though each of them struck apart would yield a pleasing sound, yet being struck together they make a harsh and troublesome noise."—*Boyle: On Colours*; *Works*, i. 741.

***dis-cord-ant-ness**, s. [*Eng. discordant*; *-ness*.] The quality of being discordant; discordance.

***dis-cord-ful**, ***dis-cord-full**, a. [*Eng. discord*; *-ful*.] Full of or given to discord; quarrelsome, contentious.

"Blandamoor, full of vain-glorious spright,
And rather stirred by his discordful dame,
Upon them gladly would have proved his might."
—*Spenser: F. Q.*, iv. 1. 3.

dis-cord-ing, ***dys-cord-yn-g**, pr. par., a., & s. [*DISCORD*, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

"Whose dome discording neighbours sought."
—*Scott: Marston* (*Livrod.*).

C. As subst.: The act or state of disagreeing or being discordant.

"Bytween hem was non dyscordynge."
—*Robert of Gloucester*, p. 255.

***dis-cord-ous**, a. [*Eng. discord*; *-ous*.] *Discordant*, quarrelsome, disagreeing.

"Men grow greedie, discordous, and ulce."
—*Bail: Satires*, bk. III, sat. 1.

***dis-cor-por-ate**, a. [*Pref. dis*, and *Eng. corporate* (q.v.).]

1. Disembodied.

"The incorporate selfish."—*Carlyle: Miscellaneous*, iii. 128.

2. Deprived of the privileges or status of a corporation.

***dis-côr-rés-pônd-ênt**, a. [*Pref. dis*, and *Eng. correspondent*, a. (q.v.).] Not correspondent or agreeing; unsuited, unfitted.

"It would be discordant in respect of God."
—*Montague: Devout Essays*, pt. ii, tr. vii, § 3.

†**dis-côs-tate**, a. [*Lat. dis* = away, apart, and *costatus* = ribbed; *costa* = a side, a rib.]

Bot.: A term applied to leaves in which the ribs diverge or proceed in a radiating manner, as in the sycamore, vine, and geranium. (*Balfour*.)

***dis-coun-sel**, v.t. [*Pref. dis*, and *Eng. counsel* (q.v.).] To dissuade, to dissuade.

"But him the palmer from that vanity,
With temperate advice dissuaded."
—*Spenser: F. Q.*, ii. xii. 34.

dis-côunt, ***dis-compt**, s. [*O. Fr. des-compte*; *Fr. décompte*; *Port. desconto*; *Sp. descuento*, from *Low Lat. discomputus*; *Lat. dis* = away, apart, and *computus* = a reckoning.]

I. Ord. Lang.: In the same sense as II.

"They were glad to find some usurer who would purchase their tickets at forty per cent discount."
—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

II. Technically:

1. Comm.: A deduction made in the payment of a bill or settlement of an account for ready or prompt payment; a sum deducted at a certain rate per cent. from the credit price of any article in consideration of prompt payment.

Thus, if the credit price of an article be (say) \$5, the seller will deduct from his charge a certain percentage (say ten per cent.) for ready money, so that the amount payable by the buyer will be reduced to \$4.50.

The term discount is applied both to the amount deducted and the rate per cent. at which the deduction is calculated or allowed.

2. Banking:

(1) A charge made at a certain rate per cent. for the interest of money advanced on a bill or other document due at some future time.

This charge the discounter of the bill, &c., deducts from the amount of the bill, handing over the balance to the borrower; a deduction from the present value of a security, the payment of which is postponed. The rate of discount depends on, and is regulated by, the market value of money.

"As the market tightens, the rate of discount rises."
—*Rogers: Political Economy*, p. 147.

(2) The act of discounting a bill or other document.

¶ At a discount:

(1) Lit.: Below par; depreciated below the nominal value.

(2) Fig.: Out of favour or esteem; unappreciated.

dis-côunt, ***dis-compt**, v.t. & i. [*O. Fr. descompter*; *Fr. décompter*; *Sp. & Port. descontar*; *Ital. scontare*, from *Low Lat. discomputo*; *Lat. dis* = away, apart, and *computo* = to reckon, to compute (q.v.).]

A. Transitive:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) To omit in counting; to leave out of an account.

(2) In the same sense as II.

2. Figuratively:

"(1) To deduct from anything due or earned.

"An untrifling anticipation in this our minority, to be discounted to us out of our future state of loving."
—*Montague: Devout Essays*, pt. i, tr. xiv, § 3.

"(2) To leave out of account, to disregard, to ignore.

"His application is to be discounted, as here irrelevant."
—*Sir W. Hamilton*.

(3) To take into consideration or estimate beforehand; to anticipate and expect. Thus to discount news or intelligence is to anticipate or look for such news, and then act as though it were already known for certain.

"Every change in that series of events would be discounted and speculated about on every Stock Exchange in England, and perhaps in the world."
—*British Quarterly Review*, vol. LVII (1878), p. 266.

"(1) To pay back, to make amends or atone-ment.

"My prayers and penance shall discount for these."
—*Dryden: Don Sebastian*, iii. 1.

II. Technically:

1. Comm.: To deduct or allow a certain sum from a bill or account due, for ready money.

2. Banking: To lend or advance the amount of a bill or other document due at some future date, deducting the interest at a certain rate per cent. from the principal; it is really to buy from the holder of a bill, note, &c., the right to receive the money due upon it.

"No great increase can be suddenly made in the amount of capital available for discounting bills."
—*Rogers: Political Economy*, p. 147.

B. Intrans.: To lend or advance money on bills and other documents, due at some future date, deducting the interest at the time of making the advance.

discount-broker, s. One who dis- counts bills, notes, &c.; a bill-broker.

dis-coun-a-ble, a. [*Eng. discount*; *-able*.] That may or can be discounted; fit or ready for discount.

dis-côunt-êd, pa. par. or a. [*DISCOUNT*, v.]

dis-côunt-ten-ance, v.t. [*O. Fr. descom- tenancer* = to abash; *des* = *Lat. dis* = away, apart, and *Fr. contenance* = the countenance.]

1. To put out of countenance, to abash, to put to shame, to disconcert, to discompoise.

"Blank and discomtenced the servants stand."
—*Pope: Homer's Odyssey*, xv. 408.

2. To discourage, to set one's face against; to manifest or express disapprobation of.

"Be careful to discountenance in children anything that looks like rage and furious anger."
—*Pilotton: Ser. wmo*, vol. i, ser. 51.

***dis-côun-ten-ance**, s. [*DISCOUNT- ANCE*, v.] Discountenance by cold treatment; disapprobation; unfriendly or unfavourable aspect or attitude towards.

"When his discountenance can do
No injury."
—*Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone*, III.

dis-côun-ten-anced, pa. par. or a. [*DIS- COUNTANCE*.]

dis-côun-ten-an-çer, s. [*Eng. discounten- ance*]; *-er*.] One who discountenances or discourages by cold treatment; one who manifests disapprobation.

"A great taxer of his people, and discountenancer of his nobility."
—*Bacon: Henry VII*.

dis-côun-ten-an-çing, pr. par., a., & s. [*DISCOUNTANCE*, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The act of discouraging by cold treatment; the manifesting disapprobation of anything; discouragement.

dis-côunt-êr, s. [*Eng. discount*; *-er*.] One who discounts bills, &c.; a discount-broker.

"Usurers, pedlars, and Jew discounters, at the corners of the streets."
—*Burke: Letter to a Member of the National Assembly*.

dis-côunt-ing, pr. par., a., & s. [*DIS- COUNT*, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The act or practice of advancing money on bills, notes, &c.; the occupation of a discounter.

"Discounting was not active."
—*Daily Telegraph: Money Market*, March 14, 1877.

dis-côur-âge, v.t. & i. [*O. Fr. discourager*; *Fr. discourager*; *Sp. discorazar*; *Ital. discoraggiare*.] [*DISCOURAGE*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To deprive of courage, spirit, or confidence; to dishearten, to dispirit, to depress in spirit.

"They discouraged the heart of the children of Israel."
—*Numb.*, xxxi. 9.

2. To discountenance; to manifest or express disapprobation of; to oppose. (Used both of persons and things.)

"Persons . . . whom the necessity of their worldly affairs compels them to discourage."
—*Clarke: On the Attributes*, prop. 2.

3. To deprive of the spirit, courage, or will to do anything; to deter, to dissuade. (Properly followed by *from*, though formerly *to* was also used.)

"Other nations need not be discouraged from the like attempt."
—*Rambler*, No. 152.

âte, fât, fare, amidst, what, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sire, sîr, marine; gô, pôl, er, wôre, wôlf, wôrck, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, ûnite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē. ey = ā. qu = kw.

* **B. Intrans.** : To lose courage; to become discouraged or disheartened.

"Because that poor Churchie shulde not utterly discourage."—*Vocabulary of Johan Bale* (1533). (Davies.)

¶ For the difference between to discourage and to deter, see DETER.

* **dis-cour-âge**, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *courage* (q.v.).] Discouragement, disheartening; the state of being discouraged, disheartened, or dispirited.

"There undoubtedly is grievous discouragement and perill of conscience."—*Sir T. Eliot: Governour*, fol. 209.

* **dis-cour-âge-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *discourage*; -able.] Capable of being discouraged; liable to discouragement.

"Not discouragable by the most hateful indignities."—*Hall: Contempl.*; *The Fig-tree*.

dis-cour-aged, *pa. par. or a.* [DISCOURAGE, *v.*]

dis-cour-âge-mént, *s.* [Eng. *discourage*; *ment*.]

1. The act of discouraging, depriving of spirit, or disheartening.

2. The act of discountenancing or disapproving; disapprobation.

3. The act of dissuading or deterring from anything; deterrent.

4. That which discourages or disheartens. (Followed by to before the person affected.)

"Anonous other impediments of any inventions, it is none of the most discouragements, that they are so generally derided by common opinion."—*Wilkins*.

5. That which deters or dissuades. (Followed by from.)

"The books read at schools and colleges are full of incitements to virtue, and discouragements from vice."—*Sieft*.

6. The state of being discouraged, disheartened, or dispirited; dejection, depression.

"Lost over great discouragement might make them desperate."—*State Trials*; *Henry Garnet* (1606).

dis-cour-ag-ër, *s.* [Eng. *discourage*(s); -er.] One who or that which discourages, disheartens, or discounts.

"Those discouragers and abaters of elevated love."—*Dryden: Assuination*, iii. 1.

dis-cour-ag-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISCOURAGE, *v.*]

A. As pr. par. : (See the verb).

B. As adj. : Tending to discourage; disheartening, dispiriting, depressing.

"Over that valley hang the discouraging clouds of confusion."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. 1.

C. As subst. : The act of disheartening, dispiriting, or discountenancing; discouragement.

"To the discouraging of others hereafter."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, iii. 153.

dis-cour-ag-ing-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *discouraging*; -ly.] In a discouraging, dispiriting, or disheartening manner.

dis-cour-se, *s.* [Fr. *discours*; Ital. *discorso*, from Lat. *discursus* = a running about; *dis* = away, apart, and *cursus* = a running; *curso* = to run.]

I. Literally :

1. A running or moving about; shifting, dodging.

"At last the captive, after long discourse, When all his strokes he saw avoided quite, Resolved in one fit assemblie all his force."—*Spenser: P. Q.*, VI. viii. 14

2. Course.

"When the day shal come and the discourse of things turned upside down."—*Udall: 1 Peter* I.

II. Figuratively :

* 1. The action of the mind in running or passing from premises to consequences; the act or exercise of reasoning; reflection.

"The act of the mind which connects propositions, and deduceth conclusions from them, the schools call discourse."—*Glanvill: Scenepia Scientifica*.

2. The running over or through a subject in speech; a treating or examining in words; a dissertation; a homily.

"The discourse here is about Ideas, which, he says, are real things, and seen in God."—*Locke*.

3. A mutual intercourse or exchange of language; conversation.

"A dispartable point is no man's ground: Bove where you please, tis common all around. Discourse may want an animated No."—*Cooper: Conversation*, 99-101.

4. The art or manner of speaking or conversing.

"How likes she my discourse?"—*Shakespeare: Two Gentlemen of Verona*, v. 2.

* 5. A flow of language; fluency, eloquence.

"Filling the head with variety of thoughts, and the mouth with copious discourse."—*Locke*.

6. That which one says, speaks, or tells; speech, saying.

"A kind Of excellent dumb discourse."—*Shakespeare: Tempest*, iii. 3.

7. A written treatise or dissertation intended to convey instruction; a homily, a sermon.

"My intention in this and some future discourses."—*Pearce: Sermons*, vol. I, ser. 1.

* 8. Intercourse, dealing, transactions.

"Good Captain Besnus, tell us the discourse Between Tigranes and our king; and how We got the victory."—*Beaumont & Fletcher: King and No King*, II. 1.

¶ **Discourse of reason** : The exercise of the reasoning powers.

"There is not so great difference and distance between beast and beast, as there is odds in the matter of wisdom, discourse of reason, and use of memory, between man and man."—*Holland: Plutarch's Morals*, p. 570.

¶ **A discourse** differs from a speech, an oration, or a harangue, in being applied to what is written, the others being only spoken.

dis-cour-se, *v.t. & i.* [DISCOURSE, *s.*]

*** A. Transitive** :

1. To treat of, to talk over, to discuss, to relate, to tell.

"The manner of their taking may appear At large discoursed in this paper here."—*Shakespeare: Richard II.*, v. 6.

2. To talk, to treat, or to confer with.

"I have spoken to my brother, who is the patron, to discourse the minister about it."—*Keelgyn*.

3. To utter, to give forth.

"It will discourse most eloquent music."—*Shakespeare: Hamlet*, iii. 2.

* 4. To spend or pass in conversation.

"Shall we discourse The freezing hours away?"—*Shakespeare: Cymbeline*, iii. 3.

*** B. Intransitive** :

1. To reason, to pass from premises to consequences.

"Those very elements, which we partake, Translated grow, have sense, or can discourse."—*Dryden: Ovid: Metamorphoses* xv.

* 2. To meditate, to debate, to turn over in the mind.

"He discourse how best he might approve His vow made for Achilles' grace."—*Chapman: Homer's Iliad*, II.

3. To treat upon anything in a formal manner by words; to dilate, to hold forth; to expatiate.

"The general maxims we are discoursing of are not known to children, idiots, and a great part of mankind."—*Locke*.

4. To talk, to speak, to relate, to tell.

"What of that? Her eye discourses: I will answer it."—*Shakespeare: Romeo & Juliet*, II. 2.

* 5. To be affable and conversable.

"She discourses, she carves."—*Shakespeare: Merry Wives*, I. 3.

¶ For the difference between to discourse and to speak, see SPEAK.

dis-cour-sed, *pa. par. or a.* [DISCOURSE, *v.*]

* **dis-cour-se-less**, *a.* [Eng. *discourse*; -less.] Without reason or reasoning powers; irrational, senseless.

"The part of rash and discourseless brains."—*Shelton: Don Quixote*, vol. II, ch. 6.

dis-cour-ër, *s.* [Eng. *discourse*(s); -er.]

1. One who treats or writes on any subject; a dissertator.

"Our discourser here has quoted nine verses out of it."—*Bentley: On Freethinking*, p. 63.

2. One who speaks or discourses on any subject; a speaker, a narrator.

"The tract of everything Would by a good discourser lose some life."—*Shakespeare: Henry VIII.*, I. 1.

dis-cours-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISCOURSE, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj. : (See the verb).

C. As substantive :

* 1. Reasoning, meditation.

"You being by nature given to melancholic discoveries, do easilier yield to such imaginations."—*North: Plutarch's Lives*, p. 530.

2. A treating on any subject; dissertation.

* **dis-cours-ive**, *a.* [Eng. *discourse*(s); -ive.]

1. Of or pertaining to reason; reasoning, discursive.

"In thy discursive thought."

Brownie: Shepherd's Pipe, Eol. vii.

2. Containing dialogue or conversation: interlocutory.

"The epic is everywhere interlaced with dialogue or discursive scenes."—*Dryden: Dramatic Poesy*.

3. Affable, conversable, communicative, talkative.

"He found him a complaisant man, very free and discursive."—*Life of A. Wood*.

* 4. Moving or passing from one point or object to another; discursive.

"His sight is not discursive by degrees, But seeing th' whole each single part doth see."—*Davies: Immortality of the Soul*, § 8.

* **dis-cours-y**, *a.* [Eng. *discourse*(s); -y.] Affable, conversable, communicative. (*Scotch*.)

* **dis-court**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *court* (q.v.).] To dismiss from court or from court favour.

"Pretending to discount all such as refused."—*Speed: The Romans*, bk. vi., ch. xlvii, § 6.

* **dis-court-è-ous**, * **dis-court-teise**, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *courteous*.] Uncourteous, uncivil, rude, wanting in courtesy.

"He resolved to unhorse the first discourteous knight he should meet."—*Motieuz: Don Quixote*.

* **dis-court-è-ous-ly**, *adv.* [End. *discourteous*; -ly.] In a discourteous, rude, or uncivil manner; rudely, uncivilly.

"Has he wronged me so discourteously?"—*Marmion: The Antiquary*, IV. 1.

dis-court-è-ous-nèss, *s.* [Eng. *discourteous*; -ness.] A want of courtesy or civility; rudeness, incivility, discourtesy.

dis-court-è-sy, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *courtesy* (q.v.).] A want of courtesy, rudeness, incivility; an act of rudeness or disrespect.

"Offence is given by discourtesy in small things."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

* **dis-court-ship**, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *courtship* (q.v.).] A want of respect or courtesy; discourtesy.

"Monsieur, we must not so much betray ourselves to discourtesy, as to suffer you to be longer unattended."—*B. Jonson: Cynthia's Revels*, v. 2.

† **disc-ous**, *a.* [Eng. *disc*; -ous.] Disc-shaped, disciform, discoid; as, the shell of the planorbis (q.v.).

* **dis-cov-èn-ant**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *covenant* (q.v.).] To break or dissolve a covenant with.

dis-cov-ër, * **des-chuv-er**, * **dis-cure**, * **dis-kev-er**, * **dis-kov-er**, * **dys-curin**, *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *descouvrir*, *descuvrir*; Fr. *découvrir*; Sp. & Port. *descubrir*; Ital. *discoprire*, *scoprire*; Low Lat. *discopero* = to uncover; *dis* = away, apart, and *copero* = to cover.]

A. Transitive :

1. Ordinary Language :

I. Literally :

* (1) To uncover, to remove a cover from.

"The cover of the coach was made with such points, that they might put each end down, and remain as discovered and open-sighted as on horseback."—*Sidney: Arcadia*.

* (2) To lay open or expose to view, to cause to become visible.

"Go draw aside the curtains, and discover The several castles to this noble prince."—*Shakespeare: Merchant of Venice*, II. 7.

(3) To reveal, to disclose, to make known.

"Darkness visible Served only to discover sights of woe."—*Milton: P. L.*, I. 63, 64.

* (4) To cause anything to cease to be a covering, to strip.

"The voice of the Lord maketh the binds to calve, and discovereth the forests."—*Psalm* xxx. 9.

(5) To detect in concealment.

"Up he starts Discovered and surprised."—*Milton: C. L.*, IV. 233, 234.

2. Figuratively :

(1) To disclose, to reveal, to expose, to make known.

"This dede schal I never descubuer."—*William of Paterno*, 3, 191.

(2) To show, to exhibit, to manifest.

"Frame some feeling line That may discover such integrity."—*Shakespeare: Two Gentlemen*, III. 2.

* (3) To betray, to bring to light, to make public.

"I will open my lips in vain, or discover his government."—*Shakespeare: Measure for Measure*, III. 1.

(4) To espy, to gain the first sight of.

"When we had discovered Cyprus, we left it on the left hand."—*Acts* xxi. 3.

boil, boy; pout, pout; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -sious, -cious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

(5) To find out by exploration places not known before.

"To discover islands far away."

Shakesp.: *Two Gentlemen*, I, 2.

* (6) To explore.

"Daily now through hardy enterprise

Many great regions are discovered."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, II. (Introduct. 2).

(7) To be the first to find out and make known anything; to invent.

(8) To find, to detect.

"The Jacobites however discovered in the events of the campaign abundant matter for invective."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

II. Law: To make a discovery or disclosure of any matter in answer to a bill in Chancery.

B. Intransitive:

* I. Lit.: To uncover, to unmask.

"This done, they discover."—Decker: *Whore of Babylon* (1607).

II. Figuratively:

* 1. To reveal, to disclose.

"That you have discovered thus."

Shakesp.: *Much Ado*, II, 2.

* 2. To espy, to spy out.

"Thou hast painfully discovered."

Shakesp.: *Timon*, v. 2.

3. To find out.

¶ (1) Crabth thus discriminates between to *discover*, to *manifest*, and to *declare*: "The idea of making known is conveyed by all these terms; but *discover* expresses less than *manifest*, and that than *declare*: we *discover* by indirect means or signs more or less doubtful; we *manifest* by unquestionable marks; we *declare* by express words: talents and dispositions *discover* themselves; particular feelings and sentiments *manifest* themselves; facts, opinions, and sentiments are *declared*: children early *discover* a turn for some particular art or science; a person *manifests* his regard for another by unequivocal proofs of kindness; a person of an open disposition is apt to *declare* his sentiments without disguise. Things are said to *discover*, persons only *manifest* or *declare* in the proper sense; but they may be used figuratively: it is the nature of everything sublimary to *discover* symptoms of decay more or less early; it is particularly painful when any one *manifests* an unfriendly disposition from whom we had reason to expect the contrary." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between to *discover* and to *detect*, see DETECT; for that between to *discover* and to *find*, see FIND.

¶ Blair thus accurately discriminates between the words to *discover* and to *invent*: "We *invent* things that are new; we *discover* what was before hidden. Galileo *invented* the telescope; Harvey *discovered* the circulation of the blood." (*Rhetoric & Belles Lettres.*)

dis-cov-er-a-bil'-i-ty, s. [Eng. *discoverable*; -ity.] The quality of being discoverable.

dis-cov-er-a-ble, a. [Eng. *discover*; -able.]

+ 1. That may or can be discovered, found out, revealed, or detected.

"That mineral matter, which is so intermixed with the common and terrestrial matter, as not to be discoverable by human industry."—Woodward: *Natural History*.

* 2. Open to view, exposed, apparent, visible.

"They were deceived by Satan in an open and discoverable apparition, that, in the form of a serpent."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*.

dis-cov-er-ed, pa. par. or a. [DISCOVER.]

dis-cov-er-er, s. [Eng. *discover*; -er.]

1. One who discovers, finds out, or reveals anything.

"Discoverers of they know not what."

Cowper: *Progress of Error*, 476.

* 2. An explorer.

"The discoverers and searchers of the land."—*Raleigh: Hist. World*, bk. II., ch. v., § 3.

* 3. A spy, a scout.

"Send discoverers forth,

To know the numbers of our enemies."

Shakesp.: *2 Henry IV.*, IV, 1.

dis-cov-er-ing, * **dis-cov-er-ing**, * **dis-cov-er-ing**, pr. par., a., & s. [DISCOVER.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: See the verb.

C. As subst.: The act of exposing, revealing, detecting, or finding out; discovery.

"Discovery of cowwells."—*Prompt. Par.*

* **dis-cov-er-ment**, s. [Eng. *discover*; -ment.]

The act of discovering or revealing; discovery.

"The time . . . prefix for this discernment."—*Fairfax: Godfrey of Boulogne*, bk. xv., st. 89.

* **dis-cov-ert**, * **dis-cov-erte**, a. & s. [O. Fr. *discover*, pa. par. of *descovrir*; Fr. *découvert*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Ord. Lang.: Uncovered, exposed, unprotected.

"That winter made hadde discoverte."

Chaucer: *Dream*, 4.

2. Law: Not covert. Applied to a woman who is unmarried or a widow.

B. As subst.: Anything or part uncovered, exposed, or unprotected.

"Alisaunder smot him in the discoverte."

Alisaunder, 7, 417.

dis-cov-er-ture, s. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *coverture* (q.v.).] The state or condition of being free from coverture; freedom from coverture.

dis-cov-er-y, * **dis-cov-er-ic**, s. [Eng. *discover*; -y.]

I. Ordinary Language:

* 1. Lit.: The act of uncovering, exposing, or making visible.

2. Figuratively:

(1) The act of revealing, exposing, or making manifest.

"For trial of faith where it is, and for the discovery of those that have none."—Bunyan: *Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. I.

(2) The act of making known or public; a declaration, a disclosure.

"She dares not thereof make discovery."

Shakesp.: *Rape of Lucrece*, 1, 314.

(3) The act of spying or perceiving, or gaining the first sight of.

* (4) A spying out, a reconnoitring.

"Here is the guess of their true strength and forces by diligent discovery."—Shakesp.: *Leary*, v. 1.

(5) The act of finding out lands or places not known before.

* (6) Exploration.

"The voyage intended for the discovery of Cathay."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, II, 232.

(7) The act of finding out and making known for the first time.

"Harvey discovered the circulation of the blood; but Watt invented the steam-engine; and we speak with a true distinction of the inventions of Art, and the discoveries of Science."—*Trench: On the Study of Words*, lect. vi.

(8) The act of detecting or finding out; detection.

(9) That which is discovered, found out, or made known for the first time.

"Then spread the rich discovery, and invite

Mankind to share in the divine delight."

Cowper: *Table Talk*, 152, 753.

II. Technically:

1. Law: The revealing or disclosing of any matter by a defendant, in answer to a bill in Chancery.

"The powers of obtaining a discovery which the courts of law now possess."—*Blackstone: Com.*, bk. III., ch. 17.

2. Min.: The first finding of the mineral deposit in place upon a mining claim. A *discovery* is necessary before the location can be held by a valid title. The opening in which it is made is called a *Discovery-shaft*, a *Discovery-tunnel*, &c.

3. Drama: The unravelling or unfolding of the plot of a play.

discovery-shaft, s. [DISCOVERY, II., 2.]

discovery-tunnel, s. [DISCOVERY, II., 2.]

* **dis-cra-dle**, v.t. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *cradle* (q.v.).] To come forth, to emerge, to originate, to arise.

"We know all, Clifford, fully, since this meteor,

This airy apparition, first *discredited*

From Tournay into Portugal."

Ford: *Perkin Warbeck*, I, 5.

dis-crā-se, **dis-crās-itē**, **dis-crās-ite**, s. [Gr. *δύς* (*dus*), in comp. = bad, and *κράσις* (*krasis*) = a mixture. (*Dana*).] According to others, from Gr. *δύς* (*dus*) = twice, twofold, and *κράσις* (*krasis*) = a mixture, in allusion to its composition.]

Min.: An orthorhombic, opaque, massive mineral with a metallic lustre; colour and streak silver-white, inclining to tin-white, sometimes tarnished yellow or blackish. Comp.: Antimony, 22; silver, 78 = 100; hardness, 3½–4; sp. gr. 9.44–9.82. It is a valuable and very rare ore of silver, occurring in hexagonal prisms, in Germany, Spain, and Bolivia, associated with other ores of silver, native arsenic and galena, and other species. Also called Antimonide of Silver, Antimonial Silver, &c.

* **dis-crā-se**, v.t. [Gr. *δυσκρασία* (*duskrasia*) = a bad temperament; *δύς* (*dus*) = bad, and *κράσις* (*krasis*) = a mixture.] To distemper, to disorder in temperament.

"So they, when God hath bestowed their bodies upon them, as gorgeous palaces or mansion houses wherein the mind may dwell with pleasure and delight, do first, by this evil demeanour, shake and *discrase* them, and then being altogether careless of repairing them, do suffer them to run to destruction."—*Barrough: Method of Physick*, 1624. (*Nares*.)

* **dis-crā-sed**, * **dis-craysed**, a. [DISCRASE, v.] In a distempered condition; disordered in temperament.

"Discrayed. Egroutus, Male habens, Valetudinaris."—*Hulot*.

* **dis-crā-sie**, s. [Gr. *δυσκρασία* (*duskrasia*).] A distempered condition.

"Bonalatgia and Psychalgia, the one the *discraste* of the body, the other the maledict and distemperature of the soul."—*Optick Glass of Humours*, 1636. (*Nares*.)

dis-crās-ite, s. [DISCRASE, s.]

* **dis-crē-ate**, v.t. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *create* (q.v.).] To uncreate, to annihilate.

"Which doubtless else had *discreated* all."

Sylvester: *Du Bartas*, wk. I., day II., 318.

dis-crēd-īt, s. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *credit* (q.v.).]

1. A want or loss of credit or reputation; disesteem; a slight degree of disgrace.

"Came out of the conflict without *discredit*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

2. A want of trust, belief, or confidence.

3. Anything which causes a loss of credit or reputation.

"It would not have relished among my other *discredits*."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, v. 2.

dis-crēd-īt, v.t. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *credit* (q.v.); Fr. *décréditer*.]

1. Not to credit or believe; to have no faith or belief in; to disbelieve.

"Livy, however, *discredits* this account, and thinks that the Apulians themselves were attacked."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Rom. Hist.* (1835), ch. XIII., pt. II., § 31.

* 2. To deprive of credibility; to make not trusted.

"To stand so much upon the *discrediting* the witnesses."—*State Trials: Duke of Norfolk* (1571).

3. To bring into discredit; to bring reproach or shame upon; to disgrace.

"O, sir, you had then left usseen a wonderful piece of work; which not to have been blessed withal, would have *discredited* your travel."—*Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra*, I, 2.

¶ Crabth thus discriminates between *discredit*, *disgrace*, *reproach*, and *scandal*: "Discredit signifies the loss of credit; disgrace, the loss of grace, favour, or esteem; reproach stands for the thing that deserves to be reproached; and scandal for the thing that gives scandal or offence. The conduct of men in their various relations with each other may give rise to the unfavourable sentiment which is expressed in common by these terms. Things are said to reflect *discredit* or *disgrace*, to bring reproach or scandal, on the individual. These terms seem to rise in sense one upon the other: *disgrace* is a stronger term than *discredit*; *reproach* than *disgrace*; and *scandal* than *reproach*. *Discredit* interferes with a man's credit or respectability; *disgrace* marks him out as an object of unfavourable distinction; *reproach* makes him the subject of reproachful conversation; *scandal* makes him an object of offence or even abhorrence. . . . *Discredit* depends much on the character, circumstances, and situation of those who *discredit* and those who are *discredited*. . . . *Disgrace* depends on the temper of men's minds as well as collateral circumstances: where a nice sense of moral propriety is prevalent in any community, *disgrace* inevitably attaches to a deviation from good morals. *Reproach* and *scandal* refer more immediately to the nature of the actions than to the character of the persons." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

dis-crēd-īt-a-ble, a. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *creditable* (q.v.).] Tending to bring discredit, shame, or disgrace upon anybody or upon anything; not creditable; disreputable, disgraceful.

"Preserved

From painful and *discreditable* shocks."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. v.

dis-crēd-īt-a-blī, adv. [Eng. *discreditable*; -ly.] In a discreditable, disgraceful, or disreputable manner.

dis-crēd-īt-ēd, pa. par. or a. [DISCREDIT, v.]

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, nōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trī, Sīrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

dis-créd-it-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DIS-CREDIT, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: The act of disbelieving or distrusting; a disgracing or bringing into discredit.

dis-créd-it-ōr, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *creditor* (q.v.).] One who discredits.

dis-crēt, ***dis-cret**, ***dis-crete**, *a.* [Fr. *discret*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *discreto*, from Lat. *discretus*, *pa. par.* of *discerno* = to discern (q.v.).]

* **I. Lit.**: Differing, distinct, distinguishable. "The waters fall with difference discreet." *Spenner: F. Q.*, II. xii. 71.

II. Figuratively:

1. Prudent, wary, circumspect, careful in avoiding errors or evil and in choosing the best course of action.

"Compton was not a very discreet adviser."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

2. Done or carried out with discretion and circumspection.

"Yet was thy liberality discreet."

Cooper: In Mem. J. Thornton, Esq.

3. Civil, obliging, polite, courteous. (*Scotch.*)

dis-crēt-ly, ***dis-crete-ly**, ***dis-cret-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *discret*; *-ly*.] In a discreet, prudent, wary, or circumspect manner; with discretion.

"And, when I hope his blunders are all out, Reply discreetly, 'To be sure—no doubt!'" *Cooper: Conversation*, 117, 118.

dis-crēt-ness, ***dis-cret-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *discret*; *-ness*.] The quality of being discreet; discretion, wariness, circumspection.

"Patience, discreetness, and benignity."—*Morse: Immortal of the Soul*, pt. II, bk. III, ch. III, § 58.

***dis-crēp-ance**, **dis-crēp-an-çy**, *s.* [O. Fr. *discrepance*, from Lat. *discrepanſia*, from *discrepans*, *pr. par.* of *discrepo* = to differ in sound: *dis* = away, apart, and *crepo* = to crinkle; Sp. *discrepancia*.] A difference, variance, disagreement, or contrariety.

"It is characterized by discrepancy of testimony as to important events."—*Lewis: Crest. Early Rom. Hist.* (1855), ch. VIII, § 1.

***dis-crēp-ant**, *a. & s.* [O. Fr. *discrepant*, from Lat. *discrepans*, *pr. par.* of *discrepo*.]

A. As adjective:

I. Literally:

1. Differing, varying, disagreeing, at variance.

"In a vehement discrepant manner."—*Carlyle: Letters & Speeches of Cromwell*, III. 2.

2. Followed by from:

"Are not all laws discrepant from Godde's lawes?"—*Balt: Henry I.* (an. 2).

II. Fig.: Suspended, hovering between.

"Plaining discrepant between sea and sky." *Kent: Endymion*, III. 341.

B. As subst.: One who disagrees, differs, or dissent.

"If you persecute heretics or discrepants they unite themselves as to a common defence."—*Jer. Taylor*.

***dis-crēse**, ***dis-cres-en**, *v.i.* [Low Lat. *discreo*, from *decreo* = to decrease (q.v.); Sp. *decrecer*; Ital. *discreocere*.] To decrease, to fade or fall away.

"Knowest how that the feith decreth. And alle moral vertu ceth." *Gower*, II. 183.

dis-crēte, *a.* [Lat. *discretus*, *pa. par.* of *discerno*.] [DISCREET.]

* **I. Ordinary Language**:

1. *Lit.*: Distinct, disjointed, separate.

"Discrete quantity, or different individuals, are measured by number, without any breaking continuity."—*Bale: Origin of Mankind*.

* 2. *Fig.*: Discreet, wary, prudent.

"Discrete in all hire wordes and hire dedes."—*Chaucer: Parson's Tale*.

II. Technically:

1. *Logic*: Disjunctive, discriptive. [DISCREITIVE.]

2. *Music*: Applied to a movement in which the successive notes vary considerably in pitch.

3. *Math.*: [DISCRETE PROPORTION.]

4. *Med.*: Applied to certain exanthemata, in which the spots or pustules are separated from each other. It is opposed to *confluent*.

(1) *Discrete proportion*: A proportion in which the ratio of the first term to the second is equal to that of the third to the fourth, but not equal to that of the second to the

third: thus 3:6::8:16 is a discrete proportion, because the ratio of 6 to 8 is not the same as that of 3 to 6, or of 8 to 16. The proportion 3:6::12:24 is a continued proportion or a geometrical progression.

(2) *Discrete quantity*: One which is discontinuous in its parts.

* **dis-crēte**, *v.t.* [Lat. *discretus*.] To separate, to make into distinct or discontinuous parts.

"Its body is left imporous, and not discreted by atomical terminations."—*Broune: Vulgar Errours*, bk. II, ch. I.

dis-crē-tion (or **dis-crēsh'n**), ***dis-crē-ci-on**, ***dis-crē-ci-oun**, *s.* [Fr. *discretion*; Sp. *discrecion*; Ital. *discrezione*, from Lat. *discretio* = a separation, difference, from *discretus*, *pa. par.* of *discerno* = to separate, to discriminate.]

* **I. Lit.**: A separation, a distinction, a difference.

"To shew their despicquity of the poor Gentiles, and to pride themselves in their prerogative and discretion from them."—*Mede: Distrib.*, p. 191.

II. Figuratively:

1. The power or faculty of distinguishing things that differ, or of discerning and discriminating correctly between what is right or wrong, useful or injurious; discernment, judgment.

"He was master not only of his art, but of his discretion."—*Pope: Homer's Odyssey* (Postscript).

2. Prudence, sagacity, circumspection, discreetness, judgment.

"He had not the discretion either to stop his ears, or to know from whence those blasphemies came."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. I.

3. The liberty or power of acting according to one's own judgment without the control of others; freedom of action.

"He might also, at the discretion of the court, be lodged with all the costs of the proceeding."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. VI.

4. Civility, politeness, courtesy, propriety of conduct. (*Scotch.*)

"I never saw any thing of her but the height of discretion."—*Sixon & Galt*, III. 96.

5. Kindness shown towards a stranger in one's house; hospitality.

¶ (1) *To surrender at discretion*: To surrender oneself without any stipulation or terms; to give oneself up or over unconditionally.

(2) *To arrive at or come to years of discretion*: To arrive at an age when one is capable or qualified to exercise and follow one's own judgment.

¶ For the difference between *discretion* and *judgment*, see JUDGMENT.

* **dis-crē-tion-al**, *a.* [Eng. *discretion*; *-al*.] Left to the discretion of any person; discretionary.

"All this amounts not to any thing of a discretionary authority placed in the hands of tutelar angels."—*Bishop Horsley: Sermons*, II. 416.

* **dis-crē-tion-al-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *discretionary*; *-ly*.] At or according to discretion; discretionarily.

"If hour may be used discretionally as one or two syllables, power may surely be allowed the same latitude."—*Nares: Elements of Orthoëpy*, p. 80.

* **dis-crē-tion-a-ri-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *discretionary*; *-ly*.] According to one's discretion or judgment; at discretion.

dis-crē-tion-ar-y, *a.* [Eng. *discretion*; *-ary*.] Left to or depending on the discretion of any person; to be exercised or used according to one's discretion, uncontrolled by any other.

"The discretionary powers which such governments commonly delegate to all their inferior officers."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. IV, ch. vii.

dis-crēt-ive, *a.* [Formed as if from a Lat. *discretivus*, from *discretus*, *pa. par.* of *discerno*; Ital. & Sp. *discretivo*.]

* **I. Ordinary Language**:

1. Disjunctive, separating; opposing.

"A discrete conceptualist."—*Coleridge*.

2. Separate, distinct.

II. Technically:

1. *Gram.*: Disjunctive. [DISCREITIVE DISTINCTION.]

"The conjunction here is discrete."—*Gregory: Notes on Scripture*, p. 80.

2. *Logic*: [DISCREITIVE PROPOSITION.]

¶ (1) *Discretive distinction*: A distinction which implies opposition or contrariety, as well as difference.

(2) *Discretive proposition*: A proposition in which some various or seeming opposition, distinction, or difference is noted by the particles *but*, *though*, *yet*, &c.

* **dis-crēt-ive-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *discretive*; *-ly*.] In a discretive manner; to mark or express distinction.

"The plural number being used discretively, to note out and design one of many."—*Bishop Richardson: On the Old Testament*, p. 237.

* **dis-crīm-in-a-ble**, *a.* [Formed as if from a Lat. *discriminabilis*, from *discrimen* (genit. *discriminis*) = a separation, a mark of distinction. [DISCRIMINATE.] That may or can be distinguished or discriminated.

* **dis-crīm-in-al**, *s.* [Lat. *discriminalis*, from *discrimen*.] A term applied in palnistry to the line marking the separation between the hand and the arm; called also the Dragon's tail.

dis-crīm-in-ant, *s.* [Lat. *discriminans*, *pr. par.* of *discrimino*.]

Math.: The eliminant of the *n* partial differentials of any homogeneous function of *n* variables. [ELIMINANT.]

dis-crīm-in-āte, *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *discriminatus*, *pa. par.* of *discrimino* = to separate, to distinguish, from *discrimen* (genit. *discriminis*) = a separation, a mark of distinction: *dis* = away, apart, and *cerno* = to separate, to decide. [DISCERN.]

A. Transitive:

1. To distinguish, to mark or observe the difference or distinction between.

* 2. To select or pick out; to choose.

"That discriminating mercy, to which alone you owe your exemption from miseries."—*Boyle*.

* 3. To separate from others; to set on one side.

"To discriminate the goats from the sheep."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. I, ser. 20.

4. To distinguish by marks of difference; to make a difference between.

"The Almighty Maker has throughout discriminated each from each." *Cooper: Task*, IV. 734, 735.

B. Intrans.: To mark, discern, or note the difference between things; to make a distinction or difference.

"At length mankind Had reached the snowy firmness of their youth And could discriminate and argue well."

Cooper: Task, v. 287-89.

¶ For the difference between *to discriminate* and *to distinguish*, see DISTINGUISH.

* **dis-crīm-in-ate**, *a.* [Lat. *discriminatus*, *pa. par.* of *discrimino*.] Distinguished, distinctive, distinct; having the difference marked.

"Oysters and cockles, and muscles, which move not, have no discriminate sex."—*Bacon: Natural History*.

dis-crīm-in-ā-tēd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISCRIMINATE, *v.*]

* **dis-crīm-in-ate-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *discriminate*; *-ly*.] In a discriminating manner; with discrimination, distinctly.

"His conception of an Elegy he has in this Preface very judiciously and discriminately explained."—*Johnson: Lives of the Poets*; *Shenstone*.

* **dis-crīm-in-ate-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *discriminate*; *-ness*.] Distinctness, distinctiveness; marked difference.

dis-crīm-in-āt-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISCRIMINATE, *v.*]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb).

B. As adjective:

1. Serving to discriminate or distinguish; distinguishing, distinctive.

"Souls have no discriminating line." *Cooper: Charity*, 302.

2. Distinguishing or noting with marks of difference or distinction.

3. Having the faculty of discrimination; able to discriminate.

C. As subst.: The act or power of distinguishing; discrimination.

dis-crīm-in-āt-ing-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *discriminating*; *-ly*.] In a discriminating manner; with discrimination or judgment.

"Very nicely and discriminately dressed."—*Whitney: Real Folks*, ch. xiii.

dis-crīm-in-ā-tion, *s.* [Low Lat. *discriminatio*, from *discriminatus*.]

bōil, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **gell**, **chorus**, **ghin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**: expect, Xenophon, exist. **ph** = **z** -**clan**, -**tian** = **shan**. -**tion**, -**sion** = **shūn**; -**tion**, -**sion** = **zhūn**. -**cious**, -**tious**, -**sious** = **shūs**. -**ble**, -**dle**, &c. = **bpl del**

1. The act of distinguishing or discriminating between two or more things.

"A satire should make a *dis* discrimination between those that are, and those who are not, the proper objects of it."—*Addison: Spectator*.

2. The power or faculty of discriminating or distinguishing critically between different things; discernment, penetration, judgment.

* 3. That which discriminates, distinguishes, or serves as a mark of note or distinction; a distinctive or discriminative mark or feature.

"Give each party its denomination, distinction, and discrimination."—*Hall: Contempl.*, vol. 1; *Of Religion*.

4. The state of being discriminated, distinguished, or distinct.

"Not attending sufficiently to this discrimination of the different styles of painting."—*Sir J. Reynolds: Disc.* 13.

* 5. A quarrel, recrimination.

"Reproaches and all sorts of unkind discriminations succeeded."—*Blacket: Life of Williams*, 1. 16. (*Darwin*).

¶ For the difference between discrimination and discernment, see DISCERNMENT.

dis-crim-in-a-tive, *a.* (Eng. *discriminat(e); -ive*.)

1. Serving to distinguish or make distinct; distinguishing, distinctive, characteristic.

"These discriminative badges have as great a rate set upon them."—*Hall: Contempl.*, vol. 1; *Of Religion*.

2. Discriminating; observing distinctions or differences.

"Discriminative Providence knew before the nature and course of all things."—*Mere: Antidote against Atheism*.

* **dis-crim-in-a-tive-ly**, *adv.* (Eng. *discriminative; -ly*.) In a discriminating manner; with discrimination.

"Worthily and discriminatively used."—*Mede: Diatribe*, p. 62.

dis-crim-in-ā-tōr, *s.* [Lat.] One who discriminates.

* **dis-crim-in-ā-tōr-ŷ**, *a.* Eng. *discriminātor; -y*.) Discriminating, discriminative.

* **dis-crim-in-ōūs**, *a.* [Low Lat. *discriminosus*, from Lat. *discrimen* (genit. *discriminis*.)] Dangerous, hazardous, critical.

"Any kind of spitting blood imports a very *discriminosus* state."—*Burges: On Consumption*.

* **dis-crive**, *v.t.* [DESCRIBE.] To describe; to narrate.

"The battellis and the man i will *discrive*."—*Douglas: Virgil*, xiii. 5.

* **dis-crown**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and English *crown* (q.v.).] To divest or deprive of a crown.

"The chief seems royal still, though with her head *discrown'd*."—*Byron: Child Harold*, iv. 167.

* **dis-crown'ed**, *pa. par. or a.* [DISCROWN.]

dis-crown-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISCROWN.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The act of stripping or depriving of a crown.

* **dis-crū-ŷi-āte**, *v.t.* [Lat. *discruciat*, *pa. par. of discrucio*: *dis* (intens.), and *crucio* = to torture; *crux* (genit. *crucis*) = a cross.] To torture, to pain exceedingly.

"Discruciate a man in deep distress."—*Herrick:esperides*, p. 257.

* **dis-crū-ŷi-āt-ing**, *a.* [DISCRUCIATE.] Torturing, exceedingly painful, excruciating.

"To single hearts doubling is *discruciating*."—*Browne: Christian Morality*, li. 22.

discos, *s. pl.* [DISC.]

* **dis-ōū-bi-tōr-ŷ**, *a.* [Low Lat. *discubitorius*, from Lat. *discumbo* = to lie down.] Fitted or intended for the posture of leaning or reclining.

"That custom, by degrees, changed their enbancary beds into *discubitory*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. v, ch. vi.

* **dis-cūl-pāte**, *v.t.* [Low Lat. *disculpo*, from Lat. *dis* = away, apart, and *culpat*, *pa. par. of culpa* = to blame; *culpa* = a fault, blame; Fr. *disculper*, Sp. *disculpar*, Ital. *disculpare*.] To free from blame or fault, to exculpate, to excuse.

"My *disculpating* him from the charge of fear would awaken, in some of you, a suspicion of a less defensible motive for that retreat."—*Ashton: Past Sermons* (1758), ser. p. 144.

* **dis-cūl-pāt-ēd**, *pa. par. or a.* [DISCULPATE, *v.*]

* **dis-cūl-pāt-ing**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISCULPATE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The act of exculpating or excusing; disculpation.

* **dis-cūl-pā-tion**, *s.* [Fr.] The act of exculpating or excusing; exculpation.

"Formed upon a plan of apology and *disculpation*."—*Burke: The Present Discontents*.

* **dis-cūl-pā-tōr-ŷ**, *a.*—[Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *culpator* (q.v.).] Tending to exculpate or excuse.

* **dis-cūm-ben-cŷ**, *s.* [Lat. *discumbens*, *pr. par. of discumbo* = to lie down.] The act or practice of reclining at meals, after the fashion of the ancients.

"The Greeks and Romans used the custom of *discumbency* at meals."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. v, ch. v.

* **dis-cūm-bēr**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *cumber* (q.v.).] To free from any encumbrance or impediment; to disencumber, to disburden.

"His limbs *discumber* of the clinging vest, And binds the sacred cincture round his breast."—*Pope: Homer's Odyssey*, v. 474, 475.

* **dis-cūre** (1), *v.t.* [DISCOVER.]

1. To disclose, to reveal.

"The plain truth vnto me *discure*."—*Lydgate: Story of Thebes*, pt. ii.

2. To watch closely.

"We gif Messapus, the yettis to *discure*."—*Douglas: Virgil*, 280, 15.

* **dis-cūre** (2), *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *cure* (q.v.).] To free from a care, duty, office, or charge.

"Some benefices have actual or habitual cure of souls; others have cure habitually, and are *discured* actually; others neither actually nor habitually, but vitiously *discured*."—*Dr. Tooke: Fabric of the Church* (1604), p. 35.

* **dis-cūre-ŷent** (1), *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *current*, *a.* (q.v.).] Not current, not in use.

"*Discurrent* in all catholick countries."—*Sir E. Sandys: State of Religion*.

* **dis-cūre-ŷent** (2), *a.* [Lat. *discurrens*, *pr. par. of discurre* = to run about: *dis* = away, apart, and *curro* = to run.] Wandering, running here and there. (Coles.)

* **dis-cūre-sā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *discursatio*, from *discurre* = to run hither and thither.] A running about from place to place.

"Making long *discursions* to learn strange tongues."—*Gaule: Mag-Astro-Mantix*, p. 55.

* **dis-cūre-sion**, *s.* [Lat. *discursio*, from *discurre* = to run apart, or in different ways: *dis* = away, apart, and *curro* = to run.]

I. Lit.: A running about.

II. Figuratively:

1. A wandering or rambling; a passing from one subject to another.

"Turning the *discursion* of his judgment from things abroad to those that are within himself."—*Holland: Plutarch*, p. 109.

2. A rambling or desultory talk or writing; diffuse treatment of a subject.

"Because the word *discourse* is commonly taken for the coherence and consequence of words, I will, to avoid equivocation, call it *discursion*."—*Hobbes*.

3. The act of discoursing or reasoning; a discourse.

* **dis-cūre-sist**, *s.* [Lat. *discursus*, *pa. par. of discurre*, and Eng. *suff. -ist*.] A discourser, an arguer, a disputer.

"Great *discursive* were apt to intrigue affairs."—*L. Addison: West Barbary* (1671). (Pref.)

dis-cūre-sive, *a.* [Fr. *discursif*, from Lat. *discursus*, *pa. par. of discurre*.]

* 1. Passing from one subject to another; wandering.

"The natural and *discursive* motion of the spirits."—*Bacon*.

2. Rambling, desultory, unconnected.

"Into these *discursive* notices we have allowed ourselves to enter."—*De Quincy*.

3. Reasoning, rational, argumentative (sometimes written *discursive*, q.v.).

"Rational and *discursive* methods are only fit to be made use of upon philosophers."—*Atterbury: Sermons*, vol. iii, § 5.

* **dis-cūre-sive-ly**, *adv.* (Eng. *discursive; -ly*.) By process of reasoning or argument; argumentatively.

"We do *discursively*, and by way of ratiocination, deduce one thing from another."—*Hale: Origin of Mankind*, p. 22.

* **dis-cūre-sive-nēss**, *s.* (Eng. *discursive; -ness*.) The process of reasoning or argument.

"The exercise of our minds in rational *discursiveness* about things in quest of truth."—*Barrow: Sermons*, No. 2.

* **dis-cūre-sōr-ŷ**, *a.* [Lat. *discursor*, and Eng. *adj. suff. -y*.] Having the nature of reasoning or argument; rational, argumentative.

"... textuate [interchanged] with *discursoria*."—*Bp. Hall: Works*, vol. i. (Dedic.)

* **dis-cūre-sūs**, *s.* [Lat.] A discourse, reasoning, argument, treatise.

dis-cūs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *δίσκος* (*diskos*) = a quoit.]

1. A quoit; a flat, spherical piece of iron, stone, &c., used by the ancients to throw as a quoit. [DISCOBOLUS.]

2. A disc (q.v.).

dis-cūss, *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *discussus*, *pa. par. of discutio* = to shake asunder: *dis* = away, apart, and *quatio* = to shake; Fr. *discuter*; Sp. *discutir*; Ital. *discutare*.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

* 1. To break up, to dissolve (of material things).

"My bosom rubbed with a pomade to *discuss* phlegms."—*The Kumbler*, No. 130.

* 2. To break up, to destroy, to dissolve (of immaterial things).

"Many arts were used to *discuss* the beginnings of new affection."—*Wotton: Reliq. Wotton*.

* 3. To dispel, to drive away.

"When the night was *discussed* away."—*Chaucer: Boethius*, bk. i.

* 4. To lay or put aside, to shake off.

"All regard of shame she had *discus'd*."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, III. l. 45.

* 5. To examine into, to investigate.

"Crist . . . sat in dome elite and *discusse* alle thyng."—*Hampole: Pricks of Conscience*, c. 247.

6. To debate, to consider or examine by arguments verbally; to argue or dispute upon.

"The Commons had begun to *discuss* a momentous question."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

* 7. To speak out, to declare, to explain, to tell.

"*Discuss* the same in French to him."—*Shakespeare: Henry V.*, iv. 4.

8. To try or consume by eating or drinking; as, to *discuss* a fowl, &c. (Colloq.)

* 9. To finish off.

"This troublesome business may be *discussed*."—*Smollett: Humphrey Clinker*, l. 177.

II. Scots Law:

1. To proceed against a debtor under any obligation before proceeding against his surety or sureties, in a case where the parties are not bound jointly and severally.

2. To proceed against an heir for any debt due by his ancestors in respect of the subject inherited, before proceeding against any of the other heirs.

B. Intransitive:

* 1. To shake, to destroy, to break to pieces.

"Consider the threefold effect of Jupiter's *triumph*, to burn, *discuss*, and terebrate."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

2. To debate, to consider, to examine by argument and reasoning.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *discuss* and to *examine*: "*Discussion* is altogether carried on by verbal and personal communication; *examination* proceeds by reading, reflection, and observation; we often *examine* therefore by *discussion*, which is properly one mode of *examination*: a *discussion* is always carried on by two or more persons; an *examination* may be carried on by one only; politics are a frequent, though not always a pleasant subject of *discussion* in social meetings: complicated questions cannot be too thoroughly *examined*; *discussion* serves for amusement rather than for any solid purpose; the cause of truth seldom derives any immediate benefit from it, although the minds of men may become invigorated by a collision of sentiment: *examination* is of great practical utility in the direction of our conduct: all decisions must be partial, unjust, or imprudent, which are made without previous *examination*." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

dis-cūssed, *pa. par. or a.* [DISCUSS.]

dis-cūss-ēr, *s.* (Eng. *discuss; -er*.) One who discusses, debates, or argues a question.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whā, sōn; mūta, cūh, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. a, œ = ē. ey = ā. qu = kw.

dis-cūs-s'ing, ***dis-cūs-s'ŷng**, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [DISCUSS.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: The act of debating, examining, or arguing a question.

"His usage was to commit the discussing of causes privately to certain persons learned in the laws."—*Asylife: Parergon*.

dis-cūs-sion (or **dis-cūsh'n**), *s.* [Lat. *discussio*, from *discussus*, *pa. par.* of *discutio*; Fr. *discussion*; Sp. *discusión*; Ital. *discussione*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: The act of breaking, "resolving, or dissipating"; as, a tumour, &c.

2. *Fig.*: The act of discussing, debating, or arguing a point; the agitation or ventilation of a question or subject; debate, argument.

"There is reason to believe that some serious discussion took place."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

II. Technically:

1. *Law*: The proceeding against a principal debtor before proceeding against his surety or sureties, or against an heir for a debt due by his ancestor in respect of the subject inherited before proceeding against the other heirs.

2. *Surg.*: (See extract).

"Discussion or resolution is nothing else but breathing out the humours by insensible transpiration."—*Wiseman: Surgery*.

†dis-cūs-sion-al, *a.* [Eng. *discussion*; -al.] Of or pertaining to discussion; made in discussion.

"The *discussional* remarks made in his paper on ferro-manganese."—*Mr. Gautier's Speech at Iron and Steel Institute*, in *Times*, April 3, 1878.

***dis-cūs-sive**, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *discussif*, from Lat. *discussus*, *pa. par.* of *discutio*.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. *Lit.*: Having the power or quality of discussing, resolving, or breaking up tumours or other coagulated matter; discutient.

"It is astringent, biting, *discussive*, and drying."—*Holland: Plinie*, bk. xxxi., ch. ix.

2. *Fig.*: Having the power or tending to resolve or dissipate doubts; determining, decisive, conclusive.

"To resolve all its doubts by a kind of peremptory and *discussive* voice."—*Hopkins: Sermons*, No. 13.

B. *As subst.*: A medicine or preparation which has the power or quality of discussing, resolving, or breaking up tumours or other coagulated matter; a discutient.

dis-cūst, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISCUSS.]

***dis-cū-ti-ent** (or **tient** as **shent**), *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *discutiens*, *pr. par.* of *discutio* = to scatter.]

A. *As adj.*: Having the power or quality of discussing or dissipating morbid or coagulated matter; discussive.

"I then made the fomentation more *discutient* by the addition of salt and sulphur."—*Wiseman: Surgery*, bk. i., ch. vii.

B. *As subst.*: A medicine or preparation which has the power or quality of discussing or dissipating morbid or coagulated matter; a discussive.

"Make your bandages more strict, and foment with *discutients*."—*Wiseman: Surgery*, bk. vii., ch. i.

***dis-cūs-tōmed**, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *custom* (q.v.).] Unaccustomed.

"With artless ease from my *discustom'd* quill."—*Sylvestor: The Ark*, ii.

dis-dā'in, ***de-deyn**, ***des-dain**, ***dis-deyne**, ***dis-deign**, *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *des-dein*, *destaing*; Prov. *desdeign*; Fr. *dédaign*; Sp. *desdeño*; Port. *desdem*; Ital. *disdegno*; from O. Fr. *desdegnar*; Prov. *desdegnar*; Sp. *desdeñar*; Ital. *disdegnare*; Fr. *dédaigner* = to disdain; O. Fr. *des* = Lat. *dis* = away, apart, and O. Fr. *degnar* = Lat. *dignor* = to think worthy; *dignus* = worthy.] [DEIGN.]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To think or look upon as unworthy of notice; to consider worthless; to scorn, to despise, to contemn; to feel an utter contempt or scorn for.

"And when the Philistine looked about and saw David, he *disdained* him."—*1 Sam.* xvii. 42.

2. To reject, refuse, or despise as unworthy of oneself.

"Those that did what she *disdained* to do."—*Waller: Death of Lady Rich*.

*3. To fill with scorn or contempt. (*Sir P. Sidney: Arcadia*, iv.)

B. *Intransitive*:

1. To think or look upon anything as un-

worthy of oneself; to scorn; to refuse with scorn or indignation.

"A generous spirit would have *disdained* to insult a party which could not reply."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

2. To be indignant; to be filled or moved with indignation, anger, or scorn.

"The prince of prestis and scriba... *dedyeden*."—*Wycliffe: Matt.* xli. 15.

¶ For the difference between to *disdain* and to *contemn*, see **CONTEMN**.

dis-dā'in, ***de-deyn**, ***de-deyn**, ***dis-dein**, ***dis-dā'ne**, ***dis-deine**, ***dis-deigne**, *s.* [DISDAIN, *v.*]

1. A feeling of utter contempt, combined with haughtiness and indignation; contempt, scorn.

"A mingled expression of vinctuousness and *disdain* in his eye and on his lip."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

2. Indignation, anger.

"Disciple *seeyne* hadden *dedyen*."—*Wycliffe: Matt.* xvi. 8.

*3. The state of being disdained, scorned, or despised; shame, disgrace, ignominy.

"Thy kinsmeo hang their heads at this *disdain*."—*Shakespeare: Rape of Lucrece*, 521.

*4. That which is disdained or is worthy of disdain.

"Most lothsome, filthy, foule, and full of vile *disdaine*."—*Spenser: F. Q.* i. l. 14.

dis-dā'ined, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISDAIN, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb).

B. *As adjective*:

1. Despised, contemned, scorned.

2. Disdainful.

"Reject the leering and *disdained* contempt Of this proud king."—*Shakespeare: 1 Henry IV.*, i. 3.

dis-dā'in-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *disdain*; -er.] One who disdains, contemns, or scorns.

dis-dā'in-fūl, ***dis-dā'in-fūll**, *a.* [Eng. *disdain*; *ful(l)*.]

1. Full of disdain, contempt, or scorn; contemptuous, scornful, haughty.

"Marched against the most renowned battalions of Europe with *disdainful* confidence."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

*2. Disdaining, scorning, rejecting, or refusing with disdain.

"The queen is obstinate, Stubborn to justice, apt to use it, and *Disdainful* to be tried by it."—*Shakespeare: Henry VIII.*, ii. 4.

dis-dā'in-fūl-lŷ, ***dis-dā'in-fūl-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *disdainful*; -ly.] In a disdainful, scornful, or contemptuous manner; scornfully, haughtily; with disdain or contempt.

"Then, from those juggling fits of vain delight Uproused by recollection of injury, railed At their false ways *disdainfully*."—*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. vii.

†**dis-dā'in-fūl-nēss**, ***dis-deign-ful-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *disdainful*; -ness.] The quality of being disdainful; disdain, scorn, contempt.

"Shall the blood of her that loves me then Be sacrificed to her *disdainfulness*?"—*Daniel: Passion of a Distressed Man*, pt. ii.

dis-dā'in-īng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [DISDAIN, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: The act or state of despising, scorning, or feeling disdain for.

"Say her *disdainings* justly must be *graced* With name of *chast*."—*Donne: Dialogue with Sir B. Wotton*.

***dis-dā'in-īsh**, *a.* [Eng. *disdain*; -ish.] Disdainful, scornful, contemptuous.

***dis-dā'in-īsh-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *disdainish*; -ly.] Disdainfully, scornfully.

"Not over sad and sorrowful, or *disdainishly*."—*Vives: Instruct. of a Christian Woman*, bk. i., ch. xii.

***dis-dā'in-ōus**, ***des-dayn-ous**, ***dis-deign-ous**, *a.* [O. Fr. *desdaigneux*; Fr. *dédaigneux*; Prov. *desdenhos*; Sp. *desdeñoso*; Port. *desdenhos*; Ital. *disdegnoso*.]

1. Disdainful, scornful.

"To cast a *disdainous* and grievous look upon Gisipus."—*Eliot: Governor*, bk. ii., ch. xii.

2. Unworthy, disgraceful.

"Out of *disdaynous* prison bnt a life."—*Chaucer: Troilus*, li. 1, 218.

***dis-dā'in-ōus-lŷ**, ***dis-dā'yn-ōus-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *disdainous*; -ly.] Disdainfully, scornfully.

"Remember how *disdaynously* and lothsomely they are pleased with gytes."—*Bale: Apology* (Pref.).

***dis-dē'-i-fŷ**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *deify* (q.v.).] To deprive of or deny the Deity or Godhead of.

"These are not only guilty of *disdeifying* him."—*Feltham: Letters*, No. xvii.

dis-i-a-clast, *s.* [Gr. *dis* (*dis*) = twice, and *διακλάω* (*diaklāō*) = to break in twain.]

Anat.: The name given by Brücke to an aggregation of minute double refracting particles assumed by him to exist in muscular fibre. In the opinion of Quain it is by no means proved that the molecules which in such cases produce double refraction differ from the ordinary ones of which muscle is composed.

dis-di-a-clās-tic, *a.* [Eng. *disdiaclast* (q.v.). and suff. -ic.]

Anat.: Pertaining to Disdiaclasts (q.v.).

dis-di-a-pā-gōn, *s.* [Gr. *dis* (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and Eng. *diapason* (q.v.).]

Music: An interval of two octaves, a fifteenth. It is also written Bisdiaspason. (*Stainer & Barrett*.)

¶ (*1*) *Disdiapason diapente*:

Music: A concord in a sextuple ratio of 1:6.

(*2*) *Disdiapason semi-diapente*:

Music: A compound concord in the proportion of 16:3.

(*3*) *Disdiapason ditone*:

Music: A compound consonance in the proportion of 10:2.

(*4*) *Disdiapason semi-ditone*:

Music: A compound concord in the proportion of 24:5.

***dis-dō-īng**, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *doing*.] Not thriving.

dis-eā'se, ***dis-esse**, ***dis-ese**, ***dis-ese**, **dys-ese**, *s.* [O. Fr. *desaise* = a sickness, disease; O. Fr. *des* = Lat. *dis* = away, apart, and O. Fr. *aise* = ease; Ital. *disagio*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Originally general in its meaning. The opposite of ease; discomfort, distress; want or absence of ease.

"Wo to hem that ben with child, and nurishen in the daies, for a great *dise* (Gr. *avayen* (*anavagkē*), Vulg. *pressura magna*, Auth. Eng. *Versa distress*) shall be on the erthe, and wrathe to this people."—*Wycliffe: Luke* xxi. 23.

*2. Trouble, disturbance, disquiet.

"He arered *dysese* and strif in holy chirehe."—*Previa*, v. 95.

3. In the same sense as II.

"Theu wasteful forth Walks the dire power of pestilent *disease*."—*Shakespeare: Summer*, 1, 633.

4. Any disorder or morbid condition, habit, or use, moral, social, political, &c.

*5. Contention, warfare.

"Of this *disease* gret hettis past To this Legate at the last."—*Wyntoun*, vii. ix. 169.

II. Technically:

1. *Animal Phys.*: Any alteration of the normal vital processes of the body under the influence of some unnatural or hurtful condition, called the morbid cause. If accompanied by change of structure, it is called organic or structural; if not, it is said to be functional. The history of disease includes: (1) Symptomatology, or semeiology, the morbid phenomena or symptoms; (2) etiology, or causes of disease, the specific agents or causes generating or producing disease; (3) the special locality or seat of structural disease; (4) the nature and extent of morbid alterations, or lesions, or the stamps, anatomical signs, or evidence of its existence, in connection with its symptoms, causes, and course during life—morbid anatomy; and (5) morbid histology, or the elementary constituents of disease-products. There are usually three periods: development, expression, and a series of intervals either tending to improvement, or confirmed conditions of ill-health according usually as the disease is of the acute or of the chronic form. The form of disease may be neurotic, dynamic, adynamic, constitutional, malignant, hereditary, cutaneous, &c. The usual tendency of disease, from the *vis medicatrix nature*, is towards recovery.

2. *Veget.*: Plants suffer from diseases. These are of various kinds.

(1) Secretional diseases, in which cellulose is transformed into gum, resin, or manna. The effect is produced by over-action of normal functions.

bōl, bōy; pōit, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, ðem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șhūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -cious, -tious, -sious = șhūs. -ble, -die, &c. = bēl, dēl.

- (2) Diseases of decomposition, as gangrene or cancer. These are processes of decay in which cellulose is transformed into a muddy fluid, a brown powder, or a carbonaceous mass.
- (3) Diseases produced by fungi and other vegetable parasites.
- (4) Diseases produced by the attacks of insects or other animals. (*Thomé.*)
- ¶ For the difference between *disease* and *disorder*, see **DISORDER**.
- * **dis-ē-ā-ge**, * **dis-ē-se**, * **dis-ē-se**, * **dis-ē-sen**, * **dys-ease**, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *desaisir*; Prov. *desaisir*; Ital. *disagiare*, from O. Fr. *desaise* = disease (q.v.).]
1. Originally in the general sense, to deprive of ease or comfort; to distress, to trouble, to annoy.
 - "Thy daughter is dead; why *diseaset* thou [Gr. *ἀκούεις* (*akouieis*); Auth. Ver. *troublest*] the master any further?"—*Tyndale*: Mark v. 38.
 2. To trouble, to disturb.
 - "She will but *disease* our better mirth."—*Shakespeare*: *Coriolanus*, l. 3.
 3. To pain, to cause suffering to.
 - "Although great light be insufferable to our eyes, yet the highest degree of darkness does not at all *disease* them."—*Locke*.
 4. To disturb, or awaken.
 - "Many that would have gone that way so much loved him that they were loth to *disease* him, but went another way."—*Armin*: *West of Ninive* (1606).
- dis-ē-as-ed**, *a.* [Eng. *disease*(s); -ed.]
1. Troubled, annoyed, deprived of ease or comfort; ill at ease.
 - "For pity of his dame, whom she saw so *diseased*."—*Spenser*: *P. Q.*, VI. li. 32.
 2. Suffering from or afflicted with any disease; having the vital functions deranged; sick, disordered.
 - "The *diseased* have ye not strengthened."—*Isaiah* xiv. 4.
- * **dis-ē-as'-ēd-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *diseased*; -ness.] The quality or state of being diseased; sickness.
- "This is a restoration to some former state; not that state of indigency and *diseasedness*."—*Burnet*: *Theory of the Earth*.
- * **dis-ē-as-e-fūl**, * **dis-ē-se-fūl**, *a.* [Eng. *disease*; *ful*(s).]
1. Full of trouble, care, or discomfort.
 2. Troublesome, annoying.
 - "Disgraceful to the king, and *diseaseful* to the people."—*Bacon*: *Charge at the Sea, of the Verge*.
 3. Full of or causing disease.
 - "This great hospital, this sick, this *diseaseful* world."—*Donne*: *Devotions* (1623), p. 275.
- * **dis-ē-as-e-fūl-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *diseaseful*; -ness.] Discomfort, uneasiness, annoyance.
- "The same consideration made them attend all *diseasefulness*."—*Sidney*: *Arctidia*, bk. III.
- * **dis-ē-as-e-mēnt**, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *ensemble* (q.v.).] Trouble, annoyance, discomfort, uneasiness.
- "The travail, *displacements*, and adventures, of going thither in person."—*Bacon*: *Consid. on the Plantations in Ireland*.
- * **dis-ē-as'-īng**, *a.* [Eng. *disease*(s); -ing.] Causing trouble, annoyance, discomfort, or uneasiness.
- * **dis-ē-as-y**, * **dis-es-y**, * **dis-es-ey**, *a.* [Eng. **disease*; -y.] Uneasy, troubled, (*Nyctif.*)
- * **dis-ē-dg-ed**, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *edged* (q.v.).] Deprived of the keenness of appetite, satisfied, satiated.
- "I grieve myself
To think, when thou shalt be *disorded* by her,
Whom now thou triest on, how thy memory
Will then be panged by me."
Shakespeare: *Cymbeline*, III. 4.
- * **dis-ē-d'-ī-fy**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *edify* (q.v.).] To fall of edifying.
- * **dis-ē-l'-dēr**, *v.t.* Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *elder* (q.v.). To deprive of an elder or elders, or of the rank of an elder.
- * **dis-ē-m-bar-gō**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *embargo* (q.v.).] To release or free from an embargo.
- "And then *disembargoed* Ross's property."—*An Ex-dictator*: *Times*, March 15, 1877.
- dis-ē-m-bark**, *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *déembarquer*; *des* = Lat. *dis* = away, apart, and *embarquer* = to embark (q.v.).]
- A. Trans.**: To cause to land from a ship; to carry to land, to debar, to put on shore.
- "The military stores were *disembarked* there."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

- B. Intrans.**: To land or come on shore from a ship; to quit a ship for land.
- "There, *disembarking* on the green sea-side,
We land our cattle, and the spoil divide."
Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, l. 640, 641.
- dis-ē-m-bar-kā-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *embarkation* (q.v.).] The act of disembarking, landing, or causing to land from a ship.
- "Tourville determined to try what effect would be produced by a *disembarkation*."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.
- dis-ē-m-bark-ed**, *pa. par. or a.* [DISEMBARK.]
- dis-ē-m-bark'-īng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISEMBARK.]
- A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.**: (See the verb).
- C. As subst.**: Disembarkation, disembarkment.
- "To trouble him in his *disembarking*."—*Raleigh*: *Hist. of World*, bk. v., ch. III.
- * **dis-ē-m-bar-k-mēnt**, *s.* [Fr. *déembarquement*.] The act of disembarking; disembarkation.
- dis-ē-m-bār-rass**, *v.t.* [Fr. *désembarrasser* = to disentangle; *des* = Lat. *dis* = away, apart, and *embarrasser* = to embarrass (q.v.).] To free from embarrassment or perplexity; to clear, to free, to extricate.
- "You will have *disembarrassed* yourself of all sort of business that may detain you here."—*Bp. Berkeley*: *Letters*, p. 73.
- dis-ē-m-bār-rass-ed**, *pa. par. or a.* [DISEMBARRASS.]
- dis-ē-m-bār-ras-sīng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISEMBARRASS.]
- A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.**: (See the verb).
- C. As subst.**: The act of freeing from embarrassment, or perplexity, or intricacy; disembarrassment.
- dis-ē-m-bār-rass-mēnt**, *s.* [Fr. *désembarrassment*.] The act of disembarrassing, or freeing from embarrassment, perplexity, or difficulty; the state of being disembarrassed.
- * **dis-ē-m-bāy**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *embay* (q.v.).] To get out of, to clear the bay by navigation.
- "The fair lunamora . . .
Put off from land; and now quite *disembayed*."
Sherburne: *Forerunners Lydia*.
- * **dis-ē-m-bāy-ed**, *pa. par. or a.* [DISEMBAY.]
- * **dis-ē-m-bāy'-īng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISEMBAY.]
- A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.**: (See the verb).
- C. As subst.**: The act or process of navigating clear of a bay.
- * **dis-ē-m-bēll'-ish**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *embellish* (q.v.).] To deprive or strip of embellishment.
- * **dis-ē-m-bēll'-ished**, *pa. par. or a.* [DISEMBELLISH.]
- * **dis-ē-m-bīt'-tēr**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *embitter* (q.v.).] To free from bitterness or acrimony; to make sweet and pleasant.
- "Encourage such innocent amusements as may *disembitter* the minds of men, and make them mutually rejoice in the same agreeable satisfactions."—*Addison*: *Freeholder*.
- * **dis-ē-m-bīt'-tēred**, *pa. par. or a.* [DISEMBITTER.]
- * **dis-ē-m-bōch'-ūre**, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Fr. *embouchure* = a mouth.] The mouth or outlet of a river, stream, &c.
- dis-ē-m-bōd'-ed**, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *embodied* (q.v.).]
- I. Lit.**: Deprived or divested of the body.
- "The *disembodied* spirits of the dead."
Bryant: *The Future State*.
- II. Figuratively**:
1. Discharged from military incorporation; dishanded.
 2. Broken up, dispersed.
 - "The water that composed this rill
Descending, *disembodied*, and diffused."
Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. III.
- dis-ē-m-bōd'-ī-mēnt**, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *embodiment* (q.v.).]
1. The act of disembodiment (*lit. & fig.*).

2. The state of being disembodied (*lit. & fig.*).
- dis-ē-m-bōd'-y**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *embody* (q.v.).]
1. *Lit.*: To deprive or divest of the body or of flesh.
 2. *Fig.*: To discharge from military incorporation; to disband.
- dis-ē-m-bōd'-y-īng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISEMBODY.]
- A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.**: (See the verb).
- C. As subst.**: The act of divesting of a body; disembodiment.
- * **dis-ē-m-bōg-ue**, *v.t.* [Sp. *deseembocar*, from *des* = Lat. *dis* = away, apart, and *embocar* = to enter the mouth; *em* = Lat. *in* = in, and *boca* = the mouth.]
- A. Transitive**:
- I. Lit.**: To pour out or discharge into the ocean, a lake, &c.; to vent.
- "Rivers
In ample oceans *disembogue* or lost."
Dryden: *Ovid*; *Metamorphoses* IX.
- II. Figuratively**:
1. To give vent to, to utter, to declaim.
 - "Methinks I hear the bellowing demagogue
Dumb-sounding declamations *disembogue*."
Falconer: *The Demagogue*, 400, 401.
 2. To force or thrust out.
 - "If I get in adorns, not the power o' th' country,
Nor all my aunt's curses shall *disembogue* me."
Beaumont & Fletcher: *The Little Thief*, v. 1.
 3. To give vent or passage to.
 - "My poniard
Shall *disembogue* thy soul."
Massinger: *Maid of Honour*, II. 2.
- B. Intransitive**:
- I. Ord. Lang.**: To discharge, to flow out, to be discharged at an outlet, as at the mouth.
- "Seven-fold falls of *disemboguing* Nile."
Dryden: *Ovid*; *Metamorphoses* IX.
- 2. Naut.**: To pass across or out at the mouth of a river, a bay, a gulf, &c.
- "My ships ride in the bay,
Ready to *disembogue*."
Beaumont & Fletcher: *Knight of Malta*, I. 2.
- * **dis-ē-m-bōg-ued**, *pa. par. or a.* [DISEMBOGUE.]
- * **dis-ē-m-bōg-ue-mēnt**, *s.* [Eng. *disembogue*; -ment.] The act of discharging or flowing out at a mouth; the discharge of a river into the sea, a gulf, &c.
- * **dis-ē-m-bōs'-ēm**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *embosom* (q.v.).] To remove or separate from the bosom.
- "Unhappied from our praise can He escape,
Who, *disembosomed* from the Father, bows
The heaven of heavens, to kiss the distant earth?"
Young: *Night Thoughts*, ix. 2, 360-52.
- * **dis-ē-m-bōs'-ōmed**, *pa. par. or a.* [DISEMBOSOM.]
- * **dis-ē-m-bōuch'-ūre**, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Fr. *embouchure* = a mouth.] The mouth of a river; the discharge of the waters of a river.
- dis-ē-m-bōw'-el**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *embowel* (q.v.).]
1. To deprive of the bowels; to take the bowels out of, to eviscerate.
 - "They are *disembowelled* by drawing the intestines and other viscera out."—*Cook*: *Voyages*, vol. vi., bk. III., ch. I.
 2. To draw or extract from the bowels.
 - "Bo her *disembowelled* web Arachne spreads."
J. Phillips: *Splendid Shilling*.
 3. To take out or extract the inner parts of.
 - "Roaring floods and cataraacts that sweep
From *disembowelled* earth the virgin gold."
Thomson: *Summer*, 777, 778.
- dis-ē-m-bōw'-elled**, *pa. par. or a.* [DISEMBOWEL.]
- dis-ē-m-bōw'-el-līng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISEMBOWEL.]
- A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.**: (See the verb).
- C. As subst.**: The act of taking out the bowels of; evisceration.
- * **dis-ē-m-bōw'-ered**, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *embowered* (q.v.).] Removed from or deprived of a bower.
- * **dis-ē-m-brān'-gle**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *embrangle* (q.v.).] To free or clear from dispute, squabbling, or wrangling.
- "For God's sake *disembrangle* these matters."—*Bp Berkeley*: *Letters*, p. 109.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father: wē, wōt, hēre, camēl, hēr, there; pine, pīt, sīre, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē. ey = ā. qu = kw.

***dis-əm-brōil'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *embroil* (q.v.).] To free from confusion, trouble, or disorder; to disentangle.

"The system of his politics is disembroiled."—*Addison: Whig Examiner*, No. 4.

***dis-əm-brōil'ed**, *pa. par. or a.* [DISEMBROIL.]

***dis-əm-brōil'-ing**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISEMBROIL.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. As *subst.*: The act of disentangling or freeing from confusion or perplexity.

***dis-əm-brūte**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *embrute* (q.v.).] To raise from the state or nature of a brute; to humanize.

"He disembruted every one except himself."—*H. Brooke: Poet of Quality*, l. 71. (Davies.)

***dis-əm-pire**, ***dis-əm-pyre**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *empire* (q.v.).] To deprive of power or command.

"Whom this very pope had both eagerly advanced and furiously disempyred."—*Speed: King John*, bk. ix., ch. viii., § 48.

***dis-əm-ploy**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *employ* (q.v.).] To deprive of or throw out of employment; to discharge or dismiss from employment.

"If personal defaultance be thought reasonable to disemploy the whole calling."—*Bp. Taylor: Episcopacy Asserted*.

***dis-əm-ploy'ed**, *pa. par. or a.* [DISEM-POLOY.]

***dis-əm-pow'er**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *empower* (q.v.).] To deprive of power; to divest of strength.

***dis-ən-ā-ble**, ***dis-in-ā-ble**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *enable* (q.v.).]

1. To deprive of power or means; to disable, to cripple.

"The slight of it might disable me to speak."—*State Trials: Archbp. Laud* (1640).

2. To render or declare incompetent.

"An Act of Parliament disablenabing recusants from presenting to church livings."—*Wood: Athens Oxon.*

***dis-ən-ā-ble'd** (bled as *beld*), *pa. par. or a.* [DISENABLE.]

***dis-ən-ā-bling**, ***dis-in-ā-bling**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISENABLE.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. As *subst.*: The act of depriving of power or competence; disabling.

***dis-ən-ām-ōur**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *enamour* (q.v.).] To free from the state of being enamoured.

"He makes Don Quixote disenamoured of Dulcinea del Toboso."—*Shelton: Don Quixote*, vol. iv., ch. xviii.

***dis-ən-ā'ined**, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *enchain* (q.v.).] Set free from restraint; unrestrained, uncontrolled.

"Why need I paint, Charmion, the now disenchain'd frenzy of mankind?"—*E. A. Poe: Elros & Charmion*.

***dis-ən-chant**, *v.t.* [Fr. *désenchanter*: *des* = Lat. *dis* = away, apart, and *enchanter* = to enchant (q.v.).]

1. To free from enchantment; to disillusionize; to free from the power of fascination.

"Can all these disenchant me?"—*Masinger: Unnatural Combat*, iv. 1.

2. To deprive of the power of enchanting or fascinating.

"No reading or study had contrihuted to disenchant the fairy-land around him."—*Goldsmith: Bee*, No. 2.

***dis-ən-chant-éd**, *pa. par. or a.* [DISENCHANT.]

***dis-ən-chant-ér**, *s.* [Eng. *disenchant*; -er.] One who or that which disenchants.

"Disenchanters of neyromancers, disrobers of gypsies."—*Gayton: Notes on Don Quixote*, p. 112.

***dis-ən-chant-ing**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISENCHANT.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. As *subst.*: The act of freeing from enchantment or fascination; disenchantment.

***dis-ən-chant-mént**, *s.* [Fr. *désenchantement*.] The act of disenchanting; the state of being disenchantment.

"The disenchantment of Dulcinea."—*Shelton: Don Quixote*, vol. iv., ch. xviii.

***dis-ən-çarm'**, ***dis-in-çarm'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*; *en* verbal prefix, and Eng. *charm*, *v.* (q.v.).] To free from the influence of a charm or enchantment.

"Fear of a sin had disinçarm'd him."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, pt. ii., ser. 1.

***dis-ən-cœur-âge**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *encourage* (q.v.).] To discourage.

"I will disencourage you no more."—*Mad. D'Arblay: Diary*, vl. 243. (Davies.)

***dis-ən-cœur-âge-mént**, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *encouragement* (q.v.).] Discouragement; absence of encouragement.

"The great disencouragement of learning."—*Wood: Athens Oxon.*

***dis-ən-crēase**, ***dis-ən-crēse**, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Mid. Eng. *encrease*, *encrease* = increase.] A decrease, a diminution.

"Without addition Or decrease either more or lesse."—*Chaucer (?: T. e. Black Knight*.

***dis-ən-crēse**, *v.t. & i.* [DISENCREASE, *s.*] To decrease, to diminish.

***dis-ən-cūm-bēr**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *encumber* (q.v.).]

1. To free or relieve from any incumbrance or impediment; to disburden, to unburden, to unload.

"As it hoped thereby To disencumber its impatient wings."—*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. iii.

2. To free from clogs, impediments, or fetters of any kind.

"I have disencumber'd myself from rhyme."—*Dryden: All for Love* (Pref.).

3. To free from the burden of a debt; to disembarass.

"To disencumber himself and his posterity."—*Anecdotes of Bp. Watson*, l. 42.

***dis-ən-cūm-bēr-ed**, *pa. par. or a.* [DISENCUMBER.]

***dis-ən-cūm-bēr-ing**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISENCUMBER.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. As *subst.*: The act of freeing or relieving from encumbrance, impediments, or clogs; disencumbrance.

***dis-ən-cūm-brance**, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *encumbrance* (q.v.).] A state of freedom or deliverance from encumbrance, impediment, or clog of any kind; freedom from debt.

"There are many who make a figure below what their fortune or merit entitles them to, out of mere choice, and an elegant desire of ease and disencumbrance."—*Spectator*.

***dis-ən-dōw**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *endow* (q.v.).] To deprive or strip of endowments.

"The would be an immediate disendowment of the Irish Church."—*G. Barnett Smith: Life of Gladstone*, ch. xix.

***dis-ən-dōw-mént**, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *endowment* (q.v.).] The act of depriving or stripping of endowments.

"The would be an immediate disendowment of the Irish Church."—*G. Barnett Smith: Life of Gladstone*, ch. xix.

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"The would be an immediate disendowment of the Irish Church."—*G. Barnett Smith: Life of Gladstone*, ch. xix.

***dis-ən-frān-çise**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *enfranchise* (q.v.).] To deprive of the rights and privileges of a free citizen; to disfranchise.

"There are many who make a figure below what their fortune or merit entitles them to, out of mere choice, and an elegant desire of ease and disencumbrance."—*Spectator*.

***dis-ən-frān-çise-mént**, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *enfranchisement* (q.v.).] The act of disenfranchising; the state of being disenfranchised; disfranchisement.

"There are many who make a figure below what their fortune or merit entitles them to, out of mere choice, and an elegant desire of ease and disencumbrance."—*Spectator*.

***dis-ən-gāge**, ***dis-in-gāge**, *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *desengager*: *des* = Lat. *dis* = away, apart, and *engager* = to engage, to pledge.] [ENGAGE.]

A. Transitive:

1. To separate or loose from anything with which a thing is in union.

"This boy he kept at hand to disengage Garters and buckles, took for him snit."—*Thomson: Castle of Indolence*, l. 25.

2. To loosen, to dissolve, to break up.

"Our mutual bond of faith and truth No time shall disengage."—*Cowper: The Doves*.

3. To draw away or withdraw from that to which one is attached; to detach.

4. To withdraw, to wean, to free, to deliver from anything which occupies or engages the mind, affections, &c.; to abstract.

"We should also beforehand disengage our mind from other things."—*Beattie: Moral Science*, pt. i., ch. i.

5. To disentangle; to clear or free from impediments or difficulties.

"From civil broils he did us disengage."—*Waller: On the Death of the Lord Protector*, l. 1.

6. To set free or release from any occupation; to set at liberty; to free from any detention.

"Long held, and scarcely disengaged at last."—*Cowper: Task*, iii. 114.

7. To set free, release, or liberate from any obligation or engagement.

***B. Intrans.**: To withdraw oneself; to set oneself free from; to abstract one's thoughts or affections.

"Providence gives us notice, by sensible declensions, that we may disengage from the world by degrees."—*Cotter: On Thought*.

***C.** As *subst.*: To discriminate between to disengage, to disentangle, and to extricate: "Extricate, in Latin *extricatus*, from *ex* and *trica*, a hair, or noose, signifies to get as it were out of a noose. As to engage signifies simply to bind, and entangle signifies to bind in an involved manner, to disentangle is naturally applied to matters of greater difficulty and perplexity than to disengage; and as the term extricate includes the idea of that which would hold fast and keep within a tight involvement, it is employed with respect to matters of the greatest possible embarrassment and intricacy: we may be disengaged from an oath, disentangled from pecuniary difficulties, extricated from a suit at law: it is not right to expect to be disengaged from all the duties which attach to men as members of society; he who enters into disputes about contested property must not expect to be soon disentangled from the law; when a general has committed himself by coming into too close a contact with a very superior force, he may think himself fortunate if he can extricate himself from his awkward situation with the loss of half his army." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)

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disengaging-gear.

Mach.: Contrivances by which machines are thrown out of connection with their motor, by disconnecting the wheels, chains, or bands which drive them. [CLUTCH, COUPLING.]

* **dis-én-nō-ble**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *ennoble* (q.v.).] To strip, deprive, or divest of anything which ennobles; to disgrace, to render ignoble.

"An unworthy behaviour degrades and *disennobles* a man in the eye of the world."—*Guardian*, No. 187.

* **dis-én-nō-ble**d, *pa. par. or a.* [DISENNOBLE.]

* **dis-én-roll**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *enroll* (q.v.).] To erase or strike out of a roll or list.

"He will not *disenroll* Your name."—*Donne*; *Poems*, p. 164.

* **dis-én-roll'ed**, *pa. par. or a.* [DISENROLL.]

* **dis-én-roll'ing**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISENROLL.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: The act of striking out of a roll or list.

* **dis-én-sán'í-tý**, *s.* [Pref. *dis* (intens.), and Mid. Eng. *ensanity*, for *insanity* (q.v.).] Insanity, folly, madness.

"What tediousness and *disensanity* Is here among you!"—*Beaumont & Fletcher*.

* **dis-én-slá've**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *enslave* (q.v.).] To free or deliver from slavery or bondage.

"They expected such an one as should *disenslave* them from the Roman yoke."—*South*; *Sermons*, vol. iii, ser. 8.

* **dis-én-tá'il**, *v.t.* [Lat. pref. *dis*, and Eng. *entail*.]

Law: (of an estate) To make arrangements for putting an end to an entail.

* **dis-én-tá'iled**, *pa. par. or a.* [DISENTAIL.]

* **dis-én-tá'il'ing**, *pr. par. or a.* [DISENTAIL.]

disentailing deed.

Law: An enrolled assurance barring an entail, as provided for by 3 and 4 Wm. IV., c. 74. (*Wharton*.)

* **dis-én-tán'gle**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *entangle* (q.v.).]

1. To unravel or free from entanglement; to untwist; to clear or extricate from a state of being interwoven, twisted, or interlaced.

"They do incessantly strive to *disentangle* themselves, and get away."—*Boyle*.

2. To set free or disengage from impediments, perplexity, or complications; to disembarass.

"Till they could find some expedient to explicate and *disentangle* themselves out of this labyrinth, they made no advance towards supplying their armies."—*Clarendon*; *Hist. Civil War*.

"To *disentangle* our idea of the cause from the effect."—*Burke*; *Sublime and Beautiful*.

4. To clear from obscurity, doubt, or confusion; to make clear by getting rid of extraneous matter.

"The labour of *disentangling* their sense from its husk of verbiage."—*Athenaeum*, October 10, 1882.

¶ For the difference between *disentangle* and *disengage*, see DISENGAGE.

* **dis-én-tán'gled**, *pa. par. or a.* [DISENTANGLE.]

* **dis-én-tán'gle-mént**, *s.* [Eng. *disentangle*; -ment.] The act of disentangling, unravelling, clearing, or disengaging.

* **dis-én-tán'gling**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISENTANGLE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: The act of unravelling, clearing, or disengaging; disentanglement.

* **dis-én-tér**, * **dis-en-terre**, *v.t.* [Fr. *désenterrer*.] To disluster, to unbury, to bring to light or life. [DISINTER.]

* **dis-én-thráll**, * **dis-én-thrál'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *enthral* (q.v.).] To set free from thralldom, bondage, or servitude; to emancipate.

"In straits and in distress, Thou didst me *disenthral*."—*Milton*; *Translations*, Pt. iv.

* **dis-én-thráll'ing**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISENTHRALL.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: The act of setting free from thralldom; disenthralment.

* **dis-én-thrál'mént**, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *enthralment*.] The act of setting free from thralldom, bondage, or servitude; emancipation.

* **dis-én-thróne**, * **dis-in-thróne**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *enthron* (q.v.).] To remove or depose from sovereignty; to dethrone.

"To *disenthron* the King of heaven, We war."—*Milton*; *P. L.*, li. 229, 230.

* **dis-én-thron'ed**, *pa. par. or a.* [DISENTHRONE.]

* **dis-én-thron'ing**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISENTHRONE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: The act of deposing from sovereignty.

* **dis-én-tí'tle**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *entitle* (q.v.).] To deprive of a title, right, or claim.

"Every ordinary offence does not *disentitle* a son to the love of his father."—*South*; *Sermons*, viii. 137.

* **dis-én-tí'tled**, *pa. par. or a.* [DISENTITLE.]

* **dis-én-tómb** (b silent), *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *entomb* (q.v.).] To take or raise out of a tomb, to disinter.

* **dis-én-trá'il**, * **dí-én-trá'yle**, * **dis-in-trá'ile**, *v.t.* [Fr. *désentrailler*.] [ENTRAIL.] To deprive of the entrails; to disembowel, to eviscerate.

"He did his bowels *disentraile*."—*Spenser*; *F. Q.*, v. ix. 19.

* **dis-én-trán'ce**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *entrance*, v. (q.v.).] To awaken from a trance or deep sleep; to disenchant, to disillusionise.

"Ralpho, by this time *disentranced*."—*Butler*; *Hudibras*, l. v.

* **dis-én-trán'ced**, *pa. par. or a.* [DISENTRANCE.]

* **dis-én-trán'cing**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISENTRANCE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: The act of awaking from a trance; disenchantment.

* **dis-én-trá'yle**, *v.t.* [DISENTRAIL.]

* **dis-én-trá'yled**, *pa. par. or a.* [DISENTRAYLE.]

* **dis-én-twí'ne**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *entwine* (q.v.).] To untwine, to untwist; to free from the state of being twined or twisted.

"So closely mingling here that *disentwined*, I cease to love thee when I love mankind."—*Byron*; *Corair*, i. 14.

* **dis-ér-gót**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *ergot* (q.v.).]

Farr: To take out the ergot. (*Ash*.)

* **dis-ért**, *a.* [Fr. from Lat. *desertus* = eloquent.] Eloquent.

"Mr. A. Wootton, a very learned and *desert* man, was inhibited to preach."—*M.S.* of 1604, cited by Ward, *Gresh. Prof.*, p. 39.

* **dis-ért-i-túde**, *s.* [Lat. *desertitudo*, from *desertus*.] Eloquence, fluency.

* **dis-ért-ly**, * **des-ert-ly**, * **dis-sert-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *desert*; -ly.] Eloquently.

"He endeavoured it not directly and *desertly*, but under a close and borrowed pretext."—*Sir G. Buck*; *History of Richard III.*

* **dis-é'se**, *s. & v.* [DISEASE, s. & v.]

* **dis-é'se-fúl**, *s.* [DISEASEFUL.]

* **dis-é's-óy**, *a.* [DISEASY.]

* **dis-é's-pér-at**, *a.* [DESPERATE.] In despair, without hope.

"And woe thy selfen outdriest *Disesperat* of all blys."—*Chaucer*; *House of Fame*, iii. 922.

* **dis-é's-pý're**, *v.t.* [Fr. *désespérer*.] To despair.

"A verray preef . . . that no man *disespyre*."—*Lydgate*; *Minor Poems*, p. 236.

* **dis-és-póu'se**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *espouse* (q.v.).] To put away from the position of a wife; to divorce.

"Lavinia *disespoused*."—*Milton*; *P. L.*, ix. 17.

* **dis-és-póu'sed**, *pa. par. or a.* [DISESPOUSE.]

* **dis-és-póu's'ing**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISESPOUSE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: The act of putting away from the position of a wife; divorce.

* **dis-és-táb'lish**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *establish* (q.v.).]

1. To cause to cease to be established; specif. to deprive a church of its connection with the state.

"Mr. Gladstone was thus powerfully sustained by the country in his resolve to *disestablish* the Irish Church."—*G. Barnett Smith*; *Life of Gladstone*, ch. xix.

* 2. To unsettle; to break up.

* **dis-és-táb'lished**, *pa. par. or a.* [DISESTABLISH.]

* **dis-és-táb'lish-mént**, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *establishment* (q.v.).]

1. The act of causing to cease to be established; specif. a depriving a church of its rights, position, or privileges as an established church, to withdraw a church from its connection with the state.

"He objected to *disestablishment*, because he was in favour of the union of church and state."—*G. Barnett Smith*; *Life of Gladstone*, ch. xix.

2. The state or condition of being disestablished.

¶ *Disestablishment and Disendowment of the Irish Church*:

Political & Ch. Hist.: A bill for the purpose described in the heading to this paragraph was introduced into the House of Commons by Mr. Gladstone on March 1, 1869. The second reading was carried on the 24th of the same month, by 363 to 250 votes, and the third on May 31, by 361 to 247. The first reading took place in the House of Lords on the motion of Earl Granville, on June 1, 1869, and after several vicissitudes and some modifications, accepted by the Commons. The bill received the royal assent on July 26, 1869, but it was provided that it should not take effect till January 1, 1871, which, therefore, is the proper date of the disestablishment of the Irish Church.

* **dis-és-té'em**, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *esteem*, s. (q.v.).] A want of esteem, or high regard for; disregard, contempt.

"The name of God be prophaned by the *disesteem* and misusage of the things it is called upon."—*Mede*; *Diatribe*, p. 62.

* **dis-és-té'em'**, *v.t.* [Fr. *désestimer*.] [ESTEEM, v.]

1. To look upon or regard without esteem; to feel a slight contempt for.

"So glorious now, though once so *disesteemed*."—*Cowper*; *Charity*, 560.

* 2. To bring into disesteem, disfavour, or disrepute; to lower in estimation, to detract from, to depreciate.

* **dis-és-té'em'ed**, *pa. par. or a.* [DISESTEEM, v.]

* **dis-és-té'em'-ér**, *s.* [Eng. *disesteem*; -er.] One who disesteems.

"To see you a *disesteemer* of those divine things."—*Boyle*; *Works*, iv. 66.

* **dis-és-té'em'ing**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISESTEEM, v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: The act or state of regarding with disesteem, contempt, or dislike.

* **dis-és-tí-má'tion**, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *estimation* (q.v.).] A regarding with disesteem; a want of esteem or high opinion for anything; the state of being in disesteem, disrepute, or disfavour.

"Three kinds of contempt: *disestimation*, disappointment, calumny."—*Bp. Reynolds*; *On the Passions*, ch. xxx.

* **dis-éx-ér-císe**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *exercise*, v. (q.v.).] To cease to exercise or use; to deprive of exercise.

"By *disexercising* and blunting our abilities."—*Milton*; *Areopagitica*.

éte, **fát**, **färe**, **amidst**, **whät**, **fáll**, **father**; **wé**, **wét**, **héro**, **camél**, **hër**, **thére**; **píne**, **pít**, **síre**, **sir**, **maríno**; **gô**, **pôt**, **or**, **wóre**, **wolf**, **wörk**, **whô**, **sôn**; **müte**, **cüb**, **cüre**, **unite**, **cür**, **rüle**, **füll**; **trý**, **Sýrian**. æ, œ = ö; ey = ä. qu = kw.

* **dis-fā-me**, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *fame* (q.v.).] Ill reputation; disrepute.
"What is fame in life but half disfame!"
Tennyson: *Martin & Vivien*.

* **dis-fā-me**, *v.t.* [DEFAEME.] To disgrace, to defame.
"Where the master had rather *disfame* himself for his teaching."—*Ascham: Schole-master*.

* **dis-fān'-qy**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *fancy*, v. (q.v.).] Not to fancy or care for; to have no liking or fancy for.
"Those are titles that every man will apply as he lists: the one to himself and his adherents, the other to all others that he *disfancies*."—*Hammond: Ser. xi*.

* **dis-fāsh'-iōn**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *fashion* (q.v.).] To deform, to deface, to disfigure.
"It *disfigureth* the face . . . and *disfashioneth* the body."—*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 199.

* **dis-fā-vōr**, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *favour*, s. (q.v.).]
1. A feeling of dislike, disapprobation, or disesteem; an unfavourable opinion; discountenance.
"Among the people that have deserved my *disfavour*."—*Essay* (164), ch. x.
2. A state of being in disesteem or disrepute; unacceptableness; disestimation.
"After his sacrifice he was in *disfavour* with both."—*Spelman*.

3. An ungracious, unkind, or disobliging act; a discourtesy.
"He might dispense favours and *disfavours* according to his own election."—*Clarendon: Civil War*, l. 49.
4. A want or absence of beauty.
"¶ In his (her, &c.) *disfavour*: To the disadvantage of him (her, &c.); with a view to bring him (her, &c.) into *disfavour*."
"From a general prepossession in his *disfavour*."—*Tatler: No. 211*.

* **dis-fā-vōr**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *favour*, v. (q.v.).] To regard or treat with disfavour; to discountenance, to withhold or refuse favour, support, or approbation to.
"The other has been *disfavoured* by all institutions of Government."—*Sir W. Temple: Popular Discontents*.

* **dis-fā-vōr-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *favourable* (q.v.).] Unfavourable, unpropitious.
"Manie other personages who . . . tasted fortune *disfavourable*."—*Stow: Richard II.* (1377).

* **dis-fā-vōr-a-ble**, *adv.* [Eng. *disfavourable*; -ly.] Unfavourably.
"Be *disfavourably* to our nature."—*Montague: Devout Essays*, pt. II, tr. 4, § 4.

* **dis-fā-vōr-ed**, *pa. par. or a.* [DISFAVOUR, v.]
"¶ *dis-fā-vōr-ēd*, *s.* [Eng. *disfavour*; -er.] One who disfavors or discountenances.
"Had it not been for four great *disfavourers* of that voyage, the enterprise had succeeded."—*Bacon*.

* **dis-fā-vōr-ing**, *pr. par. a., & s.* [DISFAVOR, v.]
A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).
C. As *subst.*: The act of regarding or treating with disfavour.

* **dis-feat-ure**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *feature* (q.v.).] To deprive of features, to disfigure, to deface.

* **dis-fel-lōw-ship**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *fellowship* (q.v.).] To exclude from fellowship, to refuse intercourse with.

* **dis-fēr-tile**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *fertile* (q.v.).] To make barren.
"Those infectious breath
Corrupts the air, and earth *disfertileth*."
Sylvester: *Vocation*, 1347.

* **dis-fīg-ū-rā-tion**, *s.* [Eng. *disfigure* (e); -ation.]
1. The act of disfiguring, defacing, or deforming; defacement.
2. The state of being disfigured; disfigurement.
3. That which disfigures or defaces; a disfigurement, a deformity.

* **dis-fīg-ūre**, * **de-fyg-ur**, * **dis-fyg-our**, * **dys-fyg-ure**, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *disfigurer*, *defigurer*, *defigurer*; Prov., Sp., & Port. *disfigurar*; Ital. *disfigurare*, from Lat. *dis* = away, apart, and *figura* = to fashion, to form; *figura* = a figure.]

1. To change to a worse figure or form; to impair or spoil the external appearance of; to injure the beauty, symmetry, or proportions of; to deface, to deform.
"Pale lies my friend, with wounds *disfigured* o'er."
Pope: *Homers Iliad*, xii. 209.

2. To mar, to spoil.
3. To carve, to cut up.
"Disfigure that peacock."—*W. de Worde: Boke of Kerysmes*, p. l.
¶ For the difference between *disfigure* and *to deface*, see DEFACE.

* **dis-fīg-ure**, *s.* [DISFIGURE, v.] A disfigurement, a deformity.
"He prayed his hat to no creature
Sche schulde tellen of his *disfigure*."
Chaucer: *C. T.*, 6,540, 6,541.

* **dis-fīg-ūred**, *pa. par. or a.* [DISFIGURE, v.]
* **dis-fīg-ūre-ment**, *s.* [Eng. *disfigure*; -ment.]

1. The act of disfiguring, defacing, or deforming.
2. The state of being disfigured, defaced, or deformed.
"And they, so perfect is their misery,
Not once perceive their foul *disfigurement*."
Milton: *Comus*, 73, 74.

3. That which disfigures, defaces, or deforms; a deformity.
"The *disfigurement* that travel or sickness has bestowed upon him, is not thought great by the lady of the isle."—*Suckling*.
4. A blot.
"Uncommon expressions . . . are a *disfigurement* rather than an embellishment."—*Hume: Essay* xx.

* **dis-fīg-ūr-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *disfigure* (e); -er.] One who disfigures, defaces, or deforms.

* **dis-fīg-ūr-ing**, *pr. par. a., & s.* (DISFIGURE, v.)
A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).
C. As *subst.*: The act of defacing or deforming; disfigurement.

* **dis-flesh**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *flesh* (q.v.).] To deprive of or free from flesh; to divest of flesh.
"That . . . the fat man *disflesh* himself."—*Shelton: Don Quixote*, vol. iv., ch. xxv.

* **dis-flōw-ēred**, * **dis-flōw'ed**, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *flowered*.] Deprived or stript of flowers.
"Our *disflowered* trees, our fields hall-torn,
Prestage us famine."
Sylvester: *Magnificence*, 1,238, 1,239.

* **dis-fōr-ēst**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *forest* (q.v.).] The same as DISAFFOREST (q.v.).
"He much ingratiated himself with the country people by *disforesting* Mendip."—*Fuller: Worthies; Shropshire*.

* **dis-fōr-ēs-tā-tion**, * **dis-fōr-rēs-tā-tion**, *s.* [Eng. *disforest*; -ation.] The throwing of forest land into cultivation; disafforesting.
"The allowance of what *disforestation* had heretofore been made."—*Daniel: Hist. Eng.*, p. 167. (Davies).

* **dis-form-i-ty**, *s.* [DEFORMITY.] A discordance or diversity of form; variety.
"Uniformity or *disformity* in comparing together the respective figures of bodies."—*S. Clarke*.

* **dis-frān'-chise**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *franchise* (q.v.); Fr. *disfranchir*; Ital. *disfrancare*.] To deprive of the rights and privileges of citizenship; to withdraw chartered rights or immunities from; specifically, to deprive of the suffrage or the right of returning members to Parliament.
"Almost all the small boroughs which it was necessary to *disfranchise*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

* **dis-frān'-chised**, *pa. par. or a.* [DISFRANCHISE.]

* **dis-frān'-chise-ment**, *s.* [Eng. *disfranchise*; -ment.] The act of disfranchising; the state or condition of being disfranchised.
"The only reason which can be assigned for this *disfranchisement*."—*Burke: Letter to Sir H. Langrichie*.

* **dis-frān'-chis-ing**, *pr. par. a., & s.* [DISFRANCHISE.]
A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).
C. As *subst.*: The same as DISFRANCHISEMENT (q.v.).

* **dis-frānk**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *frank* (q.v.).] To set free from the frank, or

place in which an animal was confined for feeding.

"Intending to *disfrank* an ore-growth bore."
Historie of Albino & Bellama (1638), p. 131. (Nares.)

* **dis-frāught** (gh silent), *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *fraught* (q.v.).] To unfreight, to unload, to discharge.

"Having *disfrighted* and unloaded his luggage."—*Nasha: Lenten Stufte*.

* **dis-frī-ar**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *frier* (q.v.).] To strip, deprive, or divest of the rank or order of a friar.

"Over great severity would cause a great number to *disfrar* themselves, and fly to Geneva."—*Sir E. Sandys: State of Religion*.

* **dis-friend-ship**, * **dis-freind-schip**, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *friendship* (q.v.).] A want of friendship; enmity, disagreement.
"The *disfriendship* left out be reason of the saids complements abiding at the defence of his honours authority."—*Acts As. VI.*, 1579 (ed. 1814), p. 164.

* **dis-fūr-nish**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *furnish* (q.v.).]
1. To strip, deprive, or divest of equipments, apparatus, furniture, &c.
"She [found] the tower *disfurnished* of stores and ammunition."—*Strype: Memorials; Q. Mary* (1558).
2. To strip, to deprive.

"I am a thing obscure, *disfurnished* of All merit."
Massinger: *The Picture*, III. 5.

* **dis-fūr-nished**, *pa. par. or a.* [DISFURNISH.]

* **dis-fūr-nish-ing**, *pr. par. a., & s.* [DISFURNISH.]
A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).
C. As *subst.*: The act of stripping of equipments, apparatus, &c.

"To the great *disfurnishing* of the realm."—*Strype: Memorials, Edwards VI.* (1548).

* **dis-fūr-nish-ment**, *s.* [Eng. *disfurnish*; -ment.] A state of being stripped of equipment, apparatus, &c.; bareness.
"Taking the advantage of this *disfurnishment*."—*Daniel: Hist. Eng.*, p. 5. (Davies).

* **dis-fūr-nit-ure**, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *furniture* (q.v.).] The act of stripping of taking away; the state of being stripped or deprived.
"We may . . . bear the *disfurniture* of such transitory moveables."—*Montague: Devout Essays*, pt. II, tr. viii., § 8.

* **dis-fūr-nit-ure**, *v.t.* [DISFURNITURE, s.] To furnish, to strip.

* **dis-gāge**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *gage* (q.v.); Fr. *dégager*.] [DISENGAGE.] To free, relieve, or release from pledge or pawn.
"To sell up all and *disgage* themselves at once."—*Holland: Plutarch*, p. 232.

* **dis-gāl-lant**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *gallant* (q.v.).] To strip or deprive of gallantry or courage; to dispirit.
"Sir, let not this discountenance or *disgallant* you a whit."—*Ben Jonson: Cynthia's Revels*, III. 1.

* **dis-gar-bāge**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *garbage* (q.v.).] To take out the entrails of, to eviscerate, to disembowel.
"In winter time they are excellent, so they be fat and quickly roasted, without *disgarbaging* of them."—*Passenger of Benvenuto* (1612). (Nares.)

* **dis-gar-land**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *garland* (q.v.).] To strip or divest of a garland.
"Forsake thy pipe, a sceptre take to thee,
Thy locks *disgarland*."
Drummond: *Song*, III. pt. II.

* **dis-gar-nish**, * **dis-gar-nyssh**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *garnish* (q.v.); O. Fr. *desgarnir*.]
1. To strip or deprive of garniture, equipments, or ornaments.
"Disgarnished of shylde and other wepyn."—*Palsgrave*, vol. I, pt. v., ch. xxx.

2. To deprive of a garrison, arms, &c.; to dismantle.
3. To strip, deprive, or divest.

"He was *disgarnished* as well of his nobilitie."—*Grafton: Edward IV.* (an. 20).

* **dis-gār-rī-son**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *garrison* (q.v.).] To dismantle, to disarm.
"Disgarrison all the strongholds and fortifications of sin."—*Dr. Heynt: Prayer before Sermon* (temp. Chas. I.).

* **dis-gār-rī-soned**, *pa. par. or a.* [DISGARRISON.]

boil, **boy**; **pout**, **jowl**; **cat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **chin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**
-clan, **-tian** = **shan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shün**; **-tion**, **-sion** = **zhün**. **-cious**, **-tious**, **-sious** = **shüs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bəl**, **dəl**.

***dis-gär-ri-gôn-îng**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DIS-GARRISON.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. As *subst.*: The act of dismantling or disarming.

***dis-gäv-el**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *gavel* (q.v.).]

Law: To deprive of the tenure of gavelkind (q.v.).

***dis-gäv-elled**, *pa. par. or a.* [DISGAVEL.]

***dis-gäv-ell-îng**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISGAVEL.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. As *subst.*:

Law: The act or process of depriving of the tenure of gavelkind.

***dis-gëst**, *s.* [DIGEST, v.] The digestion. (*Scotch.*)

***dis-gëst**, *v.t.* [DIGEST.] To digest, to meditate upon.

"When he had well digested the natures of the il kings."—*Goldring: Justine*, fo. 87.

***dis-gëst-ion** (ion as yün), *s.* [DIGESTION.] Digestion.

"With meals hard of digestion."—*Bacon: Hist. of Life & Death.*

***dis-gëst-üre**, *s.* [DIGESTURE.] Digestion.

***dis-glör-i-fy**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *glorify* (q.v.).] To strip, deprive, or divest of glory; to treat with indignity.

"Disglorified, blasphemed, and had in scorn."—*Milton: Samson Agonistes*, 412.

***dis-glör-ÿ**, ***dis-glör-ÿe**, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *glory* (q.v.).] Dishonour, disgrace.

"So that your talks and feasting be not to the disgrace of God's name, or hurt to your neighbour."—*Northbrooke: Treatise against Dicing* (1577).

***dis-glöss**, ***dis-glössse**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *gloss* (q.v.).] To take the gloss off, to disgrace, to deface.

"Stones with bumpes his plates disglose."—*Phaer: Virgil: Æneid* ix.

***dis-göre**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *gore* (q.v.).]

Farrery: To disperse an inflammation, to dispel a swelling. (*Ash.*)

***dis-göred**, *pa. par. or a.* [DISGORE.]

Farrery: Dispersed, dispelled. (*Ash.*)

***dis-görge**, *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *desgorger*; Fr. *dégorger*, from O. Fr. *des* = Fr. *dé* = Lat. *dis* = away, apart, and Fr. *gorge* = the throat.] [GORGE.]

A. Transitive:

I. Lit.: To discharge or eject from the mouth or stomach; to vomit, to spew up.

"Loudly laughed.
To see his heaving breast disgorge the briny draught."—*Dryden: Virgil: Æneid* v. 235, 236.

II. Figuratively:

1. To empty the stomach.

"So, so, thou common dog, dost thou disgorge Thy glutted bosom of the royal Richard?"—*Shakespeare: 2 Henry IV.*, l. 3.

2. To eject or emit with violence; to discharge violently.

"The dim-wood glen
The martial flood disgorged agen."—*Scott: Lady of the Lake*, vi. 19.

3. To cast up, to spew out.

"Dannable heresies of late disgorged from the mouth of hell."—*Bp. Hall: Mourners in Sin*

4. To discharge, to unload.

"And the deep-drawing barks do there disgorge Their warlike fraughtage."—*Shakespeare: Troilus & Cressida* (Prolog.)

5. To yield, give up, or surrender; as, To disgorge ill-gotten gains.

B. Intransitive:

1. To disembogue, to discharge.

"See where it flows, disgorging at seven mouths Into the sea."—*Milton: P. L.*, xli. 158, 159.

2. To yield up or surrender anything; to make restitution.

***dis-görge-mënt**, *s.* [Eng. *disgorge*; -ment.] The act of disgorging, or giving vent to.

"The most loathsome disgorgements of their wicked blasphemies."—*Bp. Hall: Remains*, p. 162.

***dis-gör-g-îng**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISGORGE.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. As *subst.*: The act of ejecting from the mouth or stomach; disgorgement.

***dis-gös-pel**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *gospel* (q.v.).] To pervert or act contrary to the gospel.

"They possess huge benefices for lazy performances, great promotions only for the execution of a cruel dispelling jurisdiction."—*Milton: Apology for Smectymnua*.

***dis-göut-öd**, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, Eng. *gout*, suff. *ed*.] Released from or cured of the gout.

"His hut just disgouted thumh."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, vi. 227.

***dis-göwn**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *gown* (q.v.).] To throw off a gown; hence, to renounce Holy Orders.

"So he disgowned and put on a sword."—*North: Examen*, p. 222. (*Davies.*)

***dis-grä'ge**, *s.* [Fr. *disgrâce*, from Lat. *dis* = away, apart, and Fr. *grâce* = Lat. *gratia* = favour; Ital. *disgrazia*; Sp. *disgracia*.] [GRACE.]

1. A state or condition of being out of favour; disfavour, disesteem, disrepute, discredit.

"I have forgot my name, and I am out Even to a full disgrace."—*Shakespeare: Coriolanus*, v. 3.

2. A state or condition of dishonour, shame, or ignominy.

"Prefer death to the disgrace of a public conviction."—*Melmoth: Plinie*, bk. iii. let. ix.

3. That which causes shame, disesteem, or disrepute; a discredit, a dishonour, a reproach.

"And is it not a foul disgrace,
To lose the bollsprit of thy face?"—*Baynard.*

4. A want of grace in appearance or figure; deformity.

"Being all rag'd and tatter'd, their disgraces
Did much the more augment, and made most ugly cases."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, v. xli. 28.

5. An act of unkindness, a disfavour.

"To such bondage he was for so many courses tied by her, whose disgraces to him were graced by her excellence."—*Sidney: Arcadia*.

¶ For the difference between *disgrace* and *dishonour*, see DISHONOUR.

***dis-grä'ce**, ***dis-grase**, *v.t.* [Fr. *disgracier*; Ital. *disgraziare*; Sp. *disgraciar*.] [DISGRACE, s.]

1. To bring disgrace, dishonour, or ignominy upon; to dishonour.

"Do not disgrace the throne of thy glory."—*Jer.* xiv. 21.

2. To make ungraceful; to disfigure; to mar.

"The hiemish on her brows disgraceth all the rest."—*Shakespeare: In Praise of Lady Sander.*

3. To bring into disgrace, disfavour; to put out of favour. Specifically, to dismiss or to cause to be dismissed from court, or to lose royal favour.

"Some great effort would be made to disgrace and destroy them."—*Shakespeare: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xlii.

4. To treat disgracefully or with ignominy; to revile.

"He was reul'd, disgrac'd, and foul abused."—*Shakespeare: Henry VIII.*

5. To be a cause of disgrace, reproach, or shame to; as, His ignorance disgraces him.

¶ For the difference between *disgrace* and *to degrade*, see DEGRADE.

***dis-grä'ced**, *pa. par. or a.* [DISGRACE, v.]

***dis-grä'ce-fül**, *a.* [Eng. *disgrace*; -ful(l).] Full of or causing disgrace, shame, or reproach; attended by disgrace; shameful, ignominious.

"The disastrous and disgracful battle of Beachy Head."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

***dis-grä'ce-fül-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *disgraceful*; -ly.] In a disgraceful, shameful, or ignominious manner; shamefully, with disgrace or ignominy.

"He is sure not to come off disgracefully."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. i, ser. 5.

†**dis-grä'ce-fül-nëss**, *s.* [Eng. *disgraceful*; -ness.] The quality of being disgraceful; shamefulness; ignominy.

***dis-grä'ç-ër**, *s.* [Eng. *disgrace*; -er.] One who disgraces; one who causes disgrace, shame, reproach, or ignominy.

"Those two disgracers of the human species."—*Fielding: Essay on Conversation*.

***dis-grä'-çl-äte**, *a.* [Coined from pref. *dis*, and Lat. *gratia*, on analogy of *ingratiat* (q.v.).] Disgraceful.

***dis-grä'-çl-äte-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *disgraciate*; -ly.] Disgracefully.

"All this he would most disgracefully obtrude."—*North: Examen*, p. 28. (*Davies.*)

***dis-grä'ç-îng**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISGRACE, v.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. As *subst.*: The act of causing disgrace or shame; the state of being disgraced.

"Thinking that their disgracing did him grace."—*Spenser: Mother Hubberd's Tale*.

***dis-grä'-çious**, *a.* [O. Fr. *disgracieux*; Fr. *dégracieux*.] Unpleasing, displeasing, disagreeable.]

"If I be so disgracious in your sight,
Let me march on."—*Shakespeare: Richard III.*, iv. 4.

***dis-grä'-çive**, ***dis-grä'-sive**, *a.* [Eng. *disgrace*; -ive.]

1. Disgraceful.

"An ignorance which is not disgraceful."—*Feltham: Resolves*, pt. i, 27.

2. Ungraceious.

"Be not disgraceful to thy friend therefore."—*Chester: Love's Martyr*, p. 147.

***dis-grä-dä-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *gradation* (q.v.).]

Scots Law: Degradation; the stripping a person of his dignity, title, honour, or privileges.

***dis-grä'de**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *grade* (q.v.).] To degrade.

"He caused me to be degraded and condemned."—*Foxe: Book of Martyrs*, p. 1,352.

***dis-gräd-îng**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISGRADE.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. As *subst.*: The act of degrading; degradation.

***dis-gräd-ÿ-äte**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *graduate* (q.v.).] To degrade; to reduce from or deprive of rank or position.

"I would say disgraceful to them, and pare the crowns and fingers of them."—*Tyndall: Works*, p. 184.

***dis-gräg-äte**, *v.t.* [Lat. *disgregatus*, pa. par. of *disgrego* = to separate; *dis* = away, apart, and *greg* (accus. *gregem*) = a flock; Sp. *disgregar*; Ital. *disgregare*.]

1. To separate, to cut off, to disjoin, to disperse.

"Search, sever, pierce, open, and disgregate
All acclititious cloggings."—*Morse: Song of the South*, iii. 25.

2. To disperse, to scatter, to break up.

"Black both congregate, unite, and fortify the sight; the other [white] disgregate, scatter, and enfeeble it."—*Hawell: Letters*, l. vi. 65.

***dis-grün-tled** (tled as teld), *a.* [GRUNTLE.] Disgusted, offended.

"Thither goes MacPhelim, finds his prince a little disgruntled."—*Terra Filius*, No. 48, June 29, 1731.

***dis-guise**, ***de-gise**, ***de-gyse**, ***des-guise**, ***des-gyze**, ***dis-guize**, ***dis-giso**, ***dys-gyse**, *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *desguiser*; Fr. *déguiser*; O. Fr. *dés* = Fr. *dé* = Lat. *dis* = away, apart, and *guise* = shape, manner, fashion.]

A. Transitive:

I. Lit.: To conceal or alter the appearance by assuming an unusual or strange dress.

"How she hid his night as *deguite*,
That no man should his body knowe."—*Gower*, li. 227.

II. Figuratively:

1. To alter the appearance by any covering or mask.

"Disguised himself with ashes upon his face."—*1 Kings* ix. 38.

2. To hide or conceal by a counterfeit appearance; to mask, to cloak.

"The other class . . . wished to disguise it as much as possible."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

3. To alter, to make distinct.

4. To alter the form of; to transform.

"Ulysses wakes, not knowing the place where he was; because Minerva made all things appear in a disguised view."—*Pope*.

5. To change in manners or appearance by drink; to intoxicate.

"The sailors and the shipmen all,
Through foul excess of wine,
Were so disguised that on the sea
They showed themselves like swine."—*Garland of Delight*.

fäte, fät, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, father; wë, wët, hëre, camël, hër, thëre; pine, pít, síre, sír, marine; go, pöt, or, wöre, wölf, wörk, whò, sòn; müte, cüb, cüre, ünite, cür, rüle, füll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = é; ey = ä. qu = kw.

B. Intrans. : To conceal, to hide, to keep back.

dis-gui'se, ***dis-guyse**, *s.* [DISGUISE, *v.*]

I. Lit. : A dress or part of a dress intended to disguise or alter the appearance of any person so as not to be recognizable.

"The gloomy lantern, and the dim blue match, the black disguise."—*Wordsworth: Female Vagrant.*

II. Figuratively:

1. A false pretence or show; artificial or assumed language, actions, or appearance, intended to disguise the true nature of anything; a mask, a cloak.

"When his disguise and he is parted."—*Shaksp.: Measure for Measure*, III. 6.

2. A masque, an interlude.

3. The state of being inflamed or disordered by drink.

"The wild disguise hath almost Anticked us all."—*Shaksp.: Ant. & Cleop.*, VI. 7.

dis-gui'sed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISGUISE, *v.*]

A. As *pa. par.*: (See the verb).

B. As adjective:

1. Lit. : Wearing a disguise; concealed in an unusual dress.

"Edith, disguised at distance stands."—*Scott: Lord of the Isles*, VI. 16.

2. Fig. : Intoxicated.

"I was told a tale, that Arminius meeting Bandius one day disguised with drink (wherewith he would be often), told him, Tu, Baud, deoecoras nostram academiam. Et tu, Armin, nostram religionem."—*Bowdell: Familiar Letters* (1650).

***dis-gui's-éd-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *disguised*; *-ly*.]

In disguise; not openly, secretly.

"He [Bishop Williams] studied schism, and faction, by his own example, and his pen *disguisedly*."—*Dr. Barnard: Life of Heylin* (1683), p. 172.

***dis-gui's-éd-nëss**, ***dis-guis-ed-nesse**, *s.* [Eng. *disguisedness*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being disguised; disguise.

"The strange disguisedness of theatrical attire."—*Prynne: 2 Histrio-Mastix*, II. 2.

***dis-gui's-émént**, *s.* [O. Fr. *desguisement*; Fr. *déguisement*.] A disguise.

"That in so strange *desguisement* there did maske."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, III. vii. 14.

dis-gui's-ër, ***dis-guy's-ër**, *s.* [Eng. *disguiser*; *-er*.]

1. One who or that which disguises, or conceals by a disguise.

"Death's a great *disguiser*."—*Shaksp.: Measure for Measure*, IV. 2.

2. One who puts on or wears a disguise.

"You are a very dexterous *disguiser*."—*Pope: To Swift* (Aug. 11, 1790).

3. A masquer; one who plays a part in a masque.

"Sodeynly the rocks moved and roared the *disguysers*, and ymediatly closed agayn."—*Bail: Henry VIII.* (an. 10).

***dis-gi's-ý**, *a.* [DISGUISEY.]

***dis-gui's-ý-lý**, ***dis-gis-ý-ll**, *adv.* [Mid. Eng. *disguisi*; *-ly*.] Disguisedly; in disguise.

"Desparaged were I *disguistly*, yit I dede in this wise."—*William of Palerne*, 485.

***dis-gui's-ý-í-nëss**, ***dis-gis-ý-í-nëss**, *s.* [Mid. Eng. *disguisti*; *-ness*.] Disguising.

"For his strangeness and *disguisines*."—*Chaucer: Parson's Tale*.

dis-gui's-ýng, ***des-gys-ýng**, ***dis-gys-ýng**, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [DISGUISE, *v.*]

A. & B. As *pr. par.* & *particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. As substantive:

1. The act of concealing with a disguise; the act of putting on or wearing a disguise.

"I'll give her father notice of their *disguising*."—*Shaksp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona*, II. 6.

2. A masque; an interlude.

"And on Newres day at nyght there was a goodly *disguising*."—*The Peas of Christmas*. (Leland, *Collect.*, iv. 238.)

***dis-gui's-ý**, ***dis-gis-ý**, *a.* [O. Fr. *desguise*, *pa. par.* of *desguiser*.] Disguised, masked.

"In Daunces *disguisi* redi light were."—*William of Palerne*, 1,620.

dis-güst, *s.* [O. Fr. *desgout*; Fr. *dégout*; O. Fr. *des* = Fr. *dé* = Lat. *dis* = away, apart, and O. Fr. *goust*; Fr. *gout* = Lat. *gustus* = taste.]

I. Lit. : An aversion of the palate to anything; a strong disrelish or distaste, approaching to loathing and nausea.

II. Figuratively:

1. An extreme aversion to anything; a strong dislike or repugnance to anything offensive, loathsome, or low.

"Disgust concealed Is ofttimes proof of wisdom."—*Comper: Task*, III. 23, 29.

2. A feeling of dislike or aversion arising from satiety or disappointment.

3. An offence, a feeling of strong displeasure or annoyance.

"Upon some *disgust* or injury formerly offered him."—*Styrie: Memorials, Henry VIII.* (1530).

4. That which causes disgust, aversion, or repugnance.

"When the presenting of the benefit is joined with the presence of the *disgust*."—*Montague: Devoute Essays*, pt. II., tr. 10, § 5.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *disgust*, *loathing*, and *nausea*: "*Disgust* is less than *loathing*, and that than *nausea*. When applied to sensible objects we are *disgusted* with dirt; we *loathe* the smell of food if we have a sickly appetite; we *nauseate* medicine; and when applied metaphorically, we are *disgusted* with affectation; we *loathe* the endearments of those who are offensive; we *nauseate* all the enjoyments of life, after having made an intemperate use of them, and discovered their inanity." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between *disgust* and *dislike*, see DISLIKE.

dis-güst, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *desgouter*; Fr. *dégouter*.]

I. Lit. : To excite or cause disgust, loathing, or aversion in the stomach; to nauseate.

II. Figuratively:

1. To taste, try, or experience with dislike or aversion; to feel an aversion to.

"Enquire you why this tale's put before? I'll tell—if you *disgust* it, rest no more."—*Erlynn: Liberty and Servitude* (Motto).

2. To excite or cause disgust or aversion in the mind; to offend grossly. (Followed by *at* or *with*.)

"That it belongs to freemen, would *disgust* And shock me."—*Comper: Task*, v. 482, 483.

3. To cause to turn away in disgust or loathing.

"What *disgusts* me from having to do with answer-jobbers is, that they have *dis* conscience."—*Swift*.

dis-güst-éd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISGUST, *v.*]

***dis-güst-fül**, ***dis-güst-füll**, *a.* [Eng. *disgust*; *-ful* (l).] Causing disgust or aversion; disgusting.

"That . . . which I had devoted to the good of all should seem so *disgustful* unto any."—*Speed: The Romans*, bk. vi., ch. xxi., § 6.

***dis-güst-fül-nëss**, *s.* [Eng. *disgustful*; *-ness*.] The quality of being disgusting; loathsome.

"The *disgustfulness* of this carcase brings offence to our brain."—*Sir W. Jones: Tales by Nizami*.

dis-güst-íng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [DISGUST, *v.*]

A. & B. As *pr. par.* & *particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. As subst. : The act or state of causing disgust or aversion.

dis-güst-íng-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *disgusting*; *-ly*.]

In a disgusting or offensive manner; so as to cause disgust.

"The philosopher became *disgustingly* precise."—*Goldsmith: On Politic Learning*, ch. ii.

***dis-güst-íng-nëss**, *s.* [Eng. *disgusting*; *-ness*.] The quality of being disgusting. (Kingsley.)

dish, ***disce**, ***disch**, ***disshe**, ***dysche**, ***dysche**, *s.* & *a.* [A. S. *disc*; Ger. *tisch*; O. H. Ger. *tisc*, *disc*; O. S. *disk*; Icel. *diskr*; Dan. & Sw. *disk*; Dut. *disk*, from Lat. *discus* = a quoit, a platter; Gr. *δίσκος* (*diskos*) = a quoit.] (DESK, DISC.)

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A broad, open vessel, made of various materials, and used for serving up food at the table.

"Scho . . . drow down coppys and *dyschys* likone."—*Seven Sages*, 1,795.

2. A wide and deep hollow vessel for liquids.

"A ladle for our silver *dish* Is what I want, is what I wish."—*Pr.: The Ladle*.

3. A cup, or other drinking vessel.

"We were roused from a peaceful *dish* of tea by a loud hubbub in the street."—*Beckford: Italy*, II. 70.

***4.** A plate; a platter.

"Let not thi spon stond in thy *dysche*."—*Boks of Curteys*, p. 71.

5. The meat or food served up in a dish; any particular kind of food.

"Let's carve him as a *dish* fit for the gods."—*Shaksp.: Julius Caesar*, II. 1.

***6.** A quoit. [DISC.]

"In occupacions of a *dish*, either pleying with a ledun *dish*."—*Wycliffe: 2 Maccab.* IV. 14.

7. A hollow place in a field in which water lies.

II. Technically:

1. Mining:

(1) A box having a capacity of 672 cubic inches, in which ore is measured; it is 23 inches long, 4 inches deep, and 6 inches wide. In the Low-Peak of Derbyshire it holds eight quarts of water; in the High-Peak about one-eighth part more.

"They measure block-tin by the *dish*, which containeth a gallon."—*Carew: Survey of Cornwall*.

(2) That portion of the produce of a mine which is paid to the landowner or proprietor.

2. Vehicles: The projection outwardly of the tire beyond the plane of the insertion of the spokes in the hub. This is not necessary when the spindle of the axle is cylindrical, but when the spindle is tapering, it is necessary to give a gather and swing to the spindle, and a *dish* to the wheel. The gather is the setting forward of the end of the spindle so that the wheel may run freely, not pressing inordinately either on the nut or the butting-ring. The swing is the setting downward of the end of the spindle so that its lower edge may be horizontal. The load resting thus, the wheel has no special tendency to slip in or out against the butting-ring or the nut. The swing tips the wheel outward at top, inclining it away from the wagon, and, to enable the bearing on the spokes, fellyes, and tire to be vertical, the wheel is *dished*, so that each spoke is vertical as it comes to the lower or working position. The fellyes being set square on the spokes, the tread of the wheel is flat on the ground. (Knight.)

B. As adj. : (See the compounds).

¶ *To lay in one's dish* : To lay to one's charge.

"The manifold examples that commonly are alledged, to deterre men from finishing such works as have bene left unperfected by notable artificers in all sciences, could not make me afraide; howbeit perchance they may be laid in my *dish*."—*Phaer: Virgil* (1600).

¶ Obvious compound: *Dish-cover*.

***dish** - bearer, ***dische berer**,

***dyschberer**, *s.* A shelf on which dishes are placed; a dresser.

"A *Discheberrer* (a Dyrshynke or a Dychberrer): *discoforus*.—*Cathol. Anglicum*.

***dish-bench**, ***dishbenk**, ***dische benke**, ***dyschbynke**, *s.* The same as *dish-bearer* (q.v.).

"A *Dische-benke* (*Dyschbynke*): *scutellarium*.—*Cathol. Anglicum*.

***dish-board**, ***dyssh-borde**, *s.* A dresser.

"*Scutellarium*: a *dyschborde*."—*Medulla Grammat.*

***dish-catch**, *s.* A rack for dishes.

"My *dish-catch*, cupboards, boards, and bed, And all I have when we are wed."—*Comical Dialogue between two Country Lovers*. (Nares.)

dish-cloth, **dish-clout**, *s.* A cloth used for washing up dishes, plates, &c.

"A *dish-clout* of Jaquenetta's he wears next his heart for a favour."—*Shaksp.: Love's Labour's Lost*, V. 2.

dish-faced, *a.*

1. Ord. Lang. : Flat-faced. (Scotch.)

2. Sport. : This term describes a dog whose nasal bone is higher at the nose than at the stop—a feature not unfrequently seen in pointers. (Vero Shaw: *Book of the Dog*, p. 39.)

dish-ful, *s.* [DISHFUL.]

dish-heater, *s.* A warming closet attached to a stove or exposed in front of a fire to heat dishes.

dish-holder, *s.* A grasping implement for hot dishes, or for holding them while washing in very hot water.

dish-mustard, *s.* A name given by Turner to *Thlaspi arvense*. (Britten & Holland.)

dish-rack, *s.* A frame in which dishes and plates are placed to drain and dry.

bëll, **böy**; **pöüt**, **jöwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **aş**; **expect**, **Çenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**.
-**çlan**, -**tian** = **shan**. -**tion**, -**sion** = **shün**; -**tion**, -**sion** = **zhün**. -**çious**, -**tious**, -**sious** = **shüs**. -**ble**, -**die**, &c. = **bël**, **dël**.

* **dish-wash**, *s.* Dish-water; hence, anything mean, filthy, or despicable.

"Their fathers . . . were scullions, *dish-wash*, and dirty drabs."—*Nashe: Lenten Stuffe.*

dish-washer, *s.*

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who washes up dishes; a scullery-maid.

2. A device by which dishes are cleaned by agitation, in some cases assisted by brushes or sponges. Among the numerous varieties may be cited the circular rack rotated in a tub with water sufficient to submerge the dishes and plates.

II. Zool.: A provincial name for the pied wagtail.

* **dish-washings**, *s. pl.*

Bot.: *Equisetum hyemale*. (Turner; Britten & Holland.)

dish-water, *s.* Water in which dishes, plates, &c., have been washed.

"All my lady's linen sprinkled
With suds and dish-water!"
Beaumont & Fletcher: *What without Money*, III. 1.

dish, *v. t. & i.* [DISH, *s.*]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: To put into or serve in a dish; to place on a dish ready for serving to table.

2. Figuratively:

* (1) To serve up; to prepare and present.

"For conspiracy,
I know not how it tastes, though it be *dish'd*
For me to try."—*Shakespeare: Winter's Tale*, III. 2.

(2) To frustrate, to foil, to disappoint, to cheat, to ruin. (*Slang*.)

"If another comes with a longer or clearer rent-roll, he's *dish'd*."—*C. Brontë: Jane Eyre*, ch. xix.

(3) To push or strike with the horn. (*Scotch*.)

"He would have gart me trow, that they has horns on their head to *dish* the like o' me."—*Sir A. Wylie*, I. 70.

II. Vehicles, Mach., &c.: To make concave. A wheel is said to be *dish'd* when the tire projects outwardly beyond the plane of the insertion of the spokes in the hub, so that it is concave on one side and convex on the other. [DISH, *s.*, A. II. 2.]

B. Intrans.: To be concave; to be hollow or *dish'd* in the centre; said of wheels. [DISH, *s.*, A. II. 2.]

† To dish out:

Arch.: To form coves by wooden ribs.

* **dis-ha-bil'-i-tate**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *habilitate* (q.v.).]

Scots Law: To disqualify, to disable, to disentitle.

"His posterity *dis-habilitated* to bruike estate or dignity in Scotland."—*Scots: Suppl. Dec.*, p. 264.

* **dis-ha-bil'-i-tation**, **dis-ha-bil-i-ta-ti-oun**, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *habilitation* (q.v.).]

Scots Law: The act of legally depriving a person of honours, privileges, or emoluments.

"All prior acts of *dis-habilitatoun* pronouncit against the posteritie of the said vncle Francis anlytyme Erie Bothwell."—*Acts Chas. I.* (ed. 1814), v. 55.

dis-hā-bille, **des-hā-bille**, *s.* [DESHABILLE.] The same as DESHABILLE (q.v.).

"But to see the fine ladies in their *dis-habille*,
A dress that's sometimes the most studied to kill."
Byron: *Description of Penbridge*.

* **dis-hāb'-it**, *v. t.* [O. Fr. *deshabiter*.]

1. To remove from its habitation; to throw out of place; to dislodge.

"From their fixed beds of time
Had been *dis-habited*."
Shakespeare: *King John*, III. 1.

2. To deprive or empty of inhabitants.

"The *dis-habited* towns afford them [the Irish poor] roosting."—*Carew: Survey of Cornwall*.

* **dis-hāb'-it-ēd**, *pa. par. or a.* [DISHABIT.]

* **dis-hā-bīt'-q-āte**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *habituare* (q.v.); Fr. *deshabituier*.] To make unaccustomed; to disaccustom, to disuse.

"That talk and not action has been alone permitted to the clergy as a body has *dis-habituatēd* them for the conduct of affairs."—*Contemp. Review* (1881), p. 700.

* **dis-hā-ble**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Mid. Eng. *hable* = able (q.v.).]

1. To disable.

2. To dispartage.

"She oft him blamed . . . And him *dis-habiled* quitey."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, II. v. 21.

* **dis-har-mō'-ni-ous**, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *harmonious* (q.v.).] Inharmonious, incongruous, discordant, inconsistent.

"An undue and *dis-harmonious* connection."—*Hallivell: Melanophron*, p. 10.

* **dis-har-mōn'-y**, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *harmony* (q.v.).] A want of or contrariety to harmony; discord, incongruity.

"The confusion caused by their ungoverned working is increased by our being filled with a deeper sense of *dis-harmony*, remorse, and dismay."—*M. Arnold: St. Paul and Protestantism* (1870), p. 111.

* **dis-hā-unt**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *haunt* (q.v.).] To leave any place; to shun.

"He, his wife, children and servants, and hall family, had *dis-haunted* his parish kirk of Birse."—*Spalding*, II. 82.

* **dis-heart**, * **dis-hart**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *heart* (q.v.).] To dishearten.

"He doth *dis-heart* their hearts in whom it reigns."—*Darley: Microcosmos*, p. 42.

dis-heart-en, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *hearten* (q.v.).]

1. To discourage, to dispirit, to deprive of courage or spirits.

"The party from which alone he could expect serious opposition was disheartened and *disheartened*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

* 2. To discourage, to deter (followed by *from*).

"She also urged what she could to *dis-hearten* me from it."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. II.

† For the difference between to *dis-hearten* and to *deter*, see DETER.

dis-heart-ened, *pa. par. & a.* [DISH-HEARTEN.]

* **dis-heart-ened-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *disheartened*; -ness.] The state of being disheartened; dejection, discouragement.

"Great fear fell upon them that saw them; that is, a *dis-heartenedness* and dejection of mind."—*Goodwin: Works*, vol. II, pt. I, p. 176.

dis-heart-en-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISH-HEARTEN.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. As *subst.*: The act of discouraging, dispiriting, or dejecting; discouragement, dejection.

"Lest it give too great *dis-heartening* to your faithful friends."—*Cabbala: L. L. H. to the Duke of Buckingham*.

* **dis-heart-en-mēt**, *s.* [Eng. *dishearten*; -ment.] A state or condition of being disheartened; discouragement, dejection.

"Alan tries his best to stay the growth of a great *dis-heartment* among the people."—*M. C. Hay: Under the Will* (1878), I. 73.

* **dis-heart-sūm**, *a.* [Eng. *dis*; *heart*, and *suff. -sum* = -some.] Saddening, disheartening. (*Scotch*.)

dis-hed, *pa. par. or a.* [DISH, *v.*]

A. As *pa. par.*: (See the verb).

B. As *adjective*:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: Served up or placed on a dish.

2. Fig.: Frustrated, foiled, ruined, cheated. (*Slang*.)

II. Mach. & Vehicles: Having a central depression; hollowed, cup-shaped. Applied to wheels.

dis-hed-out, *s.* A term applied to the sunk cradling employed in vaults, coved ceilings, and domes which are formed by wooden ribs (bracketing) upon which the lath and plastering are secured.

* **dis-hēlm'**, *v. t.* [O. Fr. *disheaulmer*; *des* = Lat. *dis* = away, apart, and O. Fr. *heaulme* = a helmet.] To deprive or divest of a helm or helmet.

"And the Lord of Saynt Pye strake the Lordie Cyfardie on the helme, so that he was *dis-hēlmēd*."—*Berners: Froissart's Chronicle*, vol. II, ch. xlviii.

* **dis-hē'ir** (*h* silent), *v. t.* Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *heir* (q.v.). To debar or incapacitate from inheriting.

"Design'd to hew the imperial cedar down,
Debauch succession, and *dis-heir* the crown."
Dryden: *King and Panther*, III. 704, 705.

* **dis-hērb'-āgo** (*h* silent), *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *herbage* (q.v.).] To deprive of herbage, to make bare or barren.

* **dis-hērb'-āgo-ing** (*h* silent), *pr. par. & s.* [DISHHERBAGE.]

A. As *pr. par.*: (See the verb).

B. As *subst.*: The act of stripping or herbage; the state of being stripped of grass or herbage.

"The snow-casting season . . . hath brought this climate to *dis-hearbage*."—*Udal: Apophth. of Erasmus*, p. 243.

* **dis-hēr'-ing**, *s.* [Pref. *dis*; Eng. *heir*, and *suff. -ing*.] The act of disinheriting.

* **dis-hēr'-is**, * **dis-her-ys**, * **dis-her-ize**, *v. t.* [Eng. *disheir*; -ize.] To disinherit, to put out of an inheritance.

"All Ingles men wold *disheir* him lythly."—*Barbour: Bruce*, II. 103.

* **dis-hēr'-ised**, **dis-hēr'-ized**, *pa. par. or a.* [DISHHERIS.]

* **dis-hēr'-is-ing**, * **dis-hēr'-iz-ing**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISHHERIS.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. As *subst.*: The act of disinheriting.

"... the *disheiriting* of the xviij. confirmed."—*Speed: Henry V.*, bk. IX, ch. xv, § 54.

* **dis-hēr'-i-son**, * **dys-hēr'-i-son**, *s.* [Eng. *disheir*; -on.] The act of disinheriting or cutting off from inheritance.

"To the *disheirion* of you and your posterity for ever."—*Hall: Henry VIII.* (an. 5).

* **dis-hēr'-it**, * **des-er-yt**, * **dis-er-it**, * **dis-her-ett**, * **dis-her-ite**, * **dys-her-yt**, *v. t.* [Fr. *deshériter*; *des* = Lat. *dis* = away, from, and *hériter* = to inherit (q.v.); Port. *desherdar*; Sp. *desherdar*; Ital. *deserdare*.] To disinherit; to deprive or cut off from an inheritance or succession.

"Hwa! I wonder he to *disheirite* me!"—*Havelok*, 2, 547.

* **dis-hēr'-i-tance**, * **dis-her-i-tance**, *s.* [Fr. *deshéritant*, *pr. par. of deshériter*.] The act of disinheriting; the state or condition of being disinherited.

"Having chid me almost to the ruin
Of a *disheirance*."
Beaumont & Fletcher: *Fair Maid of the Inn*, II. 2.

* **dis-hēr'-it-ēd**, * **dis-er-it-ide**, *pa. par. or a.* [DISHHERIT.]

* **dis-hēr'-it-ing**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISHHERIT.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. As *subst.*: The act of disinheriting; disinherence.

"The *disheiriting* of the right heire is alwaies wout to be the beginning of civil wars."—*Stow: Edward the Confessor* (1666).

* **dis-hēr'-it-i-son**, * **dis-her-it-e-son**, *s.* [O. Fr. *diserteison*.] Disinheriting, disinherence.

"Tille alle our heirs grete *disheiriteoun*."
Robert de Brunne, p. 290.

* **dis-hēr'-i-tōr**, *s.* [Eng. *disheir*; -or.] One who disinherits or shuts another out of his inheritance.

* **dis-hēr'-o**, *v. t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *hero* (q.v.).] To render heroic; to reduce from the rank of a hero.

"Has done his best in an underhand, treacherous manner, to *dis-hero* him."—*Carlyle: Miscell.*, IV. 143.

* **di-shēv'-el**, * **di-schev-el**, * **di-schev-ell**, *v. t. & i.* [O. Fr. *descheveler*; Fr. *décheveler*; O. Fr. *des* = Fr. *dé* = Lat. *dis* = away, apart, and O. Fr. *cheval*; Fr. *cheveu*; Lat. *capillum* = hair; Sp. *descabellar*; Ital. *dis-capigliare*.]

A. Transitive:

1. Lit.: To spread the locks or tresses of the hair loosely and carelessly; to throw the hair about negligently; to suffer the hair to hang or flow loosely (obsolete except in the *pa. par.*).

"His mane, *dishevelled*, o'er his shoulders flew."—*Pope: Homer's Iliad*, II. 657.

2. Fig.: To scatter, to disperse.

"All flesh is grass, and all its glory fades
Like the fair flower *dishevelled* in the wind."
Cooper: *Task*, III. 361, 362.

B. Intrans.: To hang or lie loosely and negligently.

"Their hair curling *dishevels* about their shoulders."—*Sir T. Herbert: Travels*, p. 300.

* **di-shōv'-ele**, * **di-schev-ele**, * **dis-sheve-ly**, * **dis-shiv-ill**, *a.* [O. Fr. *deschevele*; Fr. *déchevelé*, *pa. par. of descheveler*; Fr. *décheveler* = to dishevel.]

fāte, **fāt**, **fāre**, amidst, **whāt**, **fāl**, father; **wē**, **wēt**, **hēre**, camel, **hēr**, **thēre**; pine, **pīt**, **sīre**, **sir**, marine; **gō**, **pōt**, or, **wōre**, **wōlf**, **wōrk**, **whō**, **sōn**; **mūte**, **cūb**, **cūre**, **unite**, **cūr**, **rūle**, **fūll**; **trȳ**, **Sȳrian**. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

1. Dishevelled, loose.

"All her here it shous as gold so fyne,
Dishevell, criske, downe hyngyng at her bak."
Chaucer: *Court of Love*, l. 137, 138.

2. With dishevelled hair.

"Dischevele, sans his cappe he rood al bare."
Chaucer: *C. T.*, 685.

dī-shēv'-elled, *pa. par. or a.* [DISHEVEL.]* dī-shēv'-ell-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISHEVEL.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. As *subst.*: The act of throwing or causing the hair to fall loosely or in disorder.

* dī-shēv'-el-mēt, *s.* [Eng. *dishevel*; -ment.] The act of disheveling; the state of being dishevelled. (Curlye.)dish'-fūl, * dish'-fūl, *s.* [Eng. *dish*; -ful(l).]

As much as will fill a dish, or as a dish will hold.

"Sold a small dishfull for a duckat."—*Backstay*: *Voyages*, vol. II, pt. I, p. 230.

dish'-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISH, v.]

A. As *pr. par.*: (See the verb).

B. As *adj.*: Dishied, hollow, concave. [DISH, v., A. II.]

"For the form of the wheels, some make them more dishyng, that is, more concave, by setting off the spokes and felling more outwards."—*Mortimer*.

C. As *substantive*:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of placing on or securing in a dish.

2. *Mach. & Vehicles*: The act or process of making a wheel dishied; the state of being dishied.

dish-ing-out, *s.*

Arch.: Cradling. The timber ribs and pieces for sustaining the lathing and plastering of vaulted ceilings. The same term is applied to the wooden bracketing for carrying the entablature of a shop front. (Gwilt.)

dish-ing-wheel, *s.* A wheel which is dishied.* dīsh'-hō me, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *home* (q.v.).] To deprive of a home; to eject from a home.

"Numbers of poor families being incontinently dishomed to give space for magnificent roadways."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 7, 1892.

dīs-hōn'-ēst (h mute), *a.* [O. Fr. *deshoneste*; Fr. *dishonnête*; *des* = Lat. *dis* = away, apart, and *honeste*, Fr. *honnête* = Lat. *honestus* = honourable; Sp. & Port. *deshonesto*; Ital. *disonesto*.] [HONEST.]

* 1. Disgraced, dishonourable.

"Lo! how his rage dishonest drags along
Hector's dead earth, infectious of wrong!"
Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, xiv. 66, 67.

* 2. Disgracing, disgraceful, ignominious, unbecoming, mean.

"His robe, which spots indelible heaenear,
In rags dishonest flutters with the air."
Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, xiii. 502, 503.

3. Void or destitute of honesty, probity, or good faith; fraudulent, knavish, cheating, not straightforward.

"William was too wise not to know the value of an honest man in a dishonest age."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

4. Characterized by dishonesty or want of good faith; fraudulent, not straightforward.

"If they sometimes ascribed to his dishonest policy what was really the effect of accident or inadvertence, the fault was his own."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

5. Acquired or gained dishonestly.

"Behold, therefore I have smitten mine hand at thy dishonest gain."—*Ezek.* xxii. 13.

* 6. Unchaste, lewd.

"I'll no more of you; besides, you grow dishonest."—*Shakesp.*: *Twelfth Night*, I. 5.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *dishonest* and *knavish*: "*Dishonest* marks the contrary to *honest*; *knavish* marks the likeness to a *knave*. *Dishonest* characterizes simply the mode of action; *knavish* characterizes the agent as well as the action: what is *dishonest* violates the established laws of man; what is *knavish* supposes peculiar art and design in the accomplishment. It is *dishonest* to take anything from another which does not belong to one; it is *knavish* to get it by fraud or artifice, or by imposing on the confidence of another. We may prevent *dishonest* practices by ordinary means of security; but we must not trust ourselves in the company of *knavish* people, if we do not wish to be over-reached." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

* dīs-hōn'-ēst (h mute), *v.t.* [O. Fr. *deshonester*; Sp. & Port. *deshonestar*; Ital. *disonestare*, from Lat. *dehonesto* = to dishonour.]

1. To disgrace, to dishonour.

"Do defile and dishonest the admonitions of the gospel."—*Edm.*: *Pref. to John*.

2. To deflower, to violate.

"As if he should have enticed into his house a faire maiden and done her villanie . . . and then thrust her out dishonested."—*Ferris & Porree*. (Printer to the Reader.)

dīs-hōn'-ēst-ly (h mute), *adv.* [Eng. *dishonest*; -ly.]

* 1. In a dishonourable, disgraceful, or ignominious manner.

" . . . there to be dishonestly slayne."—*Sir J. Elyot*: *The Governour*, bk. II, ch. vi.

* 2. Dishonourably, contumeliously.

"Dishonestly to speake of any wight, she deadly hateth."—*Chaucer*: *House of Curteisie*.

3. In a dishonest or fraudulent manner; contrary to uprightness or probity; with fraudulent intentions or views.

"Most dishonestly he doth deny it."—*Shakesp.*: *Comedy of Errors*, v. 1.

* 4. Lewdly, unchastely.

"She that liveth dishonestly is her father's heave-ness."—*Eccles.* xxii. 4.

dīs-hōn'-ēs-ty, * dīs-hon-es-te (h mute), *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *honesty* (q.v.); Fr. *dishonnété*; Ital. *disonestia*; Sp. *deshonestidad*.]

1. A want of uprightness, probity, or good faith; a disposition to cheat, deceive, or defraud.

"He must perpetually expose his ignorance and dishonesty."—*Jortin*: *Remarks on Eccles. History*.

2. The quality of being dishonest; an absence or want of honesty; a fraudulent or dishonest nature (applied to acts).

3. A dishonest act or conduct; a violation of duty or trust; fraud, cheating.

"Dishonesty and breach of his duty and trust."—*State Trials*: *Duke of Buckingham* (1628).

* 4. Anything which causes disgrace, shame, or dishonour.

"From thousand dishonesties have I him drawn."
Wygot: *Complaynt upon Love*.

* 5. Unchastity, lewdness, incontinence.

"You do, if you suspect me in any dishonesty."—*Shakesp.*: *Merry Wives*, iv. 2.

dīs-hōn'-ōr, * dīs-hon-ōre (h mute), *s.* [Fr. *dishonneur*; *des* = Lat. *dis* = away, from, and *honneur* = honour; Sp. *deshonor*; Ital. *disonore*.]**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. Disgrace, ignominy; anything which injures the honour or reputation; a reproach, a shame.

"I choose the nobler part, and yield my breath,
Rather than bear dishonour, worse than death."
Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, xvi. 111, 112.

2. A reproach, or word of disparagement; calumny.

"So good, that no tongue could ever
Pronounce dishonour of her."
Shakesp.: *Henry VIII.*, II. 3.

II. Comm.: Default made in meeting a bill when presented for payment; failure to pay a promissory note when due. [Notice of Dishonour.]

¶ Notice of Dishonour:

Comm.: If, when a bill is presented for acceptance, the person on whom it is drawn refuses to accept it, or if, when presented for payment, the acceptor refuses to pay it, or if a promissory note is not paid when it falls due, such default is termed *dishonour*; and the holder of the bill or note is bound to give notice to the parties who drew the bill or note, or to those who have negotiated it. This notice is called *notice of dishonour*, and if the holder fails to give notice of the same, the parties who would otherwise have been responsible are discharged from their liability. Notice may be given by word of mouth, or in writing. (Counting-house Dict.)

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *dishonour*, *disgrace*, and *shame*: "*Disgrace* is more than *dishonour* and less than *shame*. The *disgrace* is applicable to those who are not sensible of the *dishonour*, and the *shame* to those who are not sensible of the *disgrace*. The tender mind is alive to *dishonour*; those who yield to their passions, or are hardened in their vicious courses, are alike insensible to *disgrace* or *shame*. *Dishonour* is seldom the consequence of any offence, or offered with any intention of punishing; it lies mostly in the consciousness of the individual. *Disgrace* and *shame* are the direct consequences of mis-

conduct, but *disgrace* attaches to the punishment which lowers a person in his own eyes; *shame* to that which lowers him in the eyes of others: the former is not so degrading nor so exposed to notice as the latter. . . . the fear of *dishonour* acts as a laudable stimulus to the discharge of one's duty; the fear of *disgrace* or *shame* serves to prevent the commission of vices or crimes. A soldier feels it a *dishonour* not to be always at the post of danger, but he is not always sufficiently alive to the *disgrace* of being punished, nor is he deterred from his irregularities by the open *shame* to which he is sometimes put in the presence of his fellow-soldiers. As epithets they likewise rise in sense, and are distinguished by other characteristics: a *dishonourable* action is that which violates the principles of honour; a *disgraceful* action is that which reflects *disgrace*; a *shameful* action is that of which one ought to be fully ashamed: it is very *dishonourable* for a man not to keep his word; very *disgraceful* for a gentleman to associate with those who are his inferiors in station and education; very *shameful* for him to use his rank and influence over the lower orders only to mislead them from their duty: a person is likewise said to be *dishonourable* who is disposed to bring *dishonour* upon himself; but things only are *disgraceful* or *shameful*: a *dishonourable* man renders himself an outcast among his equals; he must then descend to his inferiors, among whom he may become familiar with the *disgraceful* and the *shameful*: men of cultivation are alive to what is *dishonourable*; men of all stations are alive to that which is for them *disgraceful*, or to that which is in itself *shameful*: the sense of what is *dishonourable* is to the superior what the sense of the *disgraceful* is to the inferior; but the sense of what is *shameful* is independent of rank or station, and forms a part of that moral sense which is inherent in the breast of every rational creature. Whoever therefore cherishes in himself a lively sense of what is *dishonourable* or *disgraceful* is tolerably secure of never committing any thing that is *shameful*." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

dīs-hōn'-ōr (h mute), *v.t.* [Fr. *deshonorer*; O. Sp. *deshonorar*; Sp. & Port. *deshonrar*; Ital. *disonorare*.]**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. To disgrace; to bring disgrace, shame, reproach, or ignominy upon; to stain the character of; to damage the reputation of.

"Dishonour not her honourable name."
Shakesp.: *1 Henry VI.* IV. 6.

2. To treat with indignity or ignominy.

"He is dishonoured by a man which ever
Professed to him."
Shakesp.: *Winter's Tale*, I. 2.

3. To disgrace or disfigure by depriving of any ornament, appendage, &c.

"If not dishonoured quite of half, than
The ragged fleece is thin, and thin is worse than
bare."
Dryden: *Orid*; *Metamorphoses* xv.

* 4. To violate the chastity of, to debauch.

II. Comm.: To refuse to accept a bill when presented for acceptance (said of the person on whom the bill is drawn), or to refuse or neglect to pay a bill when presented for payment (said of the person by whom the bill is accepted); to refuse or make default in meeting a promissory note when due.dīs-hōn'-ōr-a-ble (h mute), *a.* [Fr. *dishonorable*.]

1. Destitute or undeserving of honour; unhonoured.

"To find ourselves dishonourable graves."
Shakesp.: *Julius Caesar*, I. 2.

2. Causing or tending to cause dishonour, shame, reproach, or ignominy; disgraceful, dishonouring, mean, base.

"His daughter's hand is deemed the spoil,
Of such dishonourable hroll."
Scott: *Lady of the Lake*, II. 24.

3. In a state or condition of disesteem or neglect; dishonoured, neglected, despised.

"He that is dishonourable in riches, how much more
in poverty?"—*Eccles.* x. 31.

¶ For the difference between *dishonourable*, *disgraceful* and *shameful*, see *DISHONOUR*, s.

dīs-hōn'-ōr-a-ble-ness (h mute), *s.* [Eng. *dishonourable*; -ness.] The quality of being dishonourable.dīs-hōn'-ōr-a-bl'y (h mute), *adv.* [Eng. *dishonourable* (l); -ly.]

1. In a dishonourable, disgraceful, or shameful manner.

"Things that are harshly and dishonourably ascribed."—*Bail: Exmpl.*, vol. I, *Of Religion*.

2. Disrespectfully, without due respect or honour.

"If any should speak dishonourably of her majesty."—*Backlog: Voyages*, III, 166.

***dis-hón-ór-ár-y** (h mute), a. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *honorary* (q.v.).] Bringing dishonour, disgrace, or shame upon; tending to disgrace.

dis-hón-ored (h mute), *pa. par.* or a. [DIS-HONOUR, v.]

dis-hón-ór-ér (h mute), s. [Eng. *dishonour*; -er.]

1. One who dishonours, disgraces, or treats another or anything dishonourably.

"*Dishonourer of Dagon.*"
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 860.

2. A violator of chastity, a debaucher.

dis-hón-ór-íng (h mute), *pr. par., a., & s.* [DIS-HONOUR, v.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. As *subst.*: The act of treating with, or causing dishonour to.

"What thing can be done more to the dishonouring of Christ?"—*Latimer: Sermons*, p. 267.

***dis-horn'**, ***dis-horne**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *horn* (q.v.).] To deprive or divest of horns.

"We'll all present ourselves; *dis-horn* the split,
And mock him home to Windsor."
Shaksp: Merry Wives of Windsor, IV, 4.

***dis-horn'ed**, *pa. par.* or a. [DISHORN.]

***dis-hors'ed**, a. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *horsed* (q.v.).] Dishmounted; on foot, unhorsed.

"Then each, *dishors'd* and drawing, lashed at each."
Tennyson: Enid, 563.

disshort, s. [Pref. *dis* (intens.), Eng. *short* (q.v.).]

1. A deficiency in weight.
2. An injury, anything prejudicial.
3. A disappointment.
4. Displeasure, vexation.

"Quibll made her balth to rage and to dispall,
First that, but cause, they did her aic *disshort*."
A. James VI.: Chron., s. P. III, 452.

***dis-hum'ór** (h mute), s. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *humour*, s. (q.v.).] Ill-humour, peevishness, crossness, impatience.

"Speaking impatiently to servants, or any thing that betrays inattention or *dis humour*, are also criminal."—*Spectator*, No. 424.

***dis-hum'ór** (h mute), *v.t.* Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *humour*, v. (q.v.). To put out of humour, to vex.

"Here were a couple unexpectedly *dis humoured*."
Ben Jonson: Every Man out of his Humour, v. 3.

dī-sī-də, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *dis(a)* (q.v.), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*ida*.]

Bot.: A family of Orchids, tribe Ophreæ.

***dis-íl-lū'sion**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *illusion* (q.v.).] To disillusionize.

"I suppose familiarity *disillusions* one."—*A True Reformer* (1873), vol. II, ch. xli, p. 224.

dis-íl-lū'sion, s. Freedom from illusion.

***dis-íl-lū'sion-ize**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *illusionize* (q.v.).] To free or to deliver from any illusion; to disenchant.

"Trying to *disillusionize* a youth whom the stage glitter with which she is invested has fascinated."
Athenæum, April 1, 1882.

***dis-ím-park'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *impark* (q.v.).] To free from the barriers of a park; to free from restraints or seclusion.

***dis-ím-prison** (prison as *prís'n*), *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *imprison* (q.v.).] To release from prison; to set at liberty.

"The open, violent rebellion and victory of *disimprisoned* anarchy against corrupt, worn-out authority."—*Carlyle: French Revolution*, pt. I, bk. VI, ch. I.

***dis-ím-pró-ve**, *v.t. & i.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *improve* (q.v.).]

1. *Trans.*: To make worse, to deteriorate.
- "Branches which hinder the growth and stock and *disimprove* the fruit."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. II, ser. 4.
2. *Intrans.*: To become worse, to deteriorate.

***dis-ím-pró-ve-mént**, s. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *improvement* (q.v.).] A reduction or bringing from a better to a worse state; a falling off in quality; deterioration.

***dis-in-car-cér-áte**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *incarcerate* (q.v.).] To set at liberty, to set free from prison or confinement, to liberate.

"The arsenical bodies being now coagulated, and kindled into flaming atoms, require dry and warm air, to open the earth for to *disincarcerate* the same venene bodies."—*Harvey*.

dis-in-clín-á-tion, s. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *inclination* (q.v.).] A want of inclination, desire, or propensity; a dislike, an unwillingness, an indisposition.

"The same taste will produce a general disinclination to matrimony."—*Priestley: On History*, lect. 60.

¶ For the difference between *disinclination* and *dislike*, see **DISLIKE**.

dis-in-clí-ne, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *incline* (q.v.).] To produce a disinclination, dislike, or indisposition in; to make averse or indisposed; to alienate the affections or desires from.

"To social scenes by nature *disinclined*."
Cooper: Retirement, 606.

dis-in-clín-ed, *pa. par.* or a. [DISINCLINE.]

dis-in-clín-íng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISINCLINE.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. As *subst.*: The act of making disinclined, indisposed, or averse.

***dis-in-cló-se**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *inclose* (q.v.).] To throw open what has been inclosed; to free from inclosure.

***dis-in-cor-pór-áte**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *incorporate*, v. (q.v.).]

1. To deprive of the rights, powers, or privileges of a corporate body.

2. To detach or separate from a corporation or society.

***dis-in-cor-pór-áte**, a. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *incorporate*, a. (q.v.).] Deprived of the rights, powers, or privileges of a corporate body; detached or separated from a corporation or society.

***dis-in-cor-pór-át-éd**, *pa. par.* or a. [DISINCORPORATE, v.]

***dis-in-cor-pór-át-íng**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISINCORPORATE, v.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. As *subst.*: The same as DISINCORPORATION (q.v.).

***dis-in-cor-pór-á-tion**, s. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *incorporation* (q.v.).] The act of disincorporating; a depriving of the rights, powers, or privileges of a corporate body.

"The king's *disincorporation* of the monks."—*Watson: Life of Sir T. Pope*, p. 41.

***dis-in-cré-ase**, ***dis-én-cré-ase**, s. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *increase* (q.v.).] A decrease, a diminution.

"Without addition or *disincrease*."
Chaucer (I): Blacke Knight.

***dis-in-dí-vid-u-ál-ize**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *individualize* (q.v.).] To deprive of individuality or character.

"He was answered 'with a manner not, indeed, wholly *disindividualized*.'"—*Miss Brontë: Vilette*, ch. xiv.

dis-in-fect', *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *infect* (q.v.).] To free or cleanse from infection; to cause to be no longer infectious.

dis-in-fect'-ant, s. [Eng. *disinfect*; -ant.] A substance which destroys poisonous gases, or decomposes the bodies from which they proceed. It also destroys the specific contagia of disease. Disinfectants differ in their action. Some of the most powerful, as chlorine, chloride of lime, act by uniting with the hydrogen of the offensive body. Others oxidize the gas or vapour; as the fumes of nitric acid when poured on a red-hot brick. Others, by removing water, and coagulating albumen, as carbolic acid, creasote, sulphuric acid, chloride of zinc, corrosive sublimate, &c. Sulphate of iron unites with hydrogen sulphide, forming ferrous sulphide, and liberating sulphuric acid. Sulphur dioxide, easily prepared by burning sulphur, is a powerful disinfectant. It decomposes sulphuretted hydrogen, removes oxygen from organic bodies, and also appears to immediately destroy infections produced from the presence of a fungus. Quicklime

absorbs gases from the air, and abstracts water from organic bodies. Finely powdered charcoal is a valuable disinfectant, from its power of absorbing gases. Permanganate of potassium is a powerful oxidizing agent; a solution of it exposed in a wide dish in a sick room absorbs and oxidizes the offensive smell. It is also very useful for disinfecting water for drinking purposes where the supply is bad.

dis-in-fect'-éd, *pa. par.* or a. [DISINFECT.]

dis-in-fect'-íng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISINFECT.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. As *subst.*: The act of purifying from anything infectious.

dis-in-fect'-tion, s. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *infection* (q.v.).] The act of purifying from infectious or contagious matter, &c.

dis-in-fect'-ór, s. [Eng. *disinfect*; -or.] An apparatus for disseminating a gas, vapour, or fine spray for the purification of the air and the counteraction of contagious influences. The modes are various: Atomizers for spraying; vessels in which gases are eliminated by chemical action; vapours generated by the heat of lamps beneath vessels containing the ingredients; blowers by which a medicated atmosphere is diffused; trays in which the materials are exposed to the ordinary currents of air; pastilles for burning; odours and perfumes for disguising; earth and charcoal for absorbing. (*Knight*.)

***dis-in-flá-me**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *inflame* (q.v.).] To divest or deprive of ardour or enthusiasm.

"Why are your hot spirits so quickly *disinflamed*?"
Chapman: Homer's Iliad, xli.

***dis-in-gén-u-í-tý**, s. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *ingenuity* (q.v.).] Unfairness; want of candour; disingenuousness.

"They contract a habit of ill-nature and *disingenuity* necessary to their affairs, and the temper of those upon whom they are to work."—*Clarendon: Civil War*, I, 321.

dis-in-gén-u-ó-us, a. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *ingenious* (q.v.).]

1. (*Of persons*): Not ingenious; wanting in frankness, openness, or candour; making use of or given to underhand practices; mean, not straightforward.

"Persons entirely *disingenuous*, who really do not believe the opinions they defend."—*Hume: Principles of Morals*, § 1.

2. (*Of things*): Mean, underhand; not open or candid; unbecoming.

"But no artifice could be more *disingenuous*."—*Macaulay: Hist. of Eng.*, ch. I.

dis-in-gén-u-ó-us-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *disingenuous*; -ly.] In a disingenuous, mean, underhand or unfair manner; not ingeniously, openly, or candidly.

"He *disingenuously* hints a doubt of it by his words."—*Secker: Ans. to Dr. Mather's Observations*.

dis-in-gén-u-ó-us-ness, s. [Eng. *disingenuous*; -ness.] The quality or state of being disingenuous; a want or absence of frankness, openness, or candour.

"He behaved with a pusillanimity and *disingenuousness* which deprived him of all claim to respect or pity."—*Macaulay: Hist. of Eng.*, ch. xv.

***dis-in-háb-ít**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *inhabit* (q.v.).] [DISHABIT.] To deprive or clear of inhabitants; to depopulate.

"There were nothing but exceeding rough mountains . . . utterly *disinhabited* and void of people."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, III, 374.

dis-in-háb-it-éd, *pa. par.* or a. [DISINHABIT.]

***dis-in-hér-í-són**, s. [DISINHERIT.]

1. The act of disinheriting or cutting off from any hereditary succession.

"To the perill, slander, and *disinherition* of the king's majesty, and his noble son Prince Edward."—*State Trials: Earl of Surrey* (1546).

2. The state or condition of being disinherited.

"The adultery of the woman is worse, as bringing badruity into a family, and *disinheritions* or great injuries to the lawful children."—*Jer. Taylor*.

dis-in-hér-ít, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *inherit* (q.v.).]

1. *Li.*: To cut off from an hereditary right; to deprive of an inheritance, or of the right of succeeding as an heir to any property or right which by law or custom would or

fáte, **fát**, **fáre**, amidst, whát, fáll, father; wé, wét, hère, camel, hër, thère; píne, pít, síre, sir, marine; gó, pót, or, wóre, wólf, wórk, whó, sòn; müte, cüb, cüre, unite, cür, rôle, fáll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = é. ey = ä. qu = kw.

should devolve on him in the ordinary course of descent.

"Until that act of Parliament be repealed
Whereby my son is disinherited."

Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., l. 1.

* 2. *Fig.* To deprive of possession or right over; to dispossess, to eject.

"Stoop thy pale visage through an amber cloud,
And disinherit chaos, that reigns here."
Milton: *Comus*, 333, 334.

dis-in-her'-it-an-çe, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *inheritance*.]

1. The act of disinheriting.

"Sedition tendeth to the disinheritance of the king."
State Trials: *W. Stroud* (1620).

2. The state or condition of being disinherited.

dis-in-her'-it-éd, *pa. par. or a.* [DISINHERIT.]

dis-in-her'-it-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISINHERIT.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The act of cutting off from an inheritance; disinheritance.

* **dis-in-hū-me**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *inhume* (q.v.).] To disinter, to exhume.

* **dis-in-sure** (*sure as shūr*), *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *insure* (q.v.).] To render insecure, to put in danger.

* **dis-in'-tē-grā-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *integrate* (q.v.), and suff. *-able*.] Capable of disintegration; that may or can be disintegrated.

dis-in-tē-grā-te, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *integrate* (q.v.).] To separate or break up a solid into its integrant particles; to reduce to fragments or powder.

dis-in-tē-grāt-éd, *pa. par. or a.* [DISINTEGRATE.]

dis-in-tē-grāt-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISINTEGRATE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The process of separating a solid into its integrant parts; disintegration.

dis-in-tē-grā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *dis* = away, apart, and *integratio* = a making whole; *integer* = whole.] [INTEGER.]

I. Literally:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The breaking asunder of a solid body into its integrant parts.

2. *Geol.*: The wearing down of rocks caused chiefly by the slow action of frosts, rains, and other atmospheric influences. The facility with which some kinds of rocks are acted upon by these influences depends partly on their chemical composition, partly on the aggregation of their particles, and partly on the readiness with which they absorb moisture.

II. Fig.: A solution of integrity, a reduction into component parts.

"The character, therefore, underwent a marked disintegration by severance into distinct parts."
W. E. Gladstone: *Studies on Homer* (1855), vol. II, § 11, p. 44.

dis-in-tē-grāt-ōr, *s.* [Eng. *disintegrate* (e); -or.]

1. A machine for grinding or pulverizing bones, guano &c., for manure.

"Some firms use the disintegrator for grinding the clay. . . . This machine . . . may be briefly described as a series of cages of iron bars, which are made to revolve rapidly in alternately different directions."
G. A. Redgrave, in *Cassell's Technical Educator*, pt. II, p. 267.

2. A mill in which grain is broken into a fine dust by beaters projecting from the faces of parallel metallic discs revolving in contrary directions. The grain is fed in at the centre, and in falling is caught by the horizontal bars which project from the rapidly rotating discs. The grain acquires a vertical motion which by centrifugal impulse is caused to run the gauntlet of the beaters, which are in concentric series, and run in alternate directions and at high velocity. (*Ætnight*.) [FLOUR-MILL.]

dis-in-tēr, * **dis-in-ter-re**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *inter* (q.v.).]

1. *Lit.*: To unbury, to take out of a grave or the earth; to exhume.

"Isis (their goddesses now) I'll disinterre."
May: *Lucan*, bk. IX.

2. *Fig.*: To bring to light, as from obscurity or oblivion.

"The philosopher, the saint, or the hero, the wise, the good, or the great man, very often lie hid and concealed in a plebeian, which a proper education might have disinterred."
—*Addison*: *Spectator*, No. 215.

* **dis-in-tēr-essed**, *a.* [Fr. *désintéressé* = disinterested, *pa. par.* of *désintéresser* = to get rid of all interest in.] Disinterested. [DISINTERESTED.]

"All men are not wise enough, and good, and disinterested."
—*Bp. Taylor*: *Rule of Conscience*, bk. II, ch. III.

* **dis-in-tēr-ess-ment**, * **dis-in-tēr-ess-ment**, *s.* [Fr. *désintéressement*] Disinterestedness, impartiality, fairness.

"He has managed some of the charges of the kingdom with known ability, and laid them down with entire disinterestedness."
—*Prior*: *Postscript to his Preface*.

* **dis-in-tēr-est**, *s. & a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *interest* (q.v.).]

A. As substantive:

1. That which is contrary or prejudicial to one's interest, wishes, or prosperity; a disadvantage, a prejudice.

"That there be no prejudice done to my true Church, nor disinterest to thy kingdom."
—*More*: *Expos. of the Seven Churches*, p. 73.

2. An indifference to private profit or advantage.

B. As adj.: Disinterested, impartial.

"The measures they shall walk by shall be disinterested and even."
—*Bp. Taylor*.

* **dis-in-tēr-est**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *interest* (q.v.).]

1. To separate or disengage from some interest or party.

"If he would disinterest himself from the queen."
—*Camden*: *Queen Elizabeth* (an. 1597).

2. To cease to pay interest to on moneys borrowed.

"In order to abolish this foreign intervention in the financial affairs of the Regency it is necessary to disinterest the foreign creditors."
—*Daily Telegraph*, February 24, 1882.

* **dis-in-tēr-est-éd**, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *interested* (q.v.).]

1. Without any personal interest or concern; not interested or concerned, indifferent, unconcerned.

"How disinterested are they of all worldly matters."
—*Bp. Taylor*: *Contemplations*, bk. I, ch. x.

2. Unbiased, impartial; uninfluenced by hope of private advantage or profit; unselfish.

"Each count thereupon names his colleague, and a contest of disinterested modesty takes place."
—*Lewis*: *Cred. Early Rom. Hist.* (1855), ch. xII, pt. I, § 9.

dis-in-tēr-est-éd-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *disinterested*; -ly.] In a disinterested, unselfish, or generous manner.

"Act as disinterestedly or generously as you please, self still is at the bottom."
—*Shaftesbury*: *Freedom of Wit & Humour*, pt. III, § 3.

dis-in-tēr-est-éd-ness, *s.* [Eng. *disinterested*; -ness.] The quality of being disinterested; indifference to private interest, profit, or advantage; unselfishness.

"That perfect disinterestedness and self-devotion of which man seems to be incapable."
—*Mucawley*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

* **dis-in-tēr-est-ing**, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *interesting* (q.v.).] Uninteresting; creating or exciting no feelings of interest.

"Long quotations of disinteresting passages."
—*Warburton*: *Letter to Birch*.

dis-in-tēr-ment, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *interment* (q.v.).] The act of disinterring or exhuming; exhumation.

dis-in-tēr-red, *pa. par. or a.* [DISINTER.]

dis-in-tēr-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISINTER.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The act of exhuming; disinterment.

* **dis-in-thrall**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *inthrall* (q.v.).] To disenrall; to free from thralldom or servitude.

dis-in-thrall'ed, *pa. par. or a.* [DISINTHRALL.]

* **dis-in-thrall-ing**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISINTHRALL.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The act of disenralling; disenrallment.

* **dis-in-thrāl'-ment**, *s.* [Eng. *disinthrall*; -ment.] The act of disenralling, or freeing from thralldom or servitude.

* **dis-in-tri-cāte**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *intricate* (q.v.).] To free from intricacy; to disentangle.

"It is therefore necessary to disintricate the question."
—*Sir W. Hamilton*.

* **dis-in-ū-re**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *inure* (q.v.).] To render unaccustomed or unused; to make unfamiliar with.

"We are hindered and disinured by this course of licensing."
—*Milton*: *Areopagitica*.

* **dis-in-ū-red**, *pa. par. or a.* [DISINURE.]

* **dis-in-val-id'-i-tŷ**, *s.* [Pref. *dis* (intens.), and Eng. *invalidity* (q.v.).] Want of validity or force; invalidity.

"So well may I do, in respect of the disinvalidity and disproportion of them."
—*Montague*: *Appeal to Caesar*, p. 136.

* **dis-in-vest'-i-tū-re**, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *investiture* (q.v.).] The act of divesting or depriving of investiture.

* **dis-in-vig'-ōr-āte**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *invigorate* (q.v.).] To deprive of vigour; to weaken, to relax, to enervate.

"This soft and warm and disinigorating climate."
—*Sydney Smith*: *Letters* (1844).

* **dis-in-vite**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *invite* (q.v.).] To retract or recall an invitation.

"I was, upon his highness's intimation, sent to disinvite them."
—*Sir J. Pinett*: *Foreign Ambassadors*, p. 142.

dis-in-vit-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISINVITE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The act of retracting or recalling an invitation.

* **dis-in-volve**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *involve* (q.v.).]

1. To set free, to disentangle.

"And for that second, it is indeed disinvolved of those former difficulties."
—*More*: *Antidote against idolatry*.

2. To unroll, to unfold.

"And for thee,
Creation universal calls around,
To disinvolve the moral world."
—*Young*: *Night Thoughts*, li. 256-60.

dis-in-vōl ved, *pa. par. or a.* [DISINVOLVE.]

dis-in-vōlv-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISINVOLVE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The act of unrolling, unfolding, or disentangling.

dis-jāsk'ed, **dis-jāsk'-it**, *a.* [A corruption of Lat. *disjectus* = broken down.]

1. Jaded, decayed, exhausted, worn out.

"In the morning after the coronation I found myself in a very disjunct state."
—*Galt*: *The Steamboat*, p. 261.

2. Worn, out of repair, dilapidated.

"Tat the first broken disjunct-looking road that makes for the hills."
—*Scott*: *Old Mortality*, ch. XII.

* **dis-jēc'-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *disjectus*, *pa. par.* of *disjicio* = to scatter, to break to pieces: *dis* = away, apart, and *jacio* = to throw.] A scattering, putting to flight, or breaking up.

"The sudden disjection of Pharaoh's host."
—*Bishop Horley*: *Bib. Criticism*, VI. 354.

dis-join', *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *desjoindre*; Fr. *déjoindre*; Lat. *disjungo*: O. Fr. *des* = Fr. *dé* = Lat. *dis* = away, apart, and Fr. *joindre* = Lat. *jungo* = to join.]

A. Trans.: To separate, to part, to disunite, to disconnect, to sunder, to sever, to dissever.

"The abuse of greatness is, when it disjoins Remorse from power."
—*Shakesp.*: *Julius Caesar*, II. 1.

* **B. Intransitive**:

1. To be parted, severed, or separated.

2. To part, to rid one's self.

"Till breathless he disjoined."
—*Shakesp.*: *Venus & Adonis*, 541.

dis-join'ed, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *joined* (q.v.).] Separated, disconnected.

"To form a series, not too far disjoined."
—*Herschel*: *Astronomy* (1858), § 303.

dis-join-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISJOIN.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

cel, **boy**; **pōt**, **jōw**; **cat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **chin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **ſ**
-cian, **-tian** = **shān**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shūn**; **-tion**, **-gion** = **zhūn**. **-cious**, **-tious**, **-sious** = **shūs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bēl**, **dēl**

C. As *subst.*: The act of separating, disconnecting, disuniting, or sundering.

dis-joint, *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *desjoinct*, pa. par. of *desjoindre* = to disjoint (q.v.).]

A. Transitive:

I. Literally:

1. To put out of joint; to separate parts united at the joints.

"Yet what could swords or poisonous racks or flame,
But mangle and disjoint the brittle frame?"
Prior: *Henry & Emma*.

2. To separate or break up a body composed of pieces joined together.

"Some half-ruined wall,
Disjointed and about to fall."
Longfellow: *Tales of a Wayside Inn* (Interlude).

II. Figuratively:

1. To put out of joint, to make out of working order; to derange.

"The government was disjointed."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xl.

2. To break the natural connection or coherence of; to make incoherent or disconnected. (Only used in the pa. par.)

"The constancy of your wit was not wont to bring forth such disjointed speeches."—Sidney.

*** B. Intrans.:** To fall in pieces.

"Let the frame of things disjoint, both the worlds suffer."
Shaksp.: *Macbeth*, III. 2.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to disjoint and to dismember: "The terms here spoken of derive their distinct meaning and application from the signification of the words joint and member. A limb of the body may be disjointed if it be so put out of the joint that it cannot act; but the body itself is dismembered when the different limbs or parts are separated from each other. So in the metaphorical sense our ideas are said to be disjointed when they are so thrown out of their order that they do not fall in with one another; and kingdoms are said to be dismembered where any part or parts are separated from the rest." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

*** dis-joint**, *** dis-joynt**, *** dis-joynte**, *a. & s.* [O. Fr. *desjoinct*, pa. par. of *desjoindre*.]

A. As adj.: Disjointed, out of order.

"Thinking, by our late dear brother's death,
Our state to be disjoint and out of frame."
Shaksp.: *Hamlet*, I. 2.

B. As subst.: A dilemma, a difficulty, a predicament.

"Synnes that I stonde in this disjoynt."
Chaucer: *C. T.*, 14, 822.

dis-joint-éd, *pa. par. or a.* [DISJOINT, *v.*]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb).

B. As adjective:

I. Lit.: Broken up.

"Whitening amid disjointed stones."
Scott: *Marmion*, II. 31.

II. Figuratively:

1. Disconnected, incoherent.

"The images her troubled face forms
Are incoherent, wild; her words disjointed."
Smith.

† 2. Out of order; out of joint.

dis-joint-éd-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *disjointed*; *-ly*.] In a disjointed, disconnected, or incoherent manner.

dis-joint-éd-nèss, *s.* [Eng. *disjointed*; *-ness*.] The quality of being disjointed, unconnected, or incoherent.

dis-joint-ing, *** dis-joynt-ing**, *pr. par., c. & s.* [DISJOINT, *v.*]

A. & B. * *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The act of separating, severing, or disconnecting; the state of being disjointed.

"That poor disjointing
That only strong necessity thrust on you."
Beaumont & Fletcher: *Double Marriage*, IV. 1.

*** dis-joint-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *disjoint*; *-ly*.] In a disjointed or divided state; separately.

"No one virtue can be without another; when they are perfect, then they are joined; but, disjointly, no way can they be perfect."—Sir M. Sandey: *Essays* (1834), p. 6.

*** dis-jū-ge**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *judge* (q.v.).] To deprive, divest, or strip of the rank or position of a judge.

"The two Chief Justices were . . . disjudget and put to fines and ransoms."—State Trials: *Dr. J. Henck*.

*** dis-jū-dī-cā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *dis* = apart, and *judicatio* = a judging; *judico* = to judge.] Judgment, determination, discrimination.

"The disposition of the organ is of great importance in the disjunctions we make of colours."—Boyle on Colours.

dis-jūnet, *a.* [Lat. *disjunctus*, pa. par. of *disjungo* = to disjoint, separate: *dis* = away, apart, and *jungo* = to join.]

*** A. Ordinary Language:**

1. Separated, distinct.

"Meer arbitrary will as *disjunct* from his other attributes."—Glanvill: *Pre-existence of Souls*, ch. vii.

2. Containing an alternative.

"That *disjunct* charge of either living chastely, or marrying a wife whom they may not divorce."—Bp. Hall: *Honour of Married Clergy*.

B. Entom.: An epithet applied to insects whose head, thorax, and abdomen are separated by a deep incision.

disjunct-motion, *s.*

Music: A term used when the sounds in a movement move by skips, e.g., C, F, D, G.

disjunct-tetrachords, *s. pl.*

Music: Tetrachords having such a relation to each other that the lowest interval of the upper is one note above the highest interval of the lower.

*** dis-jūnō-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *disjunctio* = a disjointing, from *disjunctus*, pa. par. of *disjungo*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of disjointing; disunion, separation.

"There's no disjunction to be made."

Shaksp.: *Winter's Tale*, IV. 3.

2. *Logic*: A disjunctive proposition.

"One side or other of the following disjunction is true."—Foley: *Evidences*, pt. I, ch. III.

dis-jūnet-ive, *a. & s.* [Fr. *disjonctif*; Ital. *disjunctivo*; Sp. *disjunctivo*, from Lat. *disjunctivus*, from *disjunctus*, pa. par. of *disjungo*.]

A. As adjective:

*** I. Ordinary Language:**

1. Tending to disjoint, disconnect, or separate; disjointing. (II. 1.)

2. Incapable of union.

"Whose atoms are of that *disjunctive* nature, as not to be united in a sufficient number to make a visible mass."—Grew.

II. Technically:

1. *Gram.*: Expressive of or marking separation or opposition; a term applied to those conjunctions which unite sentences or parts of sentences in construction, but divide or disjoint the sense: as, Socrates was wise, but Alcibiades was not. Such conjunctions are, or else, *but*, &c.

"Others [conjunctions] termed *disjunctive* connect sentences while they seem to disjoint their meanings."—Beattie: *Moral Science*, pt. I, ch. I, § 3.

2. *Logic*:

(1) A *disjunctive proposition* is one which expresses the relation (apparently) of two or more judgments which cannot be true together, and one or other of which must be true, as: "Either the Bible is false, or holiness ought to be followed." (Thomson.)

(2) A *disjunctive syllogism* is when the major proposition is *disjunctive*, as: The earth moves in a circle, or an ellipse. But it does not move in a circle. Therefore it moves in an ellipse. (Watts.)

B. As substantive:

1. *Gram.*: A disjunctive particle: as, or, nor, neither, but, else.

"Of these disjunctives some are simple, some adverbative."—Harris: *Hermes*, II. 2.

2. *Logic*: A disjunctive proposition.

dis-jūnet-ive-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *disjunctive*; *-ly*.] In a disjunctive manner; separately, distinctly.

"What he observes of the numbers *disjunctively* and apart, reason suggests to be applicable to the whole body united."—More: *Decay of Piety*.

*** dis-jūnet-ūre**, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *junction* (q.v.).] The act of separating, or disuniting; the state of being disunited.

"Those bruises, disjunctions, or breakings of bones."—Goodwin: *Works*, vol. II, pt. IV, p. 347.

*** dis-jū-ne**, *** dō-jū-ne**, *** dis-joon**, *** dis-ione**, *s.* [O. Fr. *desjune*; Fr. *déjeuner*.] Breakfast.

"Than in the morning up scho gat,
And on hir hair and hir disjune."
Bannatyne: *Poems*, p. 216, st. 5.

¶ To make a *disjune of*: To swallow up at a single meal, to annihilate at one attack.

"A fifth part of them were able to make a *disjune* of all the Gordons when at their best."—Baillie: *Letters*, I. 60.

disk, *s.* [Disc.]

I. A quoit.

"Far as an able arm the disk can send."

Pope: *Homer*, *Iliad*, xxiii. 811.

2. The face of the sun, moon, &c., as it appears to the eye.

"Where finds Philosophy her eagle eye,
With which she gazes at you burning disk
Un dazzled?"

Copey: *Task*, I. 712-14.

¶ For other meanings and uses of *disk*, see Disc.

*** dis-kind-nèss**, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *kindness* (q.v.).]

1. Want or absence of kindness, affection, or goodwill; unkindness.

2. An act of unkindness or malignity; injury, hurt.

"He that pulls down his neighbour's house does him a *diskindness*."—Search: *Light of Nature* (Intro.).

*** dis-knōw**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *know* (q.v.).] To disown, to refuse to acknowledge.

"And when he shall (to light thy sinful load)
Put manhood on, *disknow* him not for God."

Sylvestre: *The Laws*, 851.

*** dis-lā-de**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *lade* (q.v.).] To unlade, to unload.

"Egeons full-fruited gallees are *disladed*."

Heywood: *Troia Britannica* (1609).

*** dis-lād-ŷ**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *lady* (q.v.).] To deprive of the position or character of a lady.

*** dis-lān-dēr**, *v. & s.* [DISCLANDER.]

*** dis-lāw-yēr**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *lawyer* (q.v.).] To deprive of the rank, position, or standing of a lawyer.

"They had *dislawyered* him."—North: *Life of Lord Guilford*, II. 257.

*** dis-leaf-ing**, *s.* [Pref. *dis*; Eng. *leaf*, and suff. *-ing*.] The loss or deprivation of leaves.

"Its boughs, with their huddles and *disleafings*."—Carlyle: *Heroes & Hero-worship*, lect. I, p. 82.

*** dis-lē-all**, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and O. Fr. *leal*.] [DISLOYAL.] Disloyal, dishonourable.

"Disleall knight, whose coward courage chose
To wreake itself on beast all innocent."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, II. v. 5.

*** dis-lē-ave**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *leaf* (pl. leaves).] To deprive of leaves.

"There Auster never roars, nor hail *disleaves*
Th' immortal grove, nor any branch bereaves."
Sylvester: *Motives*, 666.

*** dis-lik-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *dislike* (q.v.); *-able*.] Deserving of being disliked; unpleasant, disagreeable.

"On the whole, as matters go, that is not the mo' *dislikeable*."—Carlyle: *Opticist*.

dis-like, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *like*, *s.* (q.v.).]

1. A feeling of disinclination, disapprobation, or aversion; an absence of fondness or affection; distaste, repugnance.

"John Dalrymple was regarded with incurable distrust and *dislike*."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xlii.

* 2. Discord, disagreement, dissension.

"This said Aletes, and a murmuring rose
That shew'd *dislike* among the Christian peers."

Fairfax: *Godfrey of Boulogne*.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *dislike*, *disgust*, *displeasure*, *disatisfaction*, and *distaste*: "Dislike and dissatisfaction denote the feeling or sentiment produced either by persons or things; displeasure, that produced by persons only; distaste and disgust, that produced by things only. In regard to persons, *dislike* is the sentiment of equals and persons unconnected; *displeasure* and *dissatisfaction*, of superiors, or such as stand in some sort of relation to us. Strangers may feel a *dislike* upon seeing each other; parents or masters may feel *displeasure* or *dissatisfaction*: the former sentiment is occasioned by their supposed faults in character; the latter by their supposed defective services. I *dislike* a person for his assumption or loquacity, I am *displeased* with him for his carelessness, and *dissatisfied* with his labour. The *displeasure* is awakened by whatever is done amiss; the *dissatisfaction* is caused by what happens amiss or contrary to our expectation. Accordingly, the word *dissatisfaction* is not confined to persons of a particular rank, but to the nature of the connection which subsists between them. Whoever does not receive what he thinks himself entitled to from another is *dissatisfied*. A servant may be *dissatisfied* with the treatment he meets with from his master; and may be said therefore to express *dissatisfaction*, though not *displeasure*. In regard to things, *dislike* is a casual feeling not arising from any specific cause. A *dissatisfaction* is connected with our desires and expect-

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, campl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūrē, unite, cūr, rūle, fāl; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē. ey = ā. qu = kw.

tations: we *dislike* the performance of an actor from one or many causes, or from no apparent cause; but we are *dissatisfied* with his performance if it fall short of what we were led to expect. In order to lessen the number of our *dislikes* we ought to endeavour not to *dislike* without a cause; and in order to lessen our *dissatisfaction*, we ought to be moderate in our expectation. *Dislike*, *dislike*, and *disgust* rise on each other in their signification. The *dislike* is more than the *dislike*, and the *disgust* more than the *dislike*. The *dislike* is a partial feeling, quickly produced and quickly subsiding; the *dislike* is a settled feeling, gradually produced, and permanent in its duration; the *disgust* is either transitory or otherwise; momentarily or gradually produced, but stronger than either of the two others . . .

(2) He thus discriminates between *dislike* and *dissatisfaction*. "Dislike applies to what one has or does; *dissatisfaction* only to what one does or we *dislike* the thing we have, or *dislike* to do the thing; but we are *dissatisfied* to do the thing. They express a similar feeling that differs in degree. The *dissatisfaction* is but a small degree of *dislike*: the *dislike* marks something contrary; the *dissatisfaction* does not amount to more than the absence of an inclination. None but a disobliging temper has a *dislike* to comply with reasonable requests; but the most obliging disposition may have an occasional *dissatisfaction* to comply with a particular request." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

dis-like, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *like*, *v.* (q.v.).]

1. To have a feeling of dislike, repugnance, or aversion towards; to regard with repugnance or disinclination.

"Whom he disliked as much as it was in his easy nature to *dislike* anybody."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, vol. II, ch. ix.

* 2. To displease.

"I'll do it, but it *dislikes* me."

Shakesp.: *Othello*, II. 3.

* 3. To express disapprobation of.

"I never heard any soldier *dislike* it."—Shakesp.: *Measure for Measure*, I. 2.

¶ For the difference between to *dislike* and to *disapprove*, see *DISAPPROVE*.

dis-like, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *like*, *a.* (q.v.).] Unlike.

"Two states then there be after death . . . *dislike* in condition."—Andrewes: *Sermons*, II. 52.

dis-lik'ed, *pa. par. or a.* [DISLIKE, *v.*]

dis-lik'e-rül, *a.* [Eng. *dislike*; -*rül*(l).] Full of dislike or disaffection; disaffected, disagreeable, unpleasant.

"Now were it not, Sir Scudamour, to you *Dislike* full paine so and a task to take."—Spenser: *F. Q.*, IV. ix. 40.

dis-like-li-hood, *s.* [Eng. *dislike*; -hood.] Unlikelihood, improbability.

dis-like-ly, *a.* [Eng. *dislike*; -ly.] Unlikely, improbable.

dis-like-en, *v.t.* [Eng. *dislike*, and *v. suff. -en* (q.v.).] To make unlike, to disguise.

"Muffle your face,
Dissemble you, and, as you can, *dislike*
The truth of your own seeming."—Shakesp.: *Winter's Tale*, IV. 4.

dis-lik'-ened, *pa. par. or a.* [DISLIKE, *v.*]

dis-like-nēss, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *likeness* (q.v.).] Unlikeness, dissimilitude, dissimilarity.

"That which is not designed to represent anything but itself can never mislead us from the true apprehension of anything by its *dislikeness* to it."—Locke: *Human Understanding*, bk. III, ch. IV.

dis-lik'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *dislike*(e); -*ēr*.] One who dislikes, disapproves, or disrelishes.

"Among many *dislikers* of the queen's marriage."—Speed: *Queen Marie*, bk. ix, ch. xxiii, § 28.

dis-lik'-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISLIKE, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The act or state of feeling dislike, repugnance, or aversion towards anything.

"The consideration whereof bred an utter *disliking* in the whole company."—Sir F. Drake: *The World Encompassed*, p. 88.

dis-limb (*b* silent), *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *limb* (q.v.).] To tear limb from limb; to tear the limbs from.

***dis-lim'bed** (*b* silent), *pa. par. or a.* [DIS-LIMB.]

***dis-limn'** (*n* silent), *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *limn* (q.v.).] To strike out of a picture, to obliterate, to efface.

"That which is now a horse, even with a thought,
The rack *dislimns*."
Shakesp.: *Antony & Cleopatra*, IV. 14.

***dis-link'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *link* (q.v.).] To unlink, to disjoin, to separate.

"There a group of girls
In circle waited, whom the electric shock
Dislinked with shrieks and laughter."
Tennyson: *Princess* (Prol.).

***dis-live'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *live* (q.v.); or perhaps *dis*, and Eng. *life* (q.v.).] To deprive of life.

"Telemachus *dislived* Amphimedon."
Chapman: *Homer's Odyssey*, xxii.

***dis-lō'ad**, ***dis-lō'ad-in**, *v.i.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *load* (q.v.).] To unload, to discharge a cargo.

"No ship, crear, boat, &c., aught to *disload* in or break bulk until the tyne they come to the said burch."—Acts Charles I. (ed. 1814), v. 630.

dis-lō-cāte, *v.t.* [Low Lat. *dislocatus*, *pa. par. of disloco* = to move from its place: Lat. *dis* = away, apart, and *locus* = a place.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.:* To put out of or remove from its proper place; to displace.

"After some time the strata on all sides of the globe were *dislocated*, and their situation varied."—Woodward.

2. *Fig.:* To disturb, to derange.

"Our civil wars hath lately *dislocated* all relations."
—Fuller: *Worthies*; *Barkshire*.

II. Surg.: To move or force a bone from its socket, cavity, or place of articulation.

"They are apt enough to *dislocate* and tear
Thy flesh and bones."—Shakesp.: *Lea*, IV. 2.

***dis-lō-cāte**, *a.* [Low Lat. *dislocatus*.] Dislocated.

dis-lō-cāt-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [DISLOCATE, *v.*]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb).

B. As adjective:

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Moved or put out of the proper place; displaced.

2. *Surg.:* Moved or forced; as a bone from its socket, cavity, or place of articulation.

dis-lō-cāt-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISLOCATE, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The same as DISLOCATION (q.v.).

dis-lō-cā-tion, *s.* [Fr. *dislocation*; Sp. *dislocación*; Ital. *dislocazione*, from Low Lat. *dislocatus*, *pa. par. of disloco* = to put out of place.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Literally:*

(1) A putting out of or removing out of the proper place; a displacing; the state of being dislocated.

"One might hear his bones crack, and after the *dislocation* they were set again."—Howell: *Letters*, bk. I, § 1, lett. 18.

(2) A removing from the proper order or arrangement; a disturbing, a derangement.

"I prefer the common opinion which preventeth such *dislocation* of the months."—Raleigh: *History of the World*, bk. II, ch. III, § 7.

(3) The state of being displaced or moved out of the proper place.

"The posture of rocks, often leaning or prostrate, shows that they had some *dislocation* from their natural site."—Burnet: *Theory of the Earth*.

2. *Fig.:* A state of derangement, disorder, or confusion.

"Neither battle I see, nor arraying, nor king in Israel,
Only infinite jumble and mess and *dislocation*."
Clough: *Bathie of Tober-na-Vuolich*, ix. 63, 64.

II. Technically:

1. *Geol.:* A general term for any displacement of the stratified rocks from their original horizontal or sedimentary position. *Slips, faults, and the like* are dislocations. (See these words.)

2. *Surg.:* When the head or articular surface of a bone is thrown out of its proper place, with respect to the corresponding articular cavity or surface of another bone in or upon which it is naturally situated, it is termed a dislocation or luxation. A dislocation may be primary, or by action of the muscles secondary, simple or compound, com-

plete or incomplete, old or recent, spontaneous as from disease, congenital as with fracture; and according to the direction in which the heads of the bones are displaced, the dislocation is named upwards, downwards, forwards, or backwards. The general symptoms are pain in the joint, and great difficulty or absolute impossibility of moving it.

***dis-lōd'ge**, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *lodge* (q.v.).] A separation, an absence.

"Show how long *dislodge* hath bred
Our cruel cutting smart."
Turberville: *The Ventrous Lover*.

dis-lōd'ge, *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *desloger*; Fr. *déloger*; O. Fr. *des* = Fr. *dé* = Lat. *dis* = away, apart, and Fr. *loger* = to lodge.] [LODGE.]

A. Transitive:

I. Literally:

1. To remove or displace from the usual or natural place of rest.

"The diel-fish which are resident in the depths *live* and die there, and are never *dislodged* or removed by storms."—Woodward.

2. To drive from a station or post; to cause to evacuate or remove.

"He *dislodged* the English from Sligo; and he eventually secured Galway."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

3. To drive from any place; to expel.

"Satan with his rebellious disappeared
Far in the dark *dislodged*; and void of rest."
Milton: *P. L.*, vi. 414, 415.

II. Figuratively:

† 1. To cause to remove or depart, to get rid of.

"It proved impossible to *dislodge* William from England."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xli.

* 2. To drive away, to expel.

"Every sorrow
Dislodged was out of mine heart."
Chaucer: *The Book of the Duchess*.

***B. Intransitive:**

1. To remove to fresh quarters.

"The Voices are *dislodged*, and Marcius gone."
Shakesp.: *Coriolanus*, V. 4.

2. To quit a resting or stopping place.

"Where light and darkness in perpetual round
Lodge and dislodge by turns."
Milton: *P. L.*, vi. 6, 7.

dis-lōd'ged, *pa. par. or a.* [DISLODGE.]

dis-lōd'g-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISLODGE, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The act of removing or causing to remove from a place of rest.

dis-lōd'g-mēt, *s.* [Eng. *dislodg(e)*; -*mēt*.] The act of dislodging or displacing; the state of being dislodged.

dis-lō-gist'ic, *a.* [DYSLOGISTIC.]

***dis-lōgn'ed** (*g* silent), *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Fr. *éloigner* = to remove.] Removed.

"Low-looking dials, *disloigned* from common gaze."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, IV. ix. 24.

***dis-lō'ke**, *v.t.* [Low Lat. *disloco* = to put or force out of place.] To dislocate.

"His bones and joints from whence they whilom stood
With rackings quite *disloikd* and *distracted*."
Davies: *Holy Roode*, p. 20.

dis-lōy'al, ***dys-loy'al**, *a.* [O. Fr. *desloyal*; Fr. *déloyal*; O. Fr. *des* = Fr. *dé* = Lat. *dis* = away, apart, and *loyal* = loyal (q.v.).]

1. Not true to allegiance; not loyal; false to a sovereign.

"Man disobeying,
Disloyal, breaks his fealty, and sin."
Milton: *P. L.*, III. 203, 204.

2. Characterized or actuated by disloyalty.

"Foul distrust and breach"
Disloyal."
Milton: *P. L.*, ix. 6, 7.

* 3. Dishonest, treacherous, perfidious, *dis*ingenuous.

"Such things, in a false, *disloyal* knave,
Are tricks of custom."
Shakesp.: *Othello*, III. 3.

* 4. Not true to the marriage-bed, unchaste.

"*Disloyal*!
The word is too good to paint out her wickedness."
Shakesp.: *Much Ado about Nothing*, III. 2.

* 5. Inconstant, false in love.

"Such was the end that to *disloyal* lone did fall."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, II. ix. 12.

dis-lōy'al-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *disloyal*; -*ly*.] In a disloyal, false, or treacherous manner.

"The other having dealt so *disloyally* and confessed it against themselves."—State Trials: *Duke of Norfolk* (an. 1571).

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aç; expect, Xēnophon, exist. ph = ç
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -çion, -çion = zhūn. -cious, -tious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

dis-lōy-al-tē, *s.* [O. Fr. *desloialté*, *deslealté*; Fr. *désloyauté*; Sp. *deslealtad*; Ital. *dislealtà*; Port. *deslealdade*.]

1. Want of loyalty in allegiance; a breach of fidelity to a sovereign.

"Let the truth of that religion I profess be represented to judgment, not in the disguises of levity, schism, heresy, novelty, and disloyalty;" — *King Charles: Eikon Basilike*.

* 2. A want of constancy or fidelity in love.

"There shall appear such seeming truths of Hero's disloyalty, that jealousy shall be called assurance." — *Shakespeare: Much Ado about Nothing*, II. 2.

¶ For the difference between *disloyalty* and *disaffection*, see *DISAFFECTION*.

* **dis-lūs-tre** (*tre* as *tēr*), *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *lustre* (q.v.).] To deprive of lustre, to dull.

"All those glittering passions get their lustre in the absence of that intellectual light, which, as soon as it appears, deadens and dislustres them." — *Montague: Devout Essays*, pt. II, tr. vi, § 8.

* **dis-mā'il**, * **dis-mā'yl**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *mail* (q.v.).] To deprive of or cut off the plates of mail; to divest of a coat of mail. "Their mighty strokes their habergeons *dismayed*." — *Spenser: F. Q.*, II. vi. 29.

dis-mal, *a. & s.* [Skeat refers it to O. Fr. *dismal* = Low Lat. *decimalis*, from *decima* = a tenth, a tithe, and supposes the reference to be to the cruel extortions practised by feudal lords in exacting tenths from their vassals. Cf. O. F. *dismier*, *diesmer* = to exact tithes from, to despoil, to decimate (q.v.).]

A. As adjective:

1. Mournful, gloomy, sad.

"Her *dismale* days and her fatal honours." — *Lydgate: Story of Thebes*, III.

2. Dark, gloomy, cheerless.

"But dark and *dismal* is the vault
Where Norton and his sons are laid." — *Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone*, IV.

3. Cheerless, depressing, dispiriting.

"This festival was the very *dismallest* of all the entertainments." — *Thackeray*.

4. Full of woe; calamitous, miserable, woe-ful, dire, lamentable, doleful.

"To tell lent Flodden's *dismal* tale." — *Scott: Marmion*, VI. 24.

5. Frightful, horrid.

"So full of *dismal* terror was the time." — *Shakespeare: Richard III.*, I. 4.

* **B. As substantive:**

* **I. Singular:**

1. Prob. = *dismal* time or condition.

"And seek, as helpe me God withal,
I trow hit was in the *dismal*
That was the wonder of Egypte." — *Chaucer: Book of the Dutchesse* (1306).

2. The devil.

"To *dismal*, or devill, *diabolus*." — *Lévis: Manip. Vocab.*

3. The name given in the Southern States of the American Union to a tract of swampy land often covered with fallen and decaying wood.

II. Plural:

1. Melancholy.

"He comes and seems entirely wrapt up in the *dismals*." — *Foots: The Liar*, II.

2. Mourning garments.

"My lady is decked out in her *dismals*." — *Foots: Trip to Calata*, III.

¶ **Dismal Swamp:**

Geog.: Either of two swamps in the United States, called the Great and the Little Dismal Swamp. The first of these, the one to which pre-eminently the appellation Dismal Swamp is applied, is partly in North Carolina and partly in Virginia. It lies north of Albemarle Sound. It is thirty miles long by ten or twelve broad, and has in the centre Drummond Lake or Pond, about seven miles long and thirty in circumference. The Little Dismal Swamp is of somewhat less dimensions. It lies between Albemarle and Pimlico Sounds.

"A way to the *dismal* swamp he speeds—
His path was rugged and sore—
Through tangled juniper, beds of reeds,
Through many a fen where the serpent feeds,
And man never trod before!" — *Moore: The Lake of the Dismal Swamp*.

* **dismal-dreaming**, *a.* Full of ill-boding dreams.

"And drives away dark, *dismal-dreaming* night." — *Shakespeare: Passionate Pilgrim*, 300.

* **dis-mal**, *v.t.* [DISMAL, *a.*] To feel dismal or melancholy.

"O! how I *dismal*ed in hearing them." — *Mad. D'Arblay: Diary*, I. 244.

* **dis-māl-i-tē,** *s.* [Eng. *dismal*; -*ity*.]

1. Anything dismal or dispiriting.

"What signifies dwelling upon such *dismalities*!" — *Mad. D'Arblay: Camille*, VI. ch. XIV. (*Darvies*).

2. Melancholy, cheerlessness.

"With all that *dismality* of aspect there were some very comical scenes." — *Elizabeth Carter: Letters*, I. 29 (1809).

dis-mal-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *dismal*; -*ly*.] In a dismal, gloomy, dreary, or woeful manner; drearily, cheerlessly, miserably.

"Not only unapplauded but *dismally* chastised." — *Barrow: Sermon*, I. vi, ser. 11.

† **dis-mal-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *dismal*; -*ness*.] The quality of being dismal, gloomy, or cheerless.

"Celia thought with some *dismalness* of the time she should have to spend as bridesmaid at Lowick." — *George Eliot: Middlemarch*, bk. I, ch. ix.

* **dis-mān**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *man* (q.v.).] To deprive of manhood.

"Man by death is absolutely divided and *dismān'd*." — *Feltham: Resolves*, pt. I, res. 47.

dis-mān-tle, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *dismanteller*; Fr. *démanteler*; O. Fr. *dés*; Fr. *dé* = Lat. *dis* = away, apart, and *manteler* = to cover with a cloak; O. Fr. *mantel* = Fr. *manteau* = a cloak.]

I. Ordinary Language:

* 1. *Lit.*: To deprive or strip of a dress or covering.

"Muffle your face, *dismantle* you." — *Shakespeare: Winter's Tale*, IV. 4.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) To strip or deprive of furniture, apparatus, equipments, or outfit.

"The playhouses were to be *dismantled*, the spectators fined, the actors whipped at the cart's tail." — *Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. II.

(2) To strip or deprive of anything.

"*Dismantling* him of his honour, and seizing his reputation." — *South*.

(3) To cast off or away, to undo.

"Commit a thing so monstrous, to *dismantle* So many fields of favour." — *Shakespeare: Lear*, I. 1.

(4) To tear, break, or pull down, or from its place.

"His nose *dismantled* in his mouth is found;
His jaws, cheeks, front, one undistinguished wound." — *Dryden: Ovid: Metamorphoses* XII.

II. Technically:

1. *Mil.*: To deprive or strip a fortress of its equipments; to render useless for purposes of offence or defence; to raze.

"Lambert presently took care to *dismantle* the castle." — *Clarendon: Civil War*, III. 192.

2. *Nav.*: To strip a vessel of its sails, rigging, &c.; to unrig.

"After something approaching to mutiny, the Thames was *dismantled*." — *Athenaeum*, December 9, 1862.

¶ For the difference between to *dismantle* and to *demolish*, see *DEMOLISH*.

dis-mānt-lūng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DIS-MANTLE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The act of stripping of furniture, apparatus, equipment, &c.

"It is not sufficient to possess our own fort, without the *dismantling* and demolishing of our enemy's." — *Hakewill*.

* **dis-mārch**, *v.i.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *march* (q.v.).] To march away.

* **dis-mār-rē**, * **dis-mār-ry**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *marry* (q.v.).] To divorce.

"He was *dismarried* and married agayne to another gentylwoman." — *Berners: Froissart's Chron.*, vol. II, c. 190.

* **dis-mar-shal**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *marshal* (q.v.).] To derange, to put in disorder or confusion.

"What was *dismarshalled* late
In this my noble frame?" — *Drummond: Sonnets*.

* **dis-mask**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *mask* (q.v.).] To strip or divest of a mask; to uncover, to unmask.

"Fair ladies, masked, are roses in their bud;
Dismasked, their *dismask* sweet countenance shown,
Are angels vailing clouds, or roses blown." — *Shakespeare: Love's Labour's Lost*, V. 2.

* **dis-mask'ed**, *pa. par. or a.* [DISMASK.]

* **dis-mask-īng**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISMASK.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The act of stripping or divesting of a mask; an unmasking.

dis-mast, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *mast* (q.v.).] To strip or deprive of masts or masts; to carry away the masts of a ship.

"At length the Dutch Admiral drew off, leaving one shattered and *dismasted* hull to the enemy." — *Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

dis-mast'ed, *pa. par. or a.* [DISMAST.]

dis-mast-īng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISMAST.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The act of stripping, depriving, or carrying away the masts of a vessel.

† **dis-mast-mēt**, *s.* [Eng. *dismast*; -*ment*.] The act of dismasting a vessel; the state of being dismasted.

* **dis-māch**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *match* (q.v.).] To render or be unworthy of comparison with.

"Thou happy wifes of my happy watches,
Blush not (my book) nor think it thee *dismatches*." — *Sylvester: Du Bartas*. (*Nares*).

* **dis-māw**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *maw* (q.v.).] To eject from the maw, to disgorge, to discharge.

"You may unrrip yourself, and *dismaw* all that you have in your troubled heart and grieved contrails." — *Shelton: Don Quixote*, vol. IV, ch. VII.

dis-mā'y, *s.* [DISMAY, *v.*]

1. An utter loss of courage or resolution; a sinking [of the spirits]; a state of terror or fright; discouragement.

"I, who know that enemy well, cannot think of such a battle without *dismay*." — *Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. XXII.

2. Ruin, destruction.

"Like as a ship, whom cruel tempest drives
Upon a rock with horrible decay." — *Spenser: F. Q.*, V. II. 50.

dis-mā'y, * **de-may-en**, * **des-male**, * **des-maye**, * **dis-maye**, *v.t. & i.* [Sp. *desmayar*; Port. *desmatar*; O. Fr. *esmayer* (probably originally *desmayar*), from *des* = Lat. *dis* = away, apart, and O. H. Ger. *magan*; Ger. *mögen*; A. S. *magan* = to be able; Eng. *may*. Cf. O. Ital. *dismagare*; Ital. *smagare* = to lose courage. (*Skeat*.)]

A. Transitive:

1. To deprive of courage or spirit; utterly to discourage or dishearten; to terrify, to affright, to daunt.

"It broke with thunder long and loud,
Dismayed the brave, appalled the proud." — *Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel*, VI. 24.

* 2. To subdue, to vanquish.

"When the bold Centaurs made that bloody fray
With the fierce Lapithes, which did them *dismay*." — *Spenser: F. Q.*, VI. x. 12.

* **B. Reflex.**: To discourage, to affright, to allow to lose courage.

"*Dismaye* you no longer." — *William of Palerne*, 3,040.

* **C. Intrans.**: To be dismayed, discouraged, or dispirited; to be agast; to lose heart or courage.

"He had hem not *dismayghen*." — *Joseph of Arimathea*, 21.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *dismay*, to *dawnt*, and to *appal*: "The effect of fear on the spirit is strongly expressed by all these terms; but *dismay* expresses less than *dawnt*, and this than *appal*. We are *dismayed* by alarming circumstances; we are *dawnt* by terrifying, we are *appalled* by horrid circumstances. A severe defeat will *dismay* so as to lessen the force of resistance; the fiery glare from the eyes of a ferocious beast will *dawnt* him who was venturing to approach; the sight of an apparition will *appal* the stoutest heart." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

* **dis-mā'yed** (1), *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Mid. Eng. *mayd* = Eng. *maule*.] Ugly, ill-shaped, deformed, hideous.

"Whose hideous shapes were like to fœndes of hell,
Some like to houndes, some like to apes, *dismayd*,
Some like to puttockes, all ill plumed away,
All shap't according their conditions." — *Spenser: F. Q.*, II. xi. 11.

dis-mā'yed, * **dis-mā'yed** (2), *pa. par. or a.* [DISMAY, *v.*]

* **dis-māy'ed-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *dismayed*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being dismayed or confounded with terror.

"Being subject to too great and sudden desolation and *dismayedness*." — *Montague: Devout Essays*, pt. I, tr. vi, § 8.

dāte, **fāt**, **fāre**, **amidst**, **whāt**, **fāl**, **father**; **wē**, **wēt**, **hēre**, **camēl**, **hēr**, **thēre**; **pinē**, **pīt**, **sirē**, **sir**, **marinē**; **gō**, **pōt**, **or**, **wōre**, **wōlf**, **wōrk**, **whō**, **sōn**; **mūte**, **cūb**, **cūre**, **unite**, **cūr**, **rūle**, **fāl**; **trȳ**, **Sȳrian**. æ, œ = ē. oy = ā. qu = kw.

***dis-mā'y-rūl, *dis-māy-rūl**, a. [Eng. *dismay*; -ful(ly). Full of or causing dismay; terrifying.]

"Much dismayed with that *dismayful* sight."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, v. xi. 2a.

dis-māy-īng, pr. par., a., & s. [DISMAY, v.]
A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The act of causing dismay; terrifying, confounding.

***disme** (s silent), s. [O. Fr., from Lat. *decima*.] [DIME.]

1. A tenth part.

"The *disme* goth to the bataille."
Gower: *C. A.* (Prolog.).

2. A tithe, a tenth.

"The Abbot of Waltham being appointed collector of a *disme*."—*State Trials: Proceedings on Habeas Corpus* (an. 1627).

3. The number ten; so many tens.

"Every tithen soul, 'mongst many thousand *dimes*,
Hath been as dear as Helen."
Shakespeare: *Troilus & Cressida*, ii. 2.

dis-mēm'-bēr, *de-mēm-bre, *dis-mēm-bre, *dys-mēm-bre, v.t. [O. Fr. *desmembrer*; Fr. *démembrer*: O. Fr. *des* = Fr. *dé* = Lat. *dis* = away, apart, and Fr. *membre* = Lat. *membrum* = a member.]

I. Literally:

1. To tear limb from limb; to divide the limbs or members of; to dilacerate, to tear in pieces.

"His goodly corpse on ragged cliffs yrent
Was quite *dismembered*."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, i. v. 38.

2. To carve, to cut up.

"*Dysmembre* that heron."—*W. de Worde: Boke of Kyryng*, p. 1.

II. Figuratively:

1. To tear asunder the constituent members of anything; to break up into the constituent parts; to separate parts from the main body.

"The only question was by whose hands the blow should be struck, which would *dismember* that mighty empire."—*Buckle*.

* 2. To break up, to disperse, to scatter.

"So dyd this Charles *dysmembre* and cut or broke the enemies of France."—*Fabyan*, vol. i, ch. cxlvii.

* 3. To deprive of a seat in Parliament.

"They . . . were soon *dismembered* by vote of the house."—*North: Life of Lord Guilford*, i. 163.

¶ For the difference between *dismember* and *disjoin*, see *DISJOIN*.

dis-mēm'-bēred, pa. par. or a. [DISMEMBER.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb).

B. As adjective:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Torn in pieces, broken up into its constituent parts.

2. *Her.*: An epithet applied to birds which have neither feet nor legs, and to animals whose members are separated.

dis-mēm'-bēr-īng, pr. par., a., & s. [DISMEMBER.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. The act of tearing in pieces, severing, or breaking up; dismemberment.

"There were formerly some offences which occasioned a mutilation or *dismembering* by cutting off the hand or ears."—*Blackstone: Comment*, bk. iv, ch. 28.

dis-mēm'-bēr-mēt, s. [Eng. *dismember*; -ment.]

1. *Lit.*: The act of dismembering; the state of being dismembered.

2. *Fig.*: The act of breaking up into its constituent parts; the separation or severing of a part from the main body.

"Without entering into speculations about her *dismemberment*."—*Burke: On a Regicide Peace*.

***dis-mēt-tled** (as *tēld*), a. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *mettled* (q.v.).] Deprived of mettle or spirit, degenerate.

"Gray customs, which our dead *dismetted* sloth
Gave up, to surfeit the undaring north."
Lovelace: *Verses*, pref. to Gregory's Posthuma (1650).

***dis-mīn'-is-tēr**, v.t. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *minister* (q.v.).] To free or change from the habits of a minister.

"Can you think him . . . so totally *disministered*."
Watpole: *To Mann*, l. 280 (1745).

dis-miss', v.t. [Lat. *dis* = away, apart, and *missus* = sent, pa. par. of *mittere* = to send. The proper form is *dimiss*; the *s* is inserted through the influence of the O. Fr. *desmettre* = to send away.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To send away, to cause or allow to depart.
"They *dismissed* the Roman garrison unharmed."
Lewis: *Cred. Early Rom. Hist.* (1855), ch. xiii, pt. ii, § 37.

2. To discard, to discharge from office or employment.

"William would not see him, and ordered him to be *dismissed* from the service."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

3. To reject, to refuse.

"They would *dismiss* his claim."
Daily Telegraph, Nov. 11, 1882.

* 4. To lay aside, to cast off or away, to get rid of. (Of material things.)

"Before he came in sight the crafty god
His wings *dismissed*, but still retaining his rod."
Dryden: *Orid: Metamorphoses* i.

5. To get rid of, to cast off or away. (Of immaterial things.)

"*Dismiss* their cares when they *dismiss* their flock,
Machines themselves, and governed by a clock."
Cowper: *Tirocinium*, 624, 625.

* 6. To take off, to remove.

"*Dismiss* her letters."—*Mrs. Behn: The Young King* (1683), p. 53.

* 7. To leave off, to discontinue.

"*Dismiss* your vows, your feigned tears."
Shakespeare: *Venus & Adonis*, 425.

II. Law: To refuse or reject; to discharge from further consideration.

"Their lordships yesterday *dismissed* the appeal with costs."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 14, 1882.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *dismiss*, to discharge, and to discard: "The idea of removing to a distance is included in all these terms, but with various collateral circumstances. *Dismiss* is the general term; *discard* and *discharge* are modes of *dismiss*: *dismiss* is applicable to persons of all stations, but used more particularly for the higher orders; *discharge*, on the other hand, is confined to those in a subordinate station. A clerk is *dismissed*; a menial servant is *discharged*: an officer is *dismissed*; a soldier is *discharged*. Neither *dismiss* nor *discharge* defines the motive of the action; they are used indifferently for that which is voluntary, or the contrary: *discard*, on the contrary, always marks a *dismissal* that is not agreeable to the party *discarded*. A person may request to be *dismissed* or *discharged*, but never to be *discarded*. The *dismissal* or *discharge* frees a person from the obligation or necessity of performing a certain duty; the *discarding* throws him out of a desirable rank or station. They are all applied to things in the moral sense: we are said to *dismiss* our fears, to *discharge* a duty, and to *discard* a sentiment from the mind." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

***dis-miss'**, s. [DISMISS, v.] A dismissal, a discharge.

"His majesty's servants, with great expressions of grief for their *dismissal*, poured forth their prayers for his majesty's freedom and preservation."—*Sir T. Herbert: Mem. of Chas. I.*, p. 14.

dis-mis'-sal, s. [Eng. *dismiss*; -al.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of sending away or dismissing; the state of being dismissed.

"Grant her petition and give her *dismissal*."—*Burdett: Sermons*, vol. iii, ser. 38.

2. The act of liberating or freeing; the state of being liberated or manumitted.

"And, as on the sacred missal
He recorded their *dismissal*,
Death relaxed their *features*."
Longfellow: *Norman Baron*.

3. The act of discharging from office or employment; the state of being discharged.

II. Law: The act of dismissing a bill, a motion, a summons, &c.

dis-miss'ed, pa. par. or a. [DISMISS, v.]

dis-miss-īng, pr. par., a., & s. [DISMISS, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

"But wisely seeks a more convenient friend,
With whom, *dismissing* form, he may nubend."
Cowper: *Retirement*, 443, 444.

C. As subst.: The act of sending away; dismissal, dismission.

***dis-miss'-lōn** (as *ss* as *sh*), s. [Lat. *dimissio*, from *dimissus*, pa. par. of *dimitto*, the *s* being inserted as in the verb (q.v.); Fr. *démision*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of dismissing or sending away; a dismissal, leave to depart.

"His words well weighed, the general voice approved
Benign, and instant *dimission* moved."
Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, xiii. 62, 63.

2. Something sent down or discharged.

"It seems a soft *dimission* from the sky."
Dryden: *Hind & Panther*, l. 144.

3. The act of dismissing or discharging from office or employment; a discharge.

"*Dimission* from the service would have been felt by most of them as a great calamity."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

4. The state of being dismissed or discharged; a discharge.

"Even the severe discipline of ancient Rome permitted a soldier, after many campaigns, to claim his *dimission*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

II. Law: The act of dismissing a bill or motion.

***dis-mis'-sive**, a. [Eng. *dismiss*; -ive.] Containing a dismissal; dismissing, sending away.

"The old *dismissive* 'Illicit' is cried
By the town voice, and all to feasts return."
Davenant: *Gondibert*, l. 5.

***dis-mit', *dis-mitto**, v.t. [Lat. *dis* = away, apart, and *mittere* = to send.] [DISMISS.]

1. To send away.

"Brethren *dimittiden* Paul and Silas into Beroai."
Wycliffe: *Deeds*, xvii. 19.

2. To deliver up.

"He hadde nede to *dimittite* to hem oon by the festa day."—*Wycliffe: Luke* xiii. 17.

***dis-mort'-gage** (t silent), v.t. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *mortgage* (q.v.).] To redeem from mortgage; to pay off a mortgage on.

"He *dismortgaged* the crown demesnes, and left behind a mass of gold."—*Howell: Vespaie Forest*.

***dis-mort'-gaged** (t silent), pa. par. or a. [DISMORTGAGE.]

***dis-mort'-īng** (t silent), pr. par., a., & s. [DISMORTGAGE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The act or process of redeeming or freeing from mortgage.

dis-mōunt', v.i. & t. [O. Fr. *desmonter*, Fr. *démontér*: O. Fr. *des* = Fr. *dé* = Lat. *dis* = away, apart, and *monter* = to mount (q.v.); Sp. & Port. *demontar*; Ital. *dismontare*.]

A. Intransitive:

* 1. To descend or come down from a height or elevation.

"Now the bright sunne ginneth to *dismount*."
Spenser: *Shepherd's Calendar* (May).

2. To alight from a horse; to descend or get off, as a rider from his beast.

"Let him *dismount* and follow me!"
Scott: *Rokeby*, ll. 25.

B. Transitive:

* 1. To throw or cause to come down from a height or elevation; to bring down, to lower.

"Xerxes the Persian king yet saw I there,
With his huge host that drank the rivers dry,
Dismounted hills, and made the vales appear."
Scott: *Mirra for Magistrates* (Induct.).

2. To throw down or remove anything from a support, or that on which it is mounted.

"We found six great pieces of brass ordnance mounted upon their carriages, some deny, some whole culverins; we presently *dismounted* them."—*Sir P. Drake Remind*, p. 10.

* 3. To cause to alight from a horse.

4. To take down or to pieces.

"An observatory cannot be mounted and *dismounted* at every step."—*Herschel: Astronomy* (1858), § 213.

* 5. To depose.

"Saul when ingratly and injuriously *dismounted* from his authority."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. i, ser. 25.

* 6. To cause to descend from an eminence or place of honour; to bring down.

"*Dismount* her, like the serpent at the fall."
Young: *Night Thoughts*, vii. 1, 191.

* 7. To draw from a scabbard.

"*Dismount* thy tuck."—*Shakespeare: Twelfth Night*, iii. 4.

* 8. To lower.

"His watery eyes he did *dismount*."
Shakespeare: *Lover's Complaint*, 251.

dis-mōunt'-ēd, pa. par. or a. [DISMOUNT.]

dis-mōunt'-īng, pr. par., a., & s. [DISMOUNT.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As substantive:

1. The act of alighting from a horse, &c.

2. The act of throwing or removing from a carriage, support, &c.

dismounting-battery, s.

Mil.: A battery intended for the throwing down and disabling of the enemy's cannon.

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, cēll, chorus, chīn, bēnch; go, gēm; thīn, thīs; sīn, aš; expect, Xēnophon, exist. ph = f
-clan, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -fion, -fion = zhūn. -tious, -sious, -cious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl

dis-na, *v.* [See def.] Does not. (*Scotch.*)
 "He *dina* like to be disturbed on Saturdays wth business."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xxi.

***dis-nāt-u-ral-ize**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *naturalize* (q.v.).]
 1. To make alien; to deprive of the privileges or rights of birth.
 2. To make strange or foreign.
 "If it [the name Job] were *disnaturalized* and put out of use."—*Southey: The Doctor*, ch. cxv.

***dis-nāt-u-ral-ized**, *pa. par. or a.* [*DISNATURALIZE*.]
 "The conscience is restored to liberty and *disobedience*."—*Bishop Taylor: Rule of Conscience*, bk. iii, ch. vi., § 2.

***dis-nā-tured**, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *natured* (q.v.).] Unnatural; deprived or devoid of natural affection.
 "So *disnatured* are they that they neglect their own flesh and blood, to listen to accounts of your wit and spirit."—*David Garrick: Correspondence*, li. 254 (ed. *Hannah More*).

***dis-nest**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *nest* (q.v.).] To dislodge or drive as from a nest.

***dis-nō'-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *noble* (q.v.).] Ignoble, mean.
 "A *disnoble* advocat and defender of causes."—*P. Holland: Ammianus Marcellinus* (1609).

dis-ō-bē-di-ence, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *obedience* (q.v.); Ital. *disobbedienza*; Sp. & Port. *disobediencia*.]
 1. A failure to obey the lawful commands or prohibitions of a superior; wilful neglect or violation of duty; a disregard of orders.
 "Disobedience and resistance made up the ordinary life of that population."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xlii.
 2. Non-compliance.
 "This *disobedience* of the moon will prove the sun's bright orb does not the planets move."—*Blackmore: Creation*.

***dis-ō-bē-di-en-çy**, *s.* [Eng. *disobedienc(e)*; -y.] Disobedience.
 "In punishing my *disobediency*."—*Taylor: The Boy hath lost his Pearl*, lii.

dis-ō-bē-di-ent, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *obedient* (q.v.).]
 1. Refusing or neglecting to obey the lawful commands or prohibitions of a superior; not obedient to authority, refractory.
 "But, O my Lord, one look from thee Snatches the *disobedient* will."
Cowper: Olney Hymns, xl.
 2. That will not yield to an exciting force, power, or influence.
 "Rendering peculiar parts of the system *disobedient* to stimuli."—*Dr. E. Darwin*.

***dis-ō-bē-di-en-ti-a-rý** (ti as shi), *s.* [Eng. *disobedient*; -tary.] A disobedient or rebellious person; a rebel.
 "I fear they be . . . sly, wily *disobedientaries* to all good orders."—*Lattimer: Sermons*, li. 339.

dis-ō-bē-di-ent-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *disobedient*; -ly.] In a disobedient, refractory manner.

***dis-ō-bēi-sance**, ***dis-ō-bel-sauce**, *s.* [O. Fr. *desobéissance*; Fr. *désobéissance*.] Disobedience.
 "To tell my *disobéissance* Ful sore it stant to my greivance."
Gower: C. A., l. 86.

***dis-ō-bēi-sant**, ***dis-ō-bel-sant**, ***dis-ō-bey-sant**, *a.* [Fr. *désobéissant*, pr. par. of *désobéir* = to disobey (q.v.).] Disobedient.
 "Yt I be founde to hir nautre, *Disobeyssant*, or wilful negligent."
Chaucer: Assembly of Foules, 428.

dis-ō-bēy, ***dis-ō-bele**, ***dis-ō-beyo**, *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *désobéir*: *des* = Lat. *dis* = away, apart, and *obéir* = to obey (q.v.); Prov. *desobedir*; Ital. *disobbedire*; Sp. & Port. *desobedecer*.]
 A. *Trans.*: To neglect or refuse to obey; wilfully to neglect the lawful commands or prohibitions of a superior; to violate, to transgress.
 "The best of God they *disobey*."
Claudian: Letter of Cupide.
 B. *Intrans.*: To be disobedient; to disregard or violate orders; to refuse obedience.
 "Some headstrong, hardy lout Would *disobey*, though sure to be shent out."
Cowper: Hope, 313, 314.

dis-ō-bēy-ed, *pa. par. or a.* [*DISOBEY*.]
 "The best of God they *disobey*."
Claudian: Letter of Cupide.

dis-ō-bēy-ér, *s.* [Eng. *disobey*; -er.] One who disobeys.

dis-ō-bēy-íng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [*DISOBEY*.]
 "The best of God they *disobey*."
Claudian: Letter of Cupide.

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: The act of refusing obedience to; disobedience.

***dis-ōb-lí-gá-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *obligation* (q.v.).]
 1. The act of disobliging; an act of unkindness; an offence; a cause of disgust.
 "It would be such a *disobligation* to the prince that he would never forget it."—*Clarendon: Civil War*, vol. I, pt. I, p. 16.
 2. Freedom or release from obligation.
 "The conscience is restored to liberty and *disobligation*."—*Bishop Taylor: Rule of Conscience*, bk. iii, ch. vi., § 2.

***dis-ō-blig-a-tōr-ý**, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *obligatory* (q.v.).] Releasing from an obligation.
 "You much mistake in alleging that the two Houses of Parliament, especially as they are now constituted, can have this *disobligatory* power."—*King Charles: Letter to Henderson*, p. 20.

dis-ō-bli'ge, *v.t.* [Fr. *disobliger*: *des* = Lat. *dis* = away, apart, and *obliger* = to oblige (q.v.); Ital. *disobbligare*.]
 1. To set free or release from an important duty or obligation.
 "He hath a very great obligation to do that and more, and he can noways be *disobliged* but by the care of his natural relations."—*Jeremy Taylor: Measure and Offices of Friendship*.
 2. To deprive of a privilege.
 "He did not think that the Act of Uniformity could *disoblige* them [the Nonconformists] from the exercise of their office."—*Baxter: Funeral Sermon on Bates*.
 3. To offend a person by doing any act which is contrary to his expressed wishes; or by omitting to do any act which is according to his wishes; to be unaccommodating to; to give offence to.
 "Such as had *disobliged* the poet, or were in disgrace with Augustus."—*Dryden: Virgil (Dedic.)*.

dis-ō-bli'ged, *pa. par. or a.* [*DISOBLIGE*.]
 1. The act of disobliging; disobedience.
 2. The act of freeing from an obligation; the state of being released from an obligation.
 "If I make a voluntary covenant as with a man to do him good, and he prove afterward a monster to me, I should conceive a *disobligement*."—*Milton: Tempe of Kings*.

dis-ō-bli'ge-mént, *s.* [Eng. *disoblige*; -ment.]
 1. The act of disobliging; disobedience.
 2. The act of freeing from an obligation; the state of being released from an obligation.
 "If I make a voluntary covenant as with a man to do him good, and he prove afterward a monster to me, I should conceive a *disobligement*."—*Milton: Tempe of Kings*.

dis-ō-bli'g-ér, *s.* [Eng. *disoblige*(e); -er.] One who disoblige or offends.
 "Loving our enemies and benefiting our *disobliger*."—*Montague: Devout Essays*, xv., § 5.

dis-ō-bli'g-íng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [*DISOBLIGE*.]
 A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb).
 B. *As adj.*: Not obliging, not disposed to gratify or act according to the wishes of another; not accommodating, churlish, ungracious.
 "It renders wise men *disobliging* and troublesome, and fools ridiculous and contemptible."—*Government of the Tongue*.
 C. *As subst.*: The act of offending; a disobedience.

dis-ō-bli'g-íng-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *disobliging*; -ly.] In a disobliging, ungracious, or churlish manner.
 "How *disobligingly* he himself had been treated by that ambassador."—*Clarendon: Civil War*, l. 14.

***dis-ō-bli'g-íng-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *disobliging*; -ness.] The quality of being disobliging or unaccommodating; churlishness, ungraciousness.

***dis-ōc-í-dént**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *occident* (q.v.).] [*DISORIENT*.] To turn away from the west, to confuse as to the points of the compass.
 "Perhaps some regulating boy that managed the puppets turned the city wrong and *disorientated* our geographer."—*Marvell: Works*, iii. 32.

***dis-ōc-cū-pā-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *occupation* (q.v.).] A want of occupation.

***dis-ōf-fi-ce**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *office* (q.v.).] To turn out of office.
 "All that refuse it must be sequestered, imprisoned, *disofficed*."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, li. 200.

***dis-ō-ma-toús**, *a.* [Gr. *dis* (*dis*) = twice, twofold; *σῶμα* (*sōma*), genit. *σώματος* (*sōmatos*) = a body, and Eng. adj. suff. -ous.] Having two bodies.

dis-ō-mō-se, *s.* [Gr. *dis* (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and *σῶμα* (*sōma*) = a body.]
 Min.: The same as *GERSDORFFITE* (q.v.).

***dis-ō-pín-ion** (ion as yūn), *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *opinion* (q.v.).] A difference of opinion; a want of belief.
 "There are thoughts belonging to the understanding, assenting and dissenting thoughts, belief and *disopinion*."—*Ep. Reynolds: On the Passions*, ch. iv.

***dis-or-b'ed**, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *orb*; -ed.] Thrown out of the proper orbit; unsphered.
 "And fly like children Mercury from Jove, Or like a star *disorbed*."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, li. 2.

***dis-ord'**, *s.* [Prov. *desordre*; Fr. *désordre*.] The same as *DISORDER* (q.v.).

***dis-or-dā'ín**, ***dis-or-de'ín**, *v.t.* [Fr. *désordonner*.] To put out of holy orders.
 "She solde him *vestit disordéin*."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 473.

***dis-or-dé'íned**, *a.* [Fr. *désordonné* = unrestrained, pa. par. of *désordonner* = to put in disorder.] Unrestrained, unbridled, disordered.
 "Unmeasurable appetite and *disordéined* covetousness to ete or drinke."—*Chaucer: Parson's Tale*.

dis-or-dēr, ***dis-or-dre**, *s.* [Fr. *désordre*; Prov. *desorde*; Sp. *desorden*; Port. *desordem*; Ital. *disordine*.]
 I. *Ordinary Language*:
 1. A want or absence of order, method, or regular disposition; confusion, irregularity.
 "All was transition, conflict, and *disorder*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.
 2. A tumult, disturbance, or commotion.
 3. A neglect of or contempt for laws or institutions.
 "We may easily trace almost all the sins and enormities, and distempers, and troubles, and *disorders*, . . . to the immoderation and *disorder* of the passions."—*Hall: Contempl.*, vol. ii, Of the Moderate Affections.
 4. An offence, misconduct.
 "Machinations, hollownes, treachery, and all ruinous *disorders*, follow us disquietly to our graves!"—*Shakesp.: Lear*, l. 2.
 5. Neglect of rules or method; irregularity.
 "From vulgar bounds with brave *disorder* part, And snatch a grace beyond the reach of art."
Pope: Essay on Criticism, 154, 155.
 6. Discomposure of mind; derangement of the mental functions.
 "The *disorders* which sickness causes in the brain."—*Thompson: Sickness*, bk. iii. (Note).
 7. In the same sense as II.

II. *Med.*: An irregularity, derangement or disturbance in the functions of the animal economy; a disease, an illness.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *disorder*, *disease*, *distemper*, and *malady*: "All these terms agree in their application to the state of the animal body. *Disorder* is the general term, and the others specific. In this general sense *disorder* is altogether indefinite; but in its restricted sense it expresses less than all the rest: it is the mere commencement of a *disease*; *disease* is also more general than the other terms, for it comprehends every serious and permanent *disorder* in the animal economy, and is therefore of universal application. The *disorder* is slight, partial, and transitory; the *disease* is deep-rooted and permanent. The *disorder* may lie in the extremities; the *disease* lies in the humours and the vital parts. Occasional head-aches, colds, or what is merely cutaneous, are termed *disorders*; fevers, dropsies, and the like are *diseases*. *Distemper* is used for such particularly as throw the animal frame most completely out of its temper or course, and is consequently applied properly to virulent *disorders*, such as the small-pox. *Malady* has less of a technical sense than the other terms; it refers more to the suffering than to the state of the body. There may be many *maladies* where there is no *disease*, but *diseases* are themselves, in general, *maladies*. Our *maladies* are frequently born with us; but our *diseases* may come upon us at any time of life. Blindness is in itself a *malady*, and may be produced by a *disease* in the eyes. . . . All these terms may be applied with a similar distinction to the mind as well as the body. . . . Any perturbation in the mind is a *disorder*; avarice is a *disease*; melancholy is a *distemper* as far as it throws the mind out of its bias; it is a *malady* as far as it occasions suffering." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

¶ For the difference between *disorder* and *confusion*, see *CONFUSION*.

dis-or-dēr, *v.t.* [*DISORDER*, *s.*]
 1. To throw into disorder or confusion; to confuse, to derange, to put out of order.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, er. wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē. ey = ā. qu = kw.

*2. To disturb or derange the regularity of the functions of the animal economy; to cause sickness or indisposition in.

"They [the stomach, &c.] may, by particular impediments, be sometimes *disordered* or obstructed in their operations."—*Shaftesbury: Enquiry concerning Virtue*, bk. II, pt. I, § 1.

3. To derange or cause disorder in the mental functions.

"Devotion itself may *disorder* the mind, unless its heats are tempered with caution or prudence."—*Addison*.

4. To discompose, to disturb; to ruffle the mind.

"We should never suffer them to be dissolved into levity, or *disordered* into a wanton frame."—*Barrow: Sermon on Ephesians*, v. 4.

*5. To expel or degrade from holy orders; to disorder.

"Let him be strip of his habit and *disordered*; I would fain see him walk in querno, that the world may behold the inside of a friar."—*Dryden: Spanish Friar*, v. 2.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *disorder*, to *derange*, to *disconcert*, and to *discompose*: "All these terms express the idea of putting out of order; but the three latter vary as to the mode or object of the action. The term *disorder* is used in a perfectly indefinite form, and might be applied to any object. As every thing may be in order, so may every thing be *disordered*; yet it is seldom used except in regard to such things as have been in a natural order. *Derange* and *disconcert* are employed for such things as have been put into an artificial order. To *derange* is to *disorder* that which has been systematically arranged, or put in a certain range; and to *disconcert* is to *disorder* that which has been put together by concert or contrivance: thus the body may be *disordered*; a man's affairs or papers *deranged*; a scheme *disconcerted*. To *discompose* is a species of *derangement* in regard to trivial matters: thus a tucker, a frill, or a cap may be *discomposed*. The slightest change of diet will *disorder* people of tender constitutions; misfortunes are apt to *derange* the affairs of the most prosperous: the unexpected return of a master to his home *disconcerts* the schemes which have been formed by the domestics: those who are particular as to their appearance are careful not to have any part of their dress *discomposed*. When applied to the mind, *disorder* and *derange* are said of the intellect; *disconcert* and *discompose* of the ideas or spirits: the former denoting a permanent state, the latter a temporary or transient state. The mind is said to be *disordered* when the faculty of ratiocination is in any degree interrupted; the intellect is said to be *deranged* when it is brought into a positive state of incapacity for action: persons are sometimes *disordered* in their minds for a time by particular occurrences, who do not become actually *deranged*; a person is said to be *disconcerted* who suddenly loses his collectedness of thinking; he is said to be *discomposed* who loses his regularity of feeling. A sense of shame is the most apt to *disconcert*: the more irritable the temper, the more easily one is *discomposed*." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

dis-or-dēred, *pa. par. & a.* [DISORDER, v.]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb).

B. *As adjective*:

1. Out of order, method, or arrangement; in confusion; confused.

"In wildest numbers and *disordered* verse."

Lytleton: Progress of Love, Ecl. 2.

*2. Inordinate, uncontrolled, excessive, immoderate.

"The *disordered* love of the parent or child is hatred rather than love."—*Udall: Matt. x.*

3. Deranged, out of order; as a *disordered* stomach or mind.

*4. Disorderly, vicious; of loose or unrestrained manner of life.

"Then so *disordered*, so debosht and bold."

Shakespeare: Lear, I. 4.

***dis-or-dēred-lŷ**, ***dis-or-dēred-lle**, *adv.* [Eng. *disorderedly*; -ly.] In a disorderly, confused, or lawless manner.

"Surely these men so *disorderedly* confounding all things, they in the end shall be confounded themselves."—*Holinshead: Conquest of Ireland*, vol. VI, c. xii.

***dis-or-dēred-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *disorderedly*; -ness.] The quality or state of being disordered or in disorder; confusion, irregularity.

"By that *disorderedness* of the soldiers, a great advantage was offered unto the enemy."—*Knolles: History of the Turks*.

dis-or-dēr-īng, ***dis-or-dēr-ŷāg**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISORDER, v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: The act of putting or throwing into disorder or confusion; the state of being thrown into disorder.

"He hadde lost *ŷ* journey by *disordering* of the Frenchmen."—*Berners: Froissart's Chronicle*, vol. II, ch. ccxvii.

dis-or-dēr-ī-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *disorderly*; -ness.] The quality or state of being disorderly; disorder, confusion.

"... of loose erratic *disorderliness*."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 873.

dis-or-dēr-ī-ŷ, a. & adv. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *orderly* (q.v.).]

A. *As adjective*:

1. In a state of disorder or confusion; confused, immethodical, irregular, disarranged.

"His forces seemed no army, but a crowd Heartless, unarmed, *disorderly*, and loud."

Cowley: Davideis, bk. IV.

2. Not according to order, rule, or law; unlawful, irregular.

"He reproved them for their *disorderly* assemblies against the peaceable people of the realms."—*Hayward*.

3. Tumultuous, turbulent, lawless.

"They thought it the extremest of evils to put themselves at the mercy of those hungry and *disorderly* people."—*Bacon*.

4. Causing disorder or disturbance; breaking the peace; disturbing good order.

"To sentence persons who have been *disorderly* as well as drunk to imprisonment with hard labour."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 20, 1882.

5. Carried on or maintained against order or morality; disreputable.

"It must not be supposed, he explained, that he was in favour of *disorderly* public-house."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 20, 1882.

6. Unruly, not under restraint, wild.

"If we subdue our unruly and *disorderly* passions."—*Stillingfleet: Sermons*, vol. III, ser. 1.

*7. Out of order, deranged, disturbed; as, A *disorderly* stomach.

B. *As adverb*:

1. Without order, rule, or system; irregularly, confusedly.

"To order these affairs Thus thrust *disorderly* into my hands."

Shakespeare: Richard II., II. 2.

2. In a manner opposed to or violating law and good order.

"We behaved not ourselves *disorderly* among you."

3 Thees, III. 7.

¶ (1) *Disorderly house*:

Law: A house in which disorder is permitted to exist: specially one for immoral purposes. The keeping of a disorderly house is an offence at common law, and punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both. Objection may be made to the renewal of the license to any licensed house which has permitted immoral persons to harbour for evil ends within its precincts. (*Blackstone*, &c.)

(2) *Disorderly persons*:

Law: A person who makes disorder, or by some illegal act is the cause or occasion of others making it. A common law statute divides vagrants into three classes: (1) Idle and disorderly persons, (2) rogues and vagabonds, and (3) incorrigible rogues. For the first of these the penalty is a month's imprisonment in the House of Correction. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. IV, ch. 13.)

¶ For the difference between *disorderly* and *irregular*, see IRREGULAR.

***dis-or-dŷ-nānŷe**, *s.* [O. Fr. *desordenance*.] Intemperate, irregular, or disorderly manner of life.

"Certain this *disordenance* and this rebellion onr Lord Jesus Christ brought upon his precious body fulder."—*Chaucer: Parson's Tale*.

***dis-or-dŷn-ate**, ***dŷs-or-dŷn-ate**, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *ordinate* (q.v.); Ital. *disordinato*; Fr. *désordonné*.]

1. Inordinate, excessive, unchecked, intemperate.

"In too much superfluousness or elles in too *disordinate* scantness."—*Chaucer: Parson's Tale*.

2. Disorderly, living irregularly or viciously.

"Though not *disordinate*, yet causeless suffering. The punishment of disolute days."

Milton: Samson Agonistes, 701, 702.

3. Illegal.

"The erls of Worcester was gretely behatide amonge the peppe for ther *disordinate* dede that he used."—*Warworth: Chronicle*.

***dis-or-dŷn-ato-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *disordinate*; -ly.] In a disorderly, irregular, or vicious manner; inordinately.

"Landes devoutly given and *disordinate*ly spent by religious persons."—*Bail: Henry IV.*, (an. 2).

***dis-or-dŷn-ā-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *ordination* (q.v.).] The act of putting in disorder; the state of being in disorder; disarrangement, confusion.

***dis-or-dŷn-aunŷe**, *s.* [DISORDINANCE.]

dis-or-gan-ŷ-zā-tion, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Fr. *désorganisation*; Eng. *organization* (q.v.).]

1. The act of disorganizing or destroying the organism or systematical arrangement of parts.

2. The state or condition of being disorganized; an absence of system or methodical arrangement.

"The difficulty and the *disorganization* with which they have to contend."—*Paley: Natural Theology*, ch. xxvi.

dis-or-gan-ŷe, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *organize* (q.v.); Fr. *désorganiser*.] To break or destroy the organism or connected system; to interrupt or destroy the regular systematical arrangement and working of parts; to throw into confusion or disorder; to demoralize.

"The *disorganized* military establishments of the kingdom."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

dis-or-gan-ŷ-ized, *pa. par. or a.* [DISORGANIZE.]

dis-or-gan-ŷ-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *disorganize* (e); -er.] One who disorganizes or destroys the regular systematical arrangement and working of parts.

dis-or-gan-ŷ-īng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISORGANIZE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (In senses corresponding to those of the verb).

C. *As subst.*: The act of destroying the regular systematical arrangement and working of parts; disorganization.

***dis-or-ŷ-ēnt**, *v.t.* [Fr. *désorienter*.] To throw out of reckoning; to be lost or confused as to one's position. [DISOCCIDENT.]

"I doubt then the learned professor was a little *disorientated*, when he called the promises in Ezekiel and in the Revelations the same."—*Warburton: Divine Legation*, bk. v.

***dis-or-ŷ-ēnt-āte**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *orientate* (q.v.).] To throw out of one's reckoning or from the right direction.

***dis-ōūr** (1), ***dŷs-our**, ***dŷs-owre**, *It.* [O. Fr.; Sp. *diceor*; Port. *dizeor*; Ital. *dicitore*.] [DISARD.] A teller of tales, a jester.

"Every *disour* hadde saide

What most was pleasant to his era."

Gower: C. A., III. 167.

***dis-ōūr** (2), ***dŷs-our** (2), *s.* [DICER.] A dicer, a gambler.

"Drumcarts, *dyours*, dyonra, drevela."

Dunbar: Maitland Poems, p. 108.

dis-ōwn, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *own*, v. (q.v.).]

1. To refuse to own or acknowledge; to disclaim, to abnegate, to deny, to renounce, to repudiate.

"As soon as James was restored, it would be a duty to *disown* and withstand him."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

2. To deny; to refuse, not to allow.

"Many others holding the same premises have either dissembled or *disowned* these conclusions."

Cudworth: Morality, bk. I, ch. I.

¶ For the difference between to *disown* and to *disclaim*, see DISCLAIM.

dis-ōwn-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [DISOWN.]

dis-ōwn-īng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISOWN.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: The act of disclaiming, renouncing, or denying; disownment.

***dis-ōwn-mēnt**, *s.* [Eng. *disown*; -ment.] The act of disowning, renouncing, or denying; repudiation.

dis-ōx-ŷ-dāte, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *oxidate* (q.v.).] To reduce a substance from the state of an oxide by the disengagement of oxygen; to deoxidate.

dis-ōx-ŷ-dāt-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [DISOXIDATE.]

dis-ōx-ŷ-dāt-īng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISOXIDATE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, cēll, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gēm; thin, thīs, sin, aŷ; expect, Xēnophon, exist. ph = f -clan, -tian = shan, -tion, -sion = shūn; -tīon, -sion = zhūn. -cious, -tious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel del.

C. As subst.: The act of disoxidizing; disoxidation.

dis-ox-y-dā-tion, s. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *oxidation* (q.v.).] The act or process of reducing a substance from the state of an oxide by the disengagement of oxygen; the act or process of freeing from oxygen.

dis-ox-y-ġen-āte, v.t. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *oxygenate* (q.v.).] To deprive any substance of oxygen combined with it; to deoxidate.

dis-ox-y-ġen-āt-ēd, pa. par. or a. [DIS-OXYGENATE.]

dis-ox-y-ġen-āt-ing, pr. par., a., & s. [DISOXYGENATE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The act or process of depriving of oxygen; disoxygenation.

dis-ox-y-ġen-ā-tion, s. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *oxygenation* (q.v.).] The act or process of depriving any substance of oxygen; deoxidation.

***dis-pā-çe, v.i.** [Lat. *dis* = away, apart, and *spatio* = to walk up and down.] [SPACE.] To walk or wander up and down; to range about.

"He spied the joyous butterfly
In this fair plot *dis-pā-çe* to and fro."
Spenser: *Mutopotmos*.

***dis-pā-ir, s.** [DISPAIR.]

***dis-pā-ir (1), v.t.** [DISPAIR.]

***dis-pā-ir (2), v.t.** [Lat. *dispario*, from *dis* = away, apart, and *par* = (a.) equal, (s.) a companion.]

1. To separate a pair or couple.

"Forgive me, lady;
I have destroyed Gerard, and thee; rebell'd
Against heaven's ordinance: *dis-pā-ir* two doves;
Made 'em sit mourning."
Beaumont & Fletcher: *Triumph of Love*, sc. 7.

2. To injure, to damage, to depreciate.

"Where dries and lings in loft *dis-pā-ir*."
Tusser: *Husbandrie*, lvi. 53.

***dis-pā-ired, pa. par. or a.** [DISPAIR.]

***dis-pā-ir-ing, pr. par., a., & s.** [DISPAIR (2), v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The act of separating a pair.

***dis-pā-nd, v.t.** [Lat. *dispendo* = to spread abroad; *dis* = away, apart, and *pando* = to spread.] To spread or display abroad.

***dis-pā-n-sion, s.** [Lat. *dispersus*, pa. par. of *dispendo* = to spread abroad.] The act of spreading or displaying; diffusion, dilatation.

***dis-par-a-ble, a.** [Formed from Lat. *dis*, and *par* = equal, with Eng. suff. *-able*.] Unequalled.

***dis-pār-a-dised, a.** [Pref. *dis*, Eng. *paradise* (e), and adj. suff. *-ed*.] Deprived of or removed from Paradise.

dis-pār-āge, v.t. [O. Fr. *desparager* = to disparage, to offer unto a man unworthy conditions; *Ces* = Lat. *dis* = away, apart, and *parage* = lineage, rank, from Low Lat. *paraticum*, *paragium* = society, rank, equality of rank; Lat. *par* = equal; O. Fr. *déparager*; Low Lat. *disparago*. (Skeat,)]

*1. To marry to one of inferior rank or position; to match unequally; to dishonour or lower by marriage with an inferior.

*2. To match or unite unequally, or with anything of an inferior class.

*3. To injure by comparison with anything of less value.

*4. To bring reproach or disgrace upon; to dishonour, to disgrace; to lower in estimation or value.

"Thus he doth disparage
His blode with fondé dotage."
Skelton: *Duke of Albany & the Scottes*.

5. To think lightly of, to treat with contempt, to depreciate.

"The actors think themselves *disparaged* by the poet."
Dryden: *Essay on Dramatic Poesie*.

6. To traduce, to decry, to asperse.

"Who durst be so bold to *disparage*
My doubt that is come of such lineage."
Chaucer: *C. T.*, 4, 260, 4, 270.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between to *disparage*, to *deprecate*, to *traduce*, to *depreciate*, to *degrade*, and to *decry*: "The idea of lower-

ing the value of an object is common to all these words, which differ in the circumstances and object of the action. *Disparagement* is the most indefinite in the manner: *deprecate* and *traduce* are specific in the forms by which an object is lowered: *disparagement* respects the mental endowments and qualifications: *deprecate* and *traduce* are said of the moral character; the former, however, in a less specific manner than the latter. We *disparage* a man's performance by speaking slightly of it; we *deprecate* from the merits of a person by ascribing his success to chance; we *traduce* him by handing about tales that are unfavourable to his reputation: thus authors are apt to *disparage* the writings of their rivals; or a soldier may *deprecate* from the skill of his commander; or he may *traduce* him by relating scandalous reports. To *disparage*, *deprecate*, and *traduce*, can be applied only to persons, or that which is personal; *depreciate*, *degrade*, and *decry*, to whatever is an object of esteem: we *depreciate* and *degrade*, therefore, things as well as persons, and *decry* things. To *depreciate*, is, however, not so strong a term as to *degrade*; for the language which is employed to *depreciate* will be mild compared to that used for *degrading*: we may *depreciate* an object by implication, or in indirect terms; but harsh and unseemly epithets are employed for *degrading*: thus, a man may be said to *depreciate* human nature, who does not represent it as capable of its true elevation; he *degrades* it who sinks it below the scale of rationality. We may *depreciate* or *degrade* an individual, a language, and the like; we *decry* measures and principles: the former two are an act of an individual; the latter is properly the act of many."

(2) He thus further discriminates between to *disparage*, to *degrade*, and to *derogate*: "*Disparage* is here employed, not as the act of persons, but of things, in which case it is allied to *derogate*, but retains its indefinite and general sense as before: circumstances may *disparage* the performances of a writer; or they may *derogate* from the honours and dignities of an individual: it would be a high *disparagement* to an author to have it known that he had been guilty of plagiarism; it *derogates* from the dignity of a magistrate to take part in popular measures. To *degrade* is here, as in the former case, a much stronger expression than the other two: whatever *disparages* or *derogates* does but take away a part from the value; but whatever *degrades* sinks many degrees in the estimation of those in whose eyes it is *degraded*: in this manner religion is *degraded* by the low arts of its enthusiastic professors: whatever may tend to the *disparagement* does injury to the cause of truth, whatever *derogates* from the dignity of a man in any office is apt to *degrade* the office itself." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

***dis-pār-ā-ge, s.** [DISPARAGE, v.]

1. An unequal match; a lowering in dignity or estimation resulting from marriage with an inferior.

"To match so high: her friends with counsel sage
Dissuaded her from such a *disparage*."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, IV. viii. 50.

2. A disparagement; a cause of contempt or disgrace.

"It were a *disparage*
To his estate, so low for to alight."
Chaucer: *C. T.*, 3, 784, 3, 785.

***dis-pār-āge-a-ble, a.** [Eng. *disparage*; *-able*.] Causing disparagement or disgrace; lowering.

"They disdained this marriage with Dudley as altogether *disparageable* and most unworthy of the blood royal, and regal majesty."
Camden: *Elizabeth* (an. 1563).

dis-pār-āged, pa. par. or a. [DISPARAGE, v.]

dis-pār-āge-mēt (age as īg), *dis-perg-ment, *dis-perge-mente, s. [Eng. *disparage*; *-ment*.]

*1. The act of marrying an heir or heiress with one of inferior rank or position; an unequal match.

"You wrongfully do require Mopaa to so great a *disparagement* as to wed her father's servant."
Sidney: *Arcadia*.

*2. An injury to position or reputation by marriage with an inferior.

"Offering to his ward countenance marriage without *dispergment* before the age of xxi years."
Smith: *The Commonwealth*, bk. iii., ch. v.

3. The act of disparaging, depreciating, or lowering the reputation of; depreciation, detraction.

4. A cause of loss of honour or reputation; a reproach, a disgrace, an indignity.

"There is here a *disparage*, and there a rent, to the *disparagement* of their *Lsd.*"—Bunyan: *Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

¶ It is followed by *to* before the person or thing disparaged.

"Without *disparagement* to any or all of those most respectable princes and grandees."—Burke: *On Mr. Fox's East India Bill*.

dis-pār-āg-ēr, s. [Eng. *disparage* (e); *er*.] One who *disparages*, depreciates, or treats with contempt; one who brings disgrace or contempt upon.

"To lessen the authority of the *disparagers* of Scripture."—Boyle: *Works*, II. 302.

dis-pār-āg-ing, pr. par. a., & s. [DISPARAGE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The act of lowering in estimation, depreciating, or traducing; *disparagement*.

dis-pār-āg-ing-ly, adv. [Eng. *disparaging* -ly.] In a disparaging, depreciatory, or contemptuous manner.

"Why should he speak so *disparagingly* of many books and much reading?"—Peters: *On Job*.

† **dis-pār-ate, a. & s.** [Lat. *disparatus*, pa. par. of *disparo* = to put asunder, to separate: *dis* = away, apart, and *paro* = to prepare.]

A. As adjective:

1. Ord. Lang. : Unlike, dissimilar, discordant.

"Altogether, the two accounts are quite *disparate*."
Lewis: *Cred. Early Rom. Hist.* (1855), ch. xii., pt. 1, § 9.

2. Logic : Pertaining to two co-ordinate species or divisions.

B. As subst. (Pl.): Things so unlike that they cannot be compared with each other.

"Words which are differing one from another, but not contrary; as, heat and cold are contraries, but heat and moisture *disparate*."
Cockeram.

***dis-par-cle, v.t.** [DISPARKLE.]

***dis-pār-ent, a.** [Lat. *dis* = away, apart, and *pareo* = to appear.] Variegated; variable.

"Nature, so *disparant* in her creatures."
Chapman: *Homer's Iliad*, bk. II.

***dis-par-i-tion, s.** [Fr.] A disappearing or disappearance.

"They might think his *disparation* should be sudden and insensible."
Bp. Hall: *Contemplations*.

dis-pār-i-tŷ, s. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *parity* (q.v.).]

1. Inequality; a difference in degree, either of rank or excellence.

"The *disparity* of years
Between you and your son."
Manning: *Unnatural Combat*, I. 1.

2. Unlikeness, dissimilitude.

"A being without any dissimilitude or *disparity*."
Barrow: *Sermos*, vol. II., ser. II.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *disparity* and *inequality*: The *disparity* applies to two objects which should meet or stand in coalition with each other; the *inequality* is applicable to those that are compared with each other: the *disparity* of age, situation, and circumstances is to be considered with regard to persons entering into the matrimonial connexion; the *inequality* in the portion of labour which is to be performed by two persons, is a ground for the *inequality* of their recompense: there is a great *inequality* in the chance of success, where there is a *disparity* of acquisitions in rival candidates: the *disparity* between David and Goliath was such as to render the success of the former more strikingly miraculous; the *inequality* in the conditions of men is not attended with a corresponding *inequality* in their happiness." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

***dis-park, v.t.** [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *park* (q.v.).]

I. Lit. : To throw open as a park; to divest of the character of a park.

"You have fed upon my signories,
Disparked my parks, and felled my forest woods."
Shakespeare: *Richard II.*, III. 1.

II. Figuratively:

1. To throw open.

"The veil of the Temple divided of itself, and . . . *disparked* the Sanctuary, and made it puerous to the Gentile's eye."
Bp. Taylor: *Rule of Conscience*, bk. I., ch. iv.

2. To set at large, to release from enclosure or restraint.

"His free muse threw down the pale,
And did at once *dispark* them all."
Walter: *To Master Evelyn*.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, er, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. so, ce=ē; ey=ā. qu=kw.



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